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THE TIMES

A private view of Prince Philip at 60, Page 14

Defiant Begin says Israel would attack Iraq again

Defying world condemnation, Mr Begin declared last night that Israel would strike again at Iraq if it tried to build a nuclear reactor capable of producing atomic weapons. Mrs Thatcher rebuked Israel for attacking the Osirak plant without provocation. It could not be justified under international law, she said. Moscow accused Washington of being accomplice, a viewpoint echoed by the Arab League which meets in Bagdad tomorrow to decide how to retaliate.

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, June 9

Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, tonight issued a defiant and emotional justification of Sunday's long-range air attack against Iraq's main nuclear reactor, which, he claimed, had been launched to save the remnant of the Jewish people from a second holocaust.

"Never again will there be another holocaust. We shall defend our people with all the means at our disposal," he said. "We shall not allow any enemy to develop weapons of mass destruction against us."

Flanked by three of Israel's most senior generals, Mr Begin flatly rejected the international criticism which had been made against Israel since details of the raid were first announced. "Israel has nothing to apologize for. It is a just cause and it will triumph. We stand by it and we will triumph," he stated.

Mr Begin made it clear that the Israelis would strike again if Iraq ever tried to rebuild a nuclear reactor capable of producing atomic weapons. He argued that the Israelis had special reason to defend themselves against nuclear attack because of the one-and-a-half million Jewish men, women and children killed by gas during the Nazi era. One poison was as bad as another, he added.

During the press conference, it was confirmed that American-supplied F15 and F16 jets had been used in the operation which covered a flying distance of 1,200 miles. Mr Begin claimed that this had not breached the contract under which the aircraft had been supplied because the raid had been an act of "supreme, legitimate self-defence".

For the first time, the Prime Minister recounted a grim series of statistics to support his decision to sanction Sunday's attack. He maintained that the reactor, which would have become operational by September at the latest, would have enabled Iraq to have manufactured between three and five "Hiroshima-type bombs" capable of killing 600,000 Israelis.

The Prime Minister went on to maintain that similar casualties in terms of the American population would have meant 44 million deaths, and in relation to the Egyptian population, 8 million deaths. "Where is the country which would tolerate such a danger knocking at its door?" he asked.

Questioned about Israel's nuclear capability, Mr Begin merely repeated the stock phrase used by Israeli leaders for many years that Israel would not be the first nation to use nuclear weapons in the Middle East.

He revealed that today he had sent a personal letter to President Sadat of Egypt to explain Israel's motive. Yesterday, another personal message from Mr Begin was delivered to President Reagan in Washington.

Mr Begin said: "Saddam Husain, the ruler of Iraq, who with his own hands killed his own friends to become the sole ruler of that country had an ambition. He wanted to develop nuclear weapons so that he could either bring Israel to its knees on behalf of the Arab world, or destroy her menfolk, her infrastructure, and the greater part of her Army."

Sitting under a special map showing the cluster of hostile Arab air bases the Israeli pilots had had to circumvent, Mr Begin produced little fresh evidence to support Israeli's repeated claim that the Iraqis were preparing to build nuclear bombs at the destroyed reactor.

He relied mainly on a quotation from the Baghdad newspaper *Al Thaura* which said on October 4 last year, soon after the abortive Iranian air attack against the atomic plant: "The Iranian people should not fear the Iraqi nuclear reactor which is not intended to be used against Iran, but against the Zionist enemy."

Earlier, addressing a closed session of the Knesset's foreign affairs and defence committee, Mr Begin expressed displeasure that the United States had condemned the raid even before President Reagan had received the personal letter which he had sent outlining the reasons for the operation.

During the meeting, members were shown a colour videotape of the bombing raid filmed from one of the jets which took part. One of the Israeli pilots —their identities have so far been kept secret— was on hand to give a detailed explanation of the attack.

The committee passed a unanimous resolution praising the Israeli defence forces.

Worldwide condemnation of the attack has done nothing to dampen the general mood of elation in Israel. The operation is now widely referred to as the second Entebbe.

Although the raid was launched in the middle of a divisive election campaign, there has been praise across the political spectrum for the military daring and expertise of the attack.

Mrs Thatcher in the Commons, page 4; Middle East crisis, page 6; Leading article, page 15.

Kania calls on Poles to protect socialism

From Richard Davy and Dessa Trevisan
Warsaw, June 9

Mr Stanislaw Kania, the Polish party leader, told a hurriedly summoned meeting of the Central Committee today that this was one of the most dramatic moments in a thousand years of Polish history. Any weakening of Poland threatened the status quo in Europe on which peace depended.

Anxiety on this score was the basis of last week's letter from the Soviet Central Committee. Endorsing many of the criticisms contained in the letter, he said that the Soviet Union was right to be worried and right to voice its concern. The Polish party was responsible not only for its own country but for peace in Europe and the world.

The party, Mr Kania argued, would continue its present policy of reform and go ahead with preparations for a party congress in July, but would fight much more resolutely anarchic and counter-revolutionary forces which were threatening Polish socialism and Poland's place in a divided world.

Mr Kania was attacked by two hardliners who demanded a change of leadership. Mr Jerzy Najkowski, first secretary of the Torun region, said it was necessary to elect comrades who could lead the party out of the present crisis with a concrete programme. He was supported by Mr Jerzy Putramenr, a writer, aged 75, who said shock therapy was necessary in the form of politburo changes.

He appealed to all patriotic Poles to help to protect socialism in Poland. Effective means would have to be found to ensure that the renewal process remained truly socialist. Neither anti-socialist activity nor anti-Soviet demonstrations would be tolerated. Nor would there be any further toleration of attempts to paralyse the Government. This would start tomorrow.

He had great hopes that the party congress would mark a turning point and restore the party's authority. Most of the newly-elected delegates were ideologically sound and as the elections were free, this was a good sign. However, obviously, too many senior members would be swept out of their jobs, he said there was a threat to continuity and appealed for reasonableness.

The party would not tolerate sweeping personnel changes, nor would it fail to respond to attacks on the apparatus.

Referring to Solidarity, the independent trade union movement, he said the leadership would strongly oppose attempts to turn it into an opposition political party but would support everything in keeping with its statutes. He also called for a strengthening of the old branch unions.

Responding to Soviet criticism of the Polish news media he admitted that party control had been slipping and promised to restore it. Criticism of socialism and Poland's allies had gone too far. The media should write more about the advantages of the Soviet alliance.

The economic situation, Mr Kania went on, was deteriorating, with industrial production 11.7 per cent lower than last year. Poland's failure to fulfil economic agreements was another reason for Soviet concern.

When the Central Committee meeting opened today the outcome was uncertain. Mr Kania went in determined to defend his position while promising a tougher line

Nearly 90 per cent of the members have either failed already to be elected to the July congress or expect to fail. If the present election campaign goes ahead they will not be on the next Central Committee. Hence they have a strong interest in delaying the congress or voting in a new leadership. On the other hand, some realize that stopping the reform movement could provoke the population.

Considerable support for the leadership, which Mr Kania acknowledged in his speech, has come from the population, and from the Church whose influence was probably decisive in the agreement reached early today to put off warning strikes planned for Thursday.

British union acclaim, page 8



Monarchs meet: The Queen welcoming King Khalid at Victoria Station.

Saudis and Britain could help world peace, Queen says

By David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Queen last night welcomed King Khalid of Saudi Arabia to Britain by praising his country's constructive and moderating influence on international affairs.

She said she hoped a close relationship between their two countries would help contribute towards world peace, particularly in the Middle East.

Speaking at a state banquet at Buckingham Palace on the first day of the King's state visit she said: "Our two countries share a common interest in the preservation of peace and in the maintenance of economic progress in all parts of the world."

The King, who is in Britain for three days, was met at Gatwick Airport by the Duke of Kent and took the royal train to Victoria where the Queen welcomed him.

In the afternoon he had tea with the Queen Mother at Clarence House.

Guests at last night's banquet included Lady Diana Spencer, who was escorted into dinner by Mr Denis Thatcher, the Prime Minister's husband.

In her speech, the Queen recalled a visit to Dhahran in 1979 when she spoke of Saudi Arabia's moderating influence on world affairs and King Khalid's far-sighted leadership.

"We greatly admire the resolution with which you have continued to pursue this course, and I should like tonight to pay tribute especially to your government's wise attitudes on oil policy. As an oil producing country herself, Britain can judge objectively on this.

"We have every confidence that the increasingly close and frequent contacts between us can not only reinforce our own interest but also allow us together to make a substantial contribution to world peace, and in particular to progress, prosperity and stability in the Middle East, where conflict tragically continues in some areas."

King Khalid said Anglo-Saudi relations were deep rooted and went back to the time of his father, adding: "This friendship has developed in the best interest of our two peoples and countries."

☐ The King will be left in no doubt during his visit of the Government's concern and dismay over the Israeli attack on Iraq's nuclear plant (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

That will be the first and most important topic of the King's discussions with Mrs Thatcher today. It will be followed by lunch at Downing Street.

The King did not receive an address and welcoming speech yesterday, as usually happens, from a Greater London Council representative. A GLC spokesman said that the new Labour group controlling the council was not as involved in the ceremonial side of state visits as the previous Conservative administration.

Although the state visit is largely a ceremonial occasion to return the hospitality which the Queen received on her trip to Saudi Arabia, the talks at Downing Street today will be concerned with immediate political issues.

☐ The King's visit is being surrounded by tight police security (Our Crime Reporter writes). Senior officers are sceptical of reports that a group from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine is planning an attack in London against the Saudi monarch but no chances are being taken.

Yesterday armed officers were in attendance as soon as the King arrived in Britain and the guard will be maintained throughout his stay.

Lurie cartoon, page 2
Court Circular, page 16
another photograph, page 28

Unions put Healey ahead of Benn

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Supporters of Mr Denis Healey in his fight to retain the deputy leadership of the Labour Party against the challenges of Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr John Silkin, claimed last night that he was well ahead of Mr Benn in the number of trade union votes already committed to him.

Mr Giles Radice, Labour MP for Chester-le-Street, and one of Mr Healey's leading campaigners, also announced that the 25,000 votes of the National Union of Labour and Socialist Clubs had been pledged. "Apart from the trade unions, this is the largest organization to be affiliated to the Labour Party", he said.

Mr Healey himself said: "I think I shall win on the trade union side. So far I have two million votes formally and irrevocably committed to me, and Mr Benn has only 400,000. I think I have a majority of the union votes, and a big majority in the parliamentary part of the electoral college."

On the other hand, he conceded that he would not have a majority among constituency Labour parties, where Mr Benn has very strong backing.

Interviewed on LBC independent radio, Mr Healey said he would want the electoral colleges (40 per cent trade union votes, 30 per cent PLP and 30 per cent constituency parties) changed, whether he won or lost in the autumn.

He would work for a change because he thought it was "very dangerous to have a system, even if it works this time, where the Parliamentary Party could be compelled to accept a leader in whom they have no confidence because they have watched him at work".

Mr Healey said that during the local government elections he had been canvassing in the North-east, Yorkshire and greater London, and everywhere he found ordinary, active members of the party sick and tired of being forced into a position of fighting one another.

He forecast that if Mr Benn continued to fight for the leadership or deputy leadership after he had been defeated in the autumn, there would be a "great wave of disgust" through the party which would finish Mr Benn's chances.

Mr Healey said that communists were on the executives of a number of trade unions and participated in the decision on who should be supported by the union for the leadership and deputy leadership. It applied to Conservatives as well.

He said this was undesirable, and when the proposal was put forward for an electoral college, he and others had attempted to persuade the unions "to get rid of this absurdity". But they did not find it possible to do so.

Concerning the pledge that a Labour Government would take Britain out of the Common Market, Mr Healey was asked how he, as deputy leader, would deal with it. "We shall want absolutely radical changes in our relationship with the EEC whether that means leaving the Common Market or not."

He thought the EEC would change radically through its enlargement to include Portugal, Spain and Greece; through the collapse of its budgetary system, and the growing discontent with the Common Agricultural Policy. "I would hope that, whatever happens, we could retain our political relationships in Europe," he added.

Left wingers' demand, page 2

Petrol going up 6-10p a gallon

By Edward Townsend

set l prices in Britain are 10p ate by between 6p and by BP on after the decision arm of the United Kingdom withdrawish Petroleum, to subsidy tof1m-a-week price night tomorages from mid-
The incre
motorists w means that between 156p be paying gallon of four-st160p for a mark the end ofThis could discounts which spate of prices down in si forced areas to as low a urban gallon. '6p a
BP, whose action w affect National filling stilso said it had been forced tcs, price support because of sharp fall in the dollar-sterl exchange rate and the big cost of North Sea oil. In the first three months the company claimed to have lost £37m on its petrol and industrial fuel sales.

Some of the other big petrol suppliers, such as Shell, who are dependent largely upon North Sea oil, seem certain to follow the BP lead. Shell said yesterday a rise was imminent.

Others including Esso and Mobil are also likely to raise prices, despite having greater access to cheaper Saudi Arabian crude. Mobil, which is expected to make an announcement today, said it had been losing money on its downstream operations in recent months.

Esso, which, like Shell, controls about 20 per cent of the United Kingdom petrol market, said it would wait to see how prices moved before taking action. Texaco confirmed that it was also considering an increase.

Despite the regular price wars of recent years and the common practice among petrol companies of subsidizing retailers, the cost of petrol has increased rapidly since 1973.

With the latest rise it will have doubled in two and a half years. Typical price of a gallon of four-star in January, 1973, was 35p, but by the start of 1979 it had risen to 79p. By January this year it was 132p.

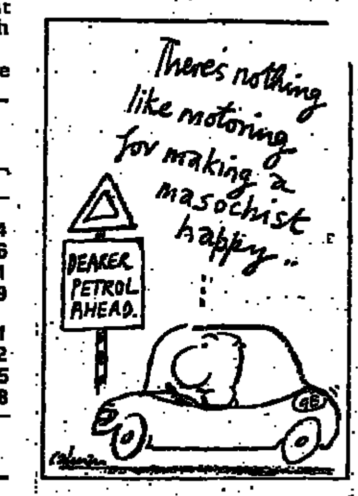
BP Oil, which has an 18 per cent share of the market, said its competitive price support for retailers recently had been averaging 7p a gallon across its 5,000 BP and National stations.

Mr David Simon, the company's marketing director, said: "The amount of financial support being put into petrol ales is now out of line. Petrol being sold at prices at which t cannot hope to recover Bylet alone make a profit. hophdrawing support we are to auto bring the price war Lasd".
state-ovek's decision by the Corporat British National Oil oil priceto drop North Sea barrel fron $2 to $37.25 a as insufficy l was regarded BNOC's main by many of which buys 6stomers. BP, crude oil from cent of its had called for a North Sea, prices closer to Salt to bring BP four-star prirates. and large towns when cities tion has been fiercestompeti- will rise to at leastbably gallon. In country areasp a prices have been higheere rises will be less marked.he

AVERAGE FOUR-STAR PRICE A GALLON

	Pence	★
Jan 1973	35	35
Jan 1974	42	37.4
Jan 1975	73	55.6
Jan 1976	77	47.1
Jan 1977	80	41.9
Jan 1978	76	36
Jan 1979	79	34.1
Jan 1980	120	42.2
Jan 1981	132	42.5
Apr 1981	153	46.8

★ At constant 1973 prices.
Source: Department of Energy.



Nott hopes to announce defence cuts this month

By Peter Hennessy

Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, is now hoping to announce the results of his defence review before the end of the month to curtail the morale-sapping uncertainty that is afflicting the armed forces, especially the Royal Navy, which is expected to bear three-quarters of the economies, and to give Parliament the opportunity for ample discussion before the summer recess.

Earlier indications suggested that a statement was unlikely until July.

The full Cabinet will determine the shape of the review on June 18. The Cabinet meeting planned to discuss general economic strategy has been brought forward to June 17.

Mr Nott is toying with the idea of publishing an open government document to expound in detail the philosophy and configuration of the Cabinet's scaled-down defence programme.

Other possibilities under consideration in the Ministry of Defence this week include a White Paper and/or a long ministerial statement to the Commons, followed by an opportunity for a full debate

Last-minute hitches could prevent Mr Nott from achieving his aim of an announcement by the end of June.

Between the Cabinet's decision on June 18 and the statement to the Commons, he will have to consult with the United States and other Nato allies about the effects of Britain's less ambitious contribution to collective western defence.

Mr Nott launched his defence review at the end of January, within weeks of his promotion from the Department of Trade to the Ministry of Defence.

Britain may ask for EEC curbs on Japan imports

Britain will press the European Economic Community to enforce restrictions on Japanese imports if voluntary restraint agreements break down, Mr John Biffen, the Secretary of State for Trade, told CBI leaders yesterday. Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI's director general, said that there was very distinct government support for his concern over the trade deficit with Japan Page 17

Late changes to hospitals film

ATV made changes yesterday to the commentary to its documentary, *Silent Majority*, about mental hospitals, after protests from health authorities. One, the Berkshire authority, also accused Mr Nigel Evans, the programme's director, of deceit in retaining reels of film when he knew patients' relatives had not given consent to them being shown. Sir George Young, Under Secretary of State for Health, criticized the film Page 5

Madrid angry

The indication that France will reject Spain's demand for the extradition of one of the most wanted Basque terrorists has angered Madrid and cast a cloud over the visit to Spain by M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, this weekend Page 7

Tehran clashes

Muslim extremists and revolutionary guards won the day after street clashes with supporters of President Bani-Sadr in Tehran. Many injuries were reported Page 8

Tax deal helps National Gallery acquire a Lorraine

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The National Gallery is to announce today one of its most expensive acquisitions, a painting entitled "The Enchanted Castle" by Claude Lorraine. The picture has been acquired from the Loyd trustees for an unnamed sum, but it is believed that the market valuation was about £2.5m; with the tax advantages available on a private treaty sale to the nation the trustees will have received about £1.25m net of tax.

The Heritage Fund has contributed £500,000 and the National Art Collection Fund £50,000.

If the painting had been offered at public auction and the tax paid in full, it would have been necessary to get a bid price of almost £4m to achieve the same sum net. It is the eighth picture that the National Gallery has secured in the past two years through this advantageous private treaty.

It is one of the most famous works of the great seventeenth-century French landscapist. Its atmosphere of dreamy romanticism is something of a departure from his usual classical landscape style, and it was a favourite among English artists and writers of the Romantic movement.

The painting was exhibited at the British Institution in 1819 and inspired a passage in Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale"

"The same that oft-times hath
Charm'd magic casements, opening on the foam
Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn."

The painting depicts Psyche seated outside the Palace of Cupid; Cupid had fallen in love with Psyche and according to the legend, established her in his magical palace, visiting her only at night. When she became curious and lit a lamp to see him, Cupid fled from the casement, abandoning her.

The picture is first recorded in Britain in the 1780s and changed hands several times over the following century. It was painted in 1664 for Lorenzo Onofrio Colonna, the Constable of Naples and was bought by Samuel Jones Loyd in 1850.



Detail showing the castle that inspired Keats.

Samuel Jones Loyd, created Lord Overstone in 1860, was one of the most influential and wealthy British bankers of the nineteenth century. His father had founded the London branch of Jones, Loyd and Co, which merged with the Westminster Bank in 1834.

A connoisseur as well as a banker, Lord Overstone formed a large and distinguished collection which passed at his death in 1883 to Lady Wantage, his only daughter. After her death in 1920 the pictures were divided between the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres and the Loyd family of Lockinge, Oxfordshire.

Mr Christopher Loyd, of Lockinge, would not comment yesterday on the purpose of the painting's sale, pointing out that the pictures belonged to a family trust. The painting has been on loan to the National Gallery since 1974 together with four other paintings from the Loyd collection, two Cranachs and two Italian Renaissance cassone panels by Pesellino.

Lord Overstone was a trustee of the National Gallery and it is believed that Agnew's, the Bond Street dealers, who negotiated the sale were given instructions to give the gallery special treatment. The valuation set on the picture probably reflects that as it could have run as high as £4m or £5m at an open auction.

Wisley airfield to remain closed, Government rules

By John Young, Planning Reporter

The Government yesterday rejected a scheme to reopen the disused Wisley airfield, Surrey, for general aviation.

Its decision coincided with publication of a report by the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (the Ombudsman) which found that there had been no maladministration in the Government's decision to sell the land back to its former owner's heir, Lord Lytton, under the so-called Crichel Down rules.

But the Ombudsman, Mr Cecil Clothier, QC, criticized the fact that the land was sold with the old runway *in situ* despite repeated assurances to the local authorities, amounting to a moral commitment, that the runway would be taken up before the site was sold.

A public inquiry into an appeal by Jenstate Ltd into the refusal by Guildford Borough Council to give permission for the airfield to be reopened lasted from January 20 to March 6 this year. The [illegible] objectors, who included [illegible] authorities at every level, expressed concern at [illegible] noise and traffic [illegible] generate and [illegible] Government what they said was [illegible] ment's failure to [illegible] the land undertaking to re[illegible] it was no[illegible] for agriculture [illegible] defence. longer required.

Mr Shane Reese, the inspector, accepted that the site [illegible] locational advantages, and [illegible] there were fewer more [illegible] able facilities for [illegible] aviation.

But to grant the app[illegible] there would have to be [illegible] clearly an established national [illegible] need, an exhaustive survey [illegible] all other subsequent rejection [illegible] less favourable alternative sites [illegible] midable plann[illegible] barriers. He did not find th[illegible] was such a powerful [illegible].

The Om[illegible] sman, in his report, [illegible] had found no [illegible] evidence of collusion [illegible] scrap of [illegible] on the part of or corr[illegible] officials. The Government's [illegible] Property Services [illegible] had been professional [illegible] in all its dealings.

[illegible] volte face which occurred [illegible] change of government [illegible] 1979, and the pressure to [illegible] plete the transfer of Wisley, stemmed not from any administrative failings but essentially from a political decision, the merits of which were not for him to question.

But he felt that the decision to retain the runway, inconsistent as it was with what had gone before, was administratively inept. Correspondence about the Government's plans for its removal amounted, in his opinion, to a moral commitment.

Downside boys in lorry prank

[illegible] sixth-formers from [illegible] side, the Roman Catholic [illegible] school, were fined yesterday for driving a cement-mixer lorry after a visit to a public house.

The boys, all aged 18, are pupils at the school which is attached to the Benedictine monastery at Stratton-on-the-Fosse, Somerset.

Jamie St John Harris was fined £75 for taking the vehicle without the owner's consent; Clemente Palaez, a Spaniard, was fined £75 for the same offence, and was also fined £10 for driving without a licence and £10 for being without insurance; Julian Raymond Browne was fined £50 for allowing himself to be carried on the lorry knowing that it had been taken without consent.

Magistrates at Shepton Mallet were told the boys had been to the Horse and Jockey at the village of Binegar and had decided to walk back to the school some miles away after closing time.

They saw the lorry parked at a quarry with the keys in it and drove it about the yard and on to the road.

Mr Palaez had said they were slightly drunk, but they had no intention of taking away the lorry.

Father Edward Cruzet, a housemaster at the school, said that taking the lorry had been "a high-spirited act of irresponsibility, but no malice was intended".

TIN MINER KILLED

A man was killed at a Cornish tin mine yesterday. A rock several feet wide fell on him while he was working 2,000ft down in the South Crofty mine near Camborne.

Closed shop girl not to press case

From Clifford Webb
Birmingham

Miss Joanna Harris, aged 21, the poultry inspector at the centre of a closed shop dispute, said yesterday that she still hopes to get her job back with Sandwell council in the West Midlands.

But she had decided not to take her case, alleging unfair dismissal, to an industrial tribunal because "it is a long drawn out process and there is no guarantee that I shall get my job back when it is all over".

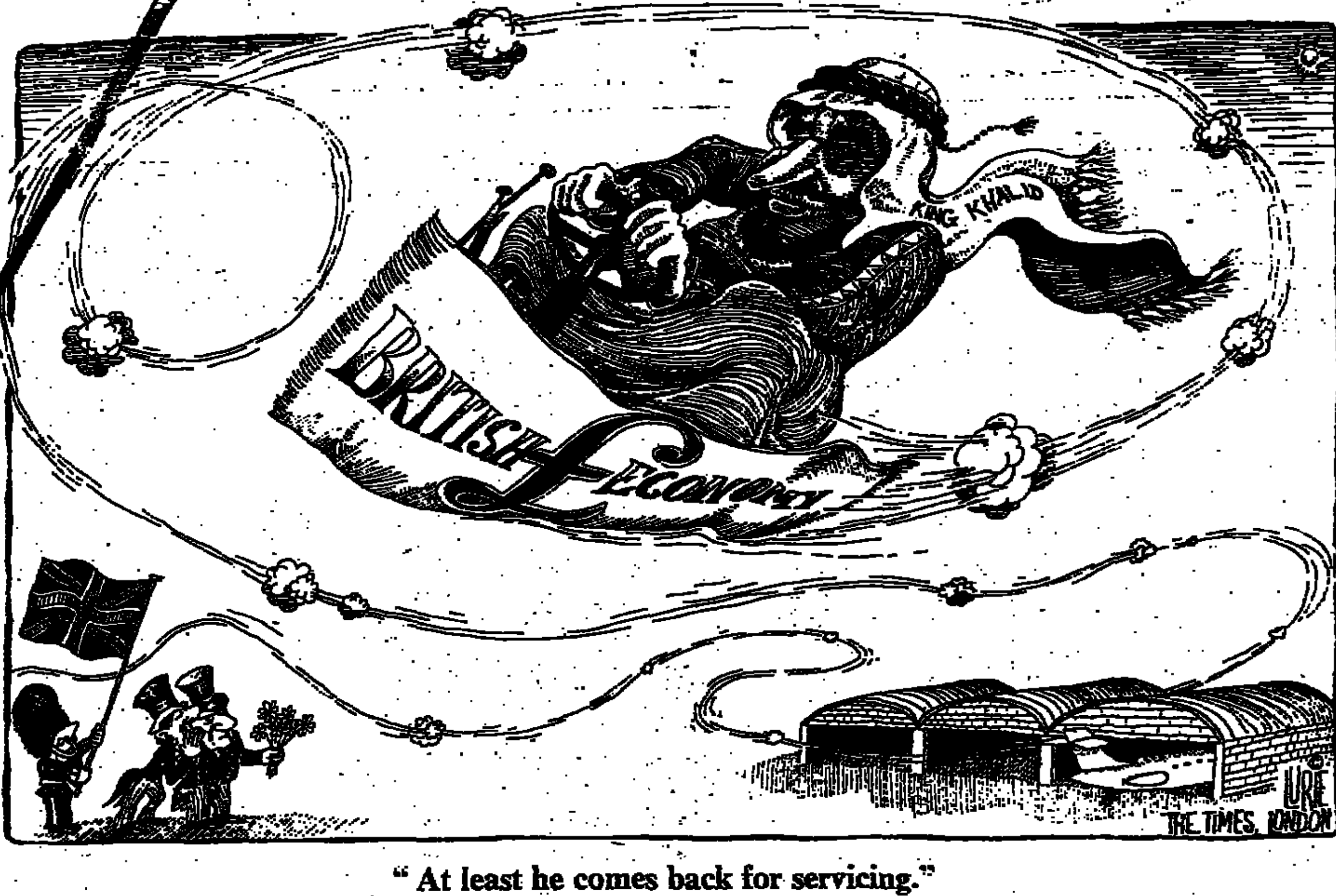
The three-month deadline for an appeal expires on Friday.

She said she hoped that the council would change its mind after the decision by the local branch of the National and Local Government Officers Association to press for the closed shop agreement with Sandwell council to be dropped. In the meantime she has taken a part-time job selling cosmetics from door to door.

Backbench Tory MPs are pressing Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, to introduce legislation to end all "union only" clauses in contracts. They also want the 1980 Employment Protection Act to be extended to enable employees to vote by ballot

Sandwell council has decided that its closed shop agreement will continue for the time being despite the change of heart by its Nalgo members because its withdrawal requires the consent of three other unions and they will not give it.

Miss Harris's future and the closed shop issue is expected to receive a full airing at Nalgo's annual conference in Blackpool this week.



"At least he comes back for servicing."

Fabians relegate SDP members

By David Nicholson-Lord

The Fabian Society voted yesterday to deny full membership and voting rights to social democrats. Dispossessed members reacted angrily and there were forecasts of substantial defections from the society.

The decision to relegate the social democrats, who include Mrs Shirley Williams, the former chairman, from full to associate membership was taken in a ballot, by 1,544 members to 1,343, a majority of 201.

The poll, on a recommendation from the society's executive, was the biggest in its history, an indication of interest in the issue. The executive was clearly taken aback by the size of the vote against it.

Several leading social democrats were on the executive until they formed the new party in March, when they resigned. Apart from Mrs Williams, they include Mr John Roper, MP for Farnworth and the society's former treasurer, and Mr John Cartwright, MP for Greenwich, Woolwich East.

Mr Cartwright, a former representative of the Socialist societies on Labour's national executive, yesterday described the evenness of the vote as the "worst possible outcome".

He added: "I am totally unwilling to accept a second-class status in the society and if that is the final word on the issue I would not want to stay a member. I think that would be the view of a substantial number of social democrats."

SDP one-upmanship alleged by Liberals

□ The social democrats were accused yesterday of one upmanship in their dealings with Liberal leaders which led to the SDP being given a clear run to fight the Warrington by-election (Philip Webster writes).

The attack came in a leading article in *Liberal News*, the official journal of the party, which also implied that the Liberals had been outmanoeuvred. The election pact was agreed last Wednesday when the Liberals agreed not to put up a candidate.

The article in *Liberal News* cuttingly stated: "You've got to give credit to the social democrats for considerable talent at the negotiating table. Sharpened by the daily jousts for power which are so much a part of life in the Labour Party, they are a match for anyone."

□ Dr David Owen, one of the leaders of the SDP, said last night that the party must aim to win the support of the 40 per cent of trade unionists who voted Conservative at the last election.

"Shame and anger at mounting unemployment are two of the reasons why concerned Conservatives are becoming social democrats", he said.

□ The Labour candidate for the Warrington by-election will be chosen on June 21 from a list of nominations which could contain 60 names (the Press Association reports).

Left forces tighter rein on union-backed MPs

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Brighton

Left-wing reformists within the Labour Party carried their political campaign one stage farther yesterday by successfully insisting on a periodic review of MPs sponsored by Britain's third largest union.

Delegates to the policy conference of the General and Municipal Workers Union, voted in private session to deplore the activities of some members of its official and unofficial parliamentary panels. Two former Labour MPs sponsored by the union have joined the social democrats.

The successful motion argued that by publicly campaigning against the Labour Party, they had damaged the interests of union members and their families.

Contrary to the wishes of the GMWU leadership, delegates voted to instruct the union's executive to take steps to remove "the splitters" from its parliamentary panels, and to institute a procedure for periodically reviewing the union's parliamentary sponsorship.

Such a procedure will involve consulting all the regions of the union before final decisions are taken on whether to accept existing MPs as proper representatives of the GMWU in Parliament.

Yesterday's move comes after the expulsion from the panel of Mr William Rodgers, now a leading member of the Social Democratic Party. His *removal* has been communicated to the local Labour Party in Stockton-on-Tees. From the "unofficial" panel the name of Mr Neville Sandelson, another defector to the social democrats, has also been removed.

The union sponsors 13 sitting MPs on its official panel, most of whom are moderates.

NALGO PUTS BLAME ON CABINET

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

The Government was accused yesterday by the leader of the country's fourth largest union of aggravating Britain's economic crisis, making the effects of the recession worse than in any of the other main industrial nations.

Mr Peter Morgan, president of the National and Local Government Officers Association, told the union's conference in Blackpool: "No one lays all the blame at the Government's door. What we do say is that they have fanned a smouldering fire into a furnace, engulfing us all."

He said there appeared to be no sign of relief from the worst economic crisis since the early thirties. "I have never known such endemic social strain, much of it born in the Cabinet room in Downing Street."

Councillors in police talks protest

From Arthur Osman
Eastbourne

Labour councillors who now run many of Britain's police authorities are angry at the way the annual chief constables' conference at Eastbourne has been organized.

Elected last month on a manifesto of making chief constables more accountable to the public, the councillors say they have been denied a voice at the conference, held jointly between the Association of Chief Police Officers, the Association of County Councils and the Association of Metropolitan Authorities.

They hope, however to be allocated time tomorrow to give their views from the platform.

After a private meeting of 20 Labour representatives to establish common ground on accountability Mr George Wilson, aged 36, a Greater Manchester councillor, said the conference was "so one-sided that it is farcical".

Mr Peter Kelly, chairman of the Greater Manchester Police Committee, said: "If there is a joint conference again the AMA will ensure it is substantially different from this. It will enable us to put our views.

"I would emphasize that we are seeking more accountability by chief constables over areas of police work other than operational duties."

Ironically, it was Sir P. Knights, Chief Constable of the West Midlands, who raised the political issue from the platform.

Many chief constables would have to give considerable *thought to their response* to matters such as greater accountability, he said.

They would be happy to be accountable for decisions taken by their senior officers and for mistakes made in their name. "But if that is to be their position then it must follow that those appointments remain firmly in the hands of chief constables."

MPs protest over financial crisis facing law centres

By Frances Gibb

Several MPs, including Mr James Callaghan, have protested to Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, about the financial crises faced by two of the community law centres funded by the Lord Chancellor's Department.

The Adamsdown Community Law Centre in Cardiff and the Saltley Action Centre in Birmingham say they face huge deficits because the department has failed to honour promises to increase staff salaries.

Mr Callaghan, Labour MP for Cardiff, South-East, has written a letter of protest to Lord Hailsham about Adamsdown, which faces a deficit of £14,300 this financial year and claims it is threatened with closure.

Mr Denis Howell, Labour MP for Birmingham, Small Heath, is seeking a meeting with the Lord Chancellor, because Saltley's grant for this year fails to take account of a pay award recommended by the Central Arbitration Committee last November, backdated to June that year.

The Adamsdown Community Law Centre says that over the past two years the Lord Chancellor's Department has promised to upgrade salaries but it has reneged on that pledge.

The law centre's employers, the management committee, have however already acted on those *undertakings* and entered into legally binding agreements with staff last year to upgrade their pay from this April. Law centre staff are therefore now being paid a basic salary of £6,000.

Miss Jill Taylor, a community worker at the centre, said yesterday: "The centre has run on a shoestring budget ever since it opened."

Attack on college deplored

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

A packed meeting of almost 300 academics at Chelsea College, London, yesterday called on the Swinnerton-Dyer committee on the academic reorganization of London University to withdraw its "malicious attack on the academic standards and professional competence of Chelsea College staff, students and graduates".

In its report sent to heads of colleges earlier this month, the committee, chaired by Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, vice-chancellor of Cambridge University, said that while Chelsea was highly regarded in some areas, such as science education, nursing, and the history and philosophy of science, the committee was "not confident that the same can be said for the rest of Chelsea".

It recommended that there should be a peer review of all departments, save the three mentioned "with a view to phasing out those which do not come up to the standard of the rest of the university." If the surviving departments were insufficient to constitute an independent college, they might have to be incorporated into other colleges, it said.

In a letter sent yesterday to Lord Annan, Vice-Chancellor of London University, the Chelsea College branch of the Association of University Teachers said it was difficult not to believe that the committee's comments arose from a desire to force the closure issue.

Any objective evidence to support the implications that academic standards at Chelsea were lower than in the rest of the university, should be produced forthwith.

Farmers may tip scales in Irish poll

From Christopher Thomas
Dublin

Ireland's 125,000 farm owners, most of whom make a meagre living from fewer than 50 acres, could have a decisive impact on the general election tomorrow.

There are enough of them to tip the scales in many rural constituencies, notably Mayo, Kildare and Offaly. The big farmers, those with more than 50 acres, changed traditional political allegiances in 1977 and made an important contribution to the downfall of the Fine Gael-Labour Party coalition.

They moved over to Fianna Fail over the impassioned issue of taxation of farmers' incomes by the coalition. The question now is whether they have forgiven Fine Gael.

The allegiance of the farmers is one of two big imponderables in the election: the other is the young vote. Half the people of the Irish Republic are under 25, and they are not following the voting patterns set by their parents.

Many of the older generation still vote in line with the side their families took in the civil war: Fine Gael is the party of partition, Fianna Fail of unity.

The farmers' big concern is incomes, which are 55 per cent lower than three years ago. The boom years of the early and mid 1970s have given way to hard times. Most farms do not *generate enough* money to employ one farmhand, and the sons of farmers are looking elsewhere for work.

Fianna Fail has done its utmost to cushion the farmers, injecting £312m into agriculture in a single year, with EEC support.

That seems likely to push up incomes by a quarter, which may *be enough for the party to hold* on to the vitally important farming vote.

Ballet group cancels Belfast visit

An English ballet company has cancelled a week's engagement in Belfast because dancers were afraid of the violence which grew after the deaths of the IRA hunger-strikers (Richard Ford writes from Belfast).

About 18 of the 25 members of Northern Ballet Theatre refused to perform in Northern Ireland despite an appeal by Mr Michael Barnes, general administrator of the Grand Opera House, Belfast.

He went to the company's base in Manchester two weeks ago in an attempt to persuade them and postponed announcing their withdrawal until yesterday in the hope that the young dancers would change their minds.

They were due to perform *The Nutcracker* from next Monday but instead they will be dancing *Coppelia* in Buxton, Derbyshire.

Mr Barnes said: "I am very disappointed, not only for us, but for the dancers. They had doubts two weeks ago; I spoke to many of them to try to persuade them to continue with their trip. I think it was the younger dancers with the company who were most worried."

Science report

Gas change may be earthquake herald

By the Staff of Nature

Observations of how the proportions of helium and argon in gas bubbles escaping from the Earth vary with the tidal forces of the Moon may point a way to earthquake forecasting. That is the claim put forward by Mr Ryuichi Sugisaki, a geochemist at Nagoya University in Japan, on the basis of measurements of the chemical composition of gas bubbles escaping from the bottom of a mineral spring at Byakko Spa, 25 miles from Nagoya.

Helium and argon are formed within surface rocks by radioactive decay; helium from materials related to uranium, and argon from the rare isotope of potassium known as potassium-41. At Byakko Spa the gas containing helium and argon is released in a pond of 100 square metres at a rate of about 400 kg a minute. The location of the pond on an active seismic fault is thought to account for the rapid evolution of the gas.

Mr Sugisaki collected gas from the pond with an inverted funnel placed on the bottom. The notion of measuring variations of helium and argon in the gas stemmed from the *supposition that the* release of both might be increased when the rocks were under stress, whether caused by events likely to precede an earthquake or by some other means.

The measurements show that there is a marked rhythmic variation in the ratio of helium and argon in the gas released in which helium is 10 times more abundant than argon, or relatively 200,000 times more abundant compared with argon than in the atmosphere.

The variation of the ratio of helium and argon in the gas is surprisingly large, ranging from a minimum of 12 to a maximum of 14, and the intervals between cycles are *greater* than 24 hours, corresponding to the period of the apparent revolution of the Moon about the Earth.

Mr Sugisaki's conclusion that bodily tides within the Earth must be responsible is further supported by calculations of how the tidal stresses within the surface rocks should vary, which are themselves confirmed by measurements with sensitive strain gauges of the actual extension of the surface rocks at a seismic station near by.

The pattern of variation of the ratios of helium and *argon seems* to lag four hours *behind* the tidal forces, but with that *shift* helium in the escaping gas seems to be at a maximum when the tidal forces are greatest. The explanation put forward is that stresses in the surface rocks force both gases out of the small crystals in which they are formed, but that helium is expelled more easily than argon.

While the dramatic variation of helium and argon observed at Byakko Spa is probably accounted for by the underlying fault system which allows gas squeezed from rocks to reach the surface within four hours or so, Mr Sugisaki's report will almost certainly stimulate a search for other such locations.

The link between these observations and earthquake prediction is based on the widely accepted view that earthquakes are preceded by an increase of the stress in the rock systems, which are eventually ruptured. In big earthquakes the stresses which accumulate before rupture are much greater than those caused by tidal forces, so in suitable locations the ratio of helium to argon in gas generated by crustal rocks should be an indicator of an impending earthquake.

Source: *Science*, June 12 (vol 212, page 1264).
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Shot couple: man held

Retired Lieutenant-Commander Gilbert Alder and his wife, Anne, who were shot dead at the weekend in their home at Oving, West Sussex. Police investigating the killings were last night questioning a man, and said they expected to charge him within the next 24 hours.

AIR TICKET SWINDLE BY ACTOR

Norman Beaton, the black actor, cancelled his appearance the National Theatre last night after being convicted of dishonesty.

Mr Beaton, aged 46, of King's Heath, Birmingham, and three other men were cleared at the Central Criminal Court of taking part in a confidence trick involving a proposed British tour by Ray Charles, the jazz singer.

But Mr Beaton and one of the defendants was found guilty of dishonestly obtaining a first-class air ticket to fly Charle's agents from Los Angeles to London.

The travel company received two worthless cheques amounting to £1,054.

Mr Beaton is to be sentenced today.

Chinese snuff-bottle sale produces rare result

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Chinese snuff-bottle collectors from all over Europe and America descended on Sotheby's yesterday assuring that a 230 lot sale was almost a sellout, with prices often doubling the estimates. Such a result is more than rare in today's depressed art market.

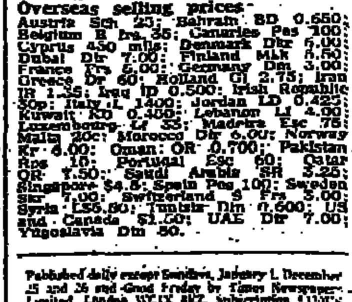
Snuff-bottles from two famous collections had turned this sale into an international event—93 bottles from the collection of F. W. A. Knight and his uncle Henry Knight and five superb pieces from the Edward T. Chow collection.

The Knight and Chow collections are two of the greatest *Chinese art collections* formed in this century; both bought snuff-bottles in the 1930s and 1940s when they were little understood and there was practically no market in them.

The Chow bottles fetched the top prices: a superb Suzhou agate snuff-bottle at £10,000 (estimate £2,800-£3,500), an eighteenth-century jade bottle at £6,600 (estimate £2,000-£3,000) and a second relief-carved agate bottle at £5,500 (estimate £2,500-£3,200).

The biggest attraction in the Knight collection was a carved ivory snuff-bottle made in the imperial workshops of Qianlong (1736-1795); only four are recorded in private hands. Despite a crack it fetched £6,600 (estimate £2,000-£3,000).

In Los Angeles on Monday a collection of fine Oriental art collected by the late Chingwah Lee, of San Francisco, was sold for £519,663 again with less than 1 per cent unsold.



Overseas selling prices: Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B Frs 35; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.00; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 5.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 60; Holland Gl 2.75; Iran IR 1.35; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 50p; Italy L 1400; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.400; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 6.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 15; Portugal Esc 60; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS6.00; Tunisia Din 0.600; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

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Rock stars may join TUC jobs festival

Labour Reporter
By Donald Macintyre

The TUC is to consider inviting rock musicians and professional footballers to take part in a national youth festival in the autumn to provide a climax for its protest campaign on unemployment.

Senior union leaders will discuss the proposal today as part of their plans to keep up the momentum after what Congress House sees as the undoubted success of the People's March for Jobs last month.

At the same time the TUC is to launch a series of initiatives calling for crash programmes of public investment, including large-scale construction projects intended to create 440,000 jobs over the next five years.

A paper going before today's meeting of the TUC economic committee suggests that a big event for young people should be treated as a priority in the next phase of the campaign against government economic policies.

Other suggestions made by the TUC's regional representatives are for a re-enactment of the 1936 Jarrow march, a march from Scotland or Wales, a TUC-backed demonstration at the Conservative Party conference or a national one-hour stoppage.

The confidential paper, however, says that it was clear from last week's meeting of regional council representatives that an autumn youth rally or festival was the suggestion that commanded widest support. It points out that the proposal for a national one-hour stoppage was rejected by union leaders.

In contrast to its original scepticism about the People's March for Jobs, the Congress House secretariat will advise union leaders today of the need to build on the support commanded by both the march and the TUC's week of action. Regional representatives agreed at their meeting last week that both events had been tremendously successful in exposing the inadiquacies of goverment policies and highlighting the TUC's alternative'

Union leaders have also been told that the TUC intends during the summer to issue a series of calls for large-scale investment in capital programmes.

The aim of a detailed call for investment in the construction industry in particular would be "not only to stimulate this section of the economy but to improve the whole quality of life of the nation by providing desperately needed homes, hospitals and services while at the same time modernizing industry".

Proposals for capital investment programmes to form part of early legislation after the return of a Labour government have already been discussed by the TUC-Labour Party liaison committee. Some union leaders, notably Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, have been pressing for the establishment of short-life "sunset corporations" that could undertake big capital projects.

BUILDING TRADE FACES STRIKES

Three of the four unions which represent 700,000 building workers decided yesterday to start a campaign of industrial action in support of a pay claim.

A 6.2 per cent pay offer by the building and civil engineering joint board was rejected by the Transport Union, the General and Municipal Workers and the Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades Union. But it was accepted by the industry's biggest union, UCATT, which represents 300,000 workers.

Officials of the three dissenting unions will meet in London on June 18 to decide strike targets.





The old and the new: Left, Captain Malcolm Campbell in his record-breaking Sunbeam in 1924; centre, Donald Campbell in Bluebird in 1964; and, right, the solid-wheeled Thrust 2.

Briton to attempt world speed record in jet car tested to 700 mph

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

The first British attempt for 17 years on the world land speed record will be made in October by Mr Richard Noble, aged 36, in his jet-powered car, Thrust 2.

He will be trying to beat the time of 622.407 mph set by Gary Gabelich, the American driver, in Blue Flame, in 1970, and he has chosen the same site, Bonneville salt flats, Utah, in the United States.

Mr Noble, an overseas manager with GKN, the engineering group, already holds the British land speed record of 248.87 mph, established last September at the Royal Air Force base, Greenham Common, Berkshire.

Since then wind tunnel tests have indicated that the car is capable of up to 700 mph, which puts the world record well within reach. Mr Noble, who has been given leave of absence by his company, said yesterday: "I am very confident."

The world record attempt has to be made broad because there are no runways available in Britain for speeds greater than about 280 mph. The Bonneville track will be up to 13 miles long and 200 feet wide.

Thrust 2 is powered by a Rolls Royce aero engine with 70 times the hore-power of a Formula One racing car and capable of accelerating to 300 mph from rest in 12 seconds. It has a tubular steel body, solid aluminium wheels and uses two parachutes to help it stop.

More than 150 British companies are supporting the project, which started in 1974.

Thrust 2 was built at Fishborne, on the Isle of Wight, the home town of its designer, Mr John Acroyd. Mr Noble estimates the value of the vehicle at £700,000.

The world record was last held for Britain by the late Donald Campbell, who reached 403 mph in Bluebird in August, 1964.

Redundant churches need golden handshake

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

The acquisition of foreign works of art ought not to take priority over preserving historic buildings, the Advisory Board for Redundant Churches states in its annual report, published yesterday.

The report says the stock of architecturally valuable church buildings is threatened because of the pressure on the Redundant Churches Fund and advocates temporary conservation measures to prevent unused buildings falling into decay while decisions are made about their future.

Church buildings are sometimes unnecessarily declared redundant through neglect. "Many a building falls rapidly into decay owing to neglect of gutters and downpipes, failure to replace slipped tiles or slates, and failure to clear undergrowth from the base of walls", the report says.

In the year under review the board has recommended 22 churches for preservation, 34 as suitable for alternative uses, and ten for demolition. The fund so far has been able to take over the care of all those churches which the Church Commissioners, on the board's advice, have chosen to preserve. But there is a risk that the commissioners may start to disregard the board's advice because of lack of money.

The board therefore makes a a plea for additional resources, arguing that an item of art not bought for the nation would at least survive elsewhere, whereas a neglected building would be lost for ever.

IN BRIEF

Heseltine's grants threat denounced

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, was accused yesterday of blatant intimidation and of possibly acting illegally by threatening not to pay grants to local authorities which did not submit revised budgets showing reduced spending.

Mr Jack Smart, chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said: "All decent local government people should unite to prevent his threatened complete destruction of local government and its services".

High ball hazard

Mr Laurence Wright, who operates aircraft at Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, has threatened to take legal action to try to prevent players using the town council's new pitch and putt golf course adjoining the airfield because of the danger of high flying balls.

Man battered dog

Alexander Falconer, aged 41, of Hamilton, Lanarkshire, found guilty of beating an alsatian dog to death with a spade in a neighbour's back garden, was fined £100 at Hamilton Sheriff Court yesterday. He was also banned from holding or obtaining a dog licence for a year.

Betjeman better

Sir John Betjeman, aged 75, the Poet Laureate, left hospital in Sheffield yesterday after a two-month illness. Sir John, of Radnor Walk, Chelsea, London, suffered a stroke while visiting the Derbyshire Peak District eight weeks ago.

Kipling garden saved

A plan to build houses in the walled garden of a house where Rudyard Kipling wrote *Kim* and the *Just So Stories* was rejected yesterday after Brighton council's planning committee was told of opposition from residents of Rottingdean.

Teacher's body found

The body of Mr David Palmer, aged 48, of Wath upon Dearne, South Yorkshire, a teacher missing for five weeks, has been found at the foot of a 300ft cliff near Haverfordwest, Dyfed.

M1 police for trial

Eleven M1 patrol police officers from Hertfordshire were yesterday sent for trial by magistrates at Hertford on charges of conspiring to breach the Prevention of Corruption Act.

Castle for sale

Amberley Castle, the fourteenth-century home of Lady Emmet, the former MP for East Grinstead who died last year, is being offered for sale for about £1m.

Water board too large, report says

By John Young, Planning Reporter

Membership of the Severn-Trent Water Authority should be substantially reduced and should no longer be based predominantly on local government representation, a report by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission published yesterday, states.

The commission notes that there is considerable feeling that the authority is remote and that as a result customers' interests are not adequately represented.

It was envisaged when regional water authorities were set up, that the appointment of members by local authorities would provide a channel of local accountability, but clearly the system is not giving satisfaction, it says.

It has led, in the case of Severn-Trent, to an authority of 48 members, which is so large as to affect its efficiency adversely without providing commensurate benefits in terms of consumer representation. There are therefore grounds for *altering the structure of the authority fundamentally*.

The commission also expresses concern about the control of costs and about weaknesses in the supervision of the authority's divisions. "Budgets have tended to be slack", it says. "Where cuts have been made, they have generally been arbitrary and across the board."

During the first six years of the authority's existence, the number of manual employees declined by 3.3 per cent, while non-manual staff increased by 16.5 per cent, it points out.

The low priority given to cost-saving investment is also causing concern. Given a capital expenditure programme of about £90m a year, the authority has not yet developed a comprehensive strategic planning process that demonstrates that the overall level of investment is justified.

The commission found that in most cases allegations of extravagance were without foundation. But it was concerned about the high level of car allowances.

55,000 more emigrated than entered in 1980

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Many more people are emigrating from the United Kingdom and fewer are immigrating. Fifty-five thousand more left than came in 1980, but the year before 6,000 more people came than went.

The reason for the change was a jump in the number of emigrants from 189,000 to 229,000 and a fall in immigrant numbers from 195,000 to 174,000.

The figures were issued yesterday by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, which said the net loss of 55,000 was the greatest since 1974. There were fewer immigrants from Commonwealth countries, South Africa and Pakistan.

Most countries received more emigrants from the United Kingdom, in particular Australia, South Africa and the EEC.

Much of the increased emigration resulted from a sharp rise in the outflow of United Kingdom citizens. The inflow of United Kingdom citizens fell by more than that of other immigrants, and was the lowest level recorded.

In 1980 there were more than twice as many United Kingdom citizens leaving the country as entering it.

Equal pay laws still unfair to women, commission says

By Lucy Hodges

The Equal Opportunities Commission yesterday, on its fifth birthday, renewed its call to the Government to amend the law affecting women at work in order to improve their pay.

It said that women would continue to earn about 73 per cent of men's pay unless there were substantial changes to the Sex Discrimination and Equal Pay Acts. "Unless the Acts are strengthened there is a real possibility of growing disenchantment with the relevance of legislation as such in eliminating sex discrimination and promoting equality of opportunity", the commission said in its annual report.

The commission is not alone in its criticism of the Government. The EEC is to take the United Kingdom to court over the Equal Pay Act because it does not go far enough towards meeting European law.

In order to claim the same pay as a man, a woman has to find a man doing similar work to herself or to have had her work rated as equivalent to his under a job evaluation scheme.

Because most women work in exclusively female jobs, or at levels where only women are employed, they cannot claim equal pay in law. By contrast, the EEC has issued an Equal Pay Directive which says there should be equal pay for work of equal value.

The commission's report also points out the effect the recession has had on women's employment. Since the war there has not been a five-year period more unhelpful and less propitious in which to embark on the task of promoting equal opportunities for women, it says.

"It is against handicaps of this magnitude that the commission's achievements during its first five years must be seen and judged."

Fifth Annual Report 1980, *Equal Opportunities Commission*; Stationery Office, £2.

Damages for headmistress

Mrs Beryl Baker, a primary school headmistress, is to receive damages over an allegation in *The Sunday People* that a boy was "debagged" after arriving at school in long trousers instead of shorts.

The newspaper had quoted a parent as saying that Mr Baker's dictatorial enforcement of petty rules was intolerable. But Mr Justice Comyn was told in the High Court yesterday that there was no basis for the criticisms of Mrs Baker and her school, the John Falkner county primary at Sawston, Cambridgeshire.

Mrs Baker, of Helions Bumpstead, Essex, accepted undisclosed damages, with a public apology, in settlement of her libel action against Mirror Group Newspapers.

Mr Richard Rampton, for Mrs Baker, said boys were required to change into shorts on arrival at school because of classroom overheating caused by a faulty heating system.

The boy, Ben Bowyer, aged four, was not "debagged". He was given a spare pair of shorts which he changed into.

Mr Desmond Browne, for the newspaper, said the criticisms of Mrs Baker were wholly unwarranted.

PARLIAMENT June 9 1981

Israeli raid on nuclear plant is condemned

The British Government did not believe that Iraq had the ability to manufacture fissile material for nuclear weapons, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, stated in the Commons at question time. She and Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, joined in strongly condemning the Israeli air attack on the Iraq nuclear installation near Baghdad.

Mrs Thatcher said the Government believed the attack to be a grave breach of International law. Any such act must be condemned. Had there been an attack on Israel of the kind there had just been on Iraq she would have totally and utterly condemned it just as she did the attack made on Iraq.

Early in Prime Minister's question time, Mr Foot (Ebbw Vale, Lab) asked the Prime *Minister to* take the opportunity to express what must be the feelings of the House about the serious implications of the Israeli raid.

Does she not *think* (he added) that apart from anything else, it *makes even more urgent the* necessity to take action about the non-proliferation treaty? What steps are she and the Government taking or have taken, in the light of this latest terrible event, to see that something is done about it?

Mrs Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, C): The Government has already made its view plain that this armed attack, in such circumstances, cannot be justified and represents a grave breach of *international* law.

Had there been such an attack on Israel, I should also have condemned it. This attack will add tension in the area.

Iraq was a signatory of the non-proliferation agreement and the installation was inspected as recently as in January.

MIDDLE EAST

Mr Foot: What steps has the Government taken already to try to implement and get properly implemented the non-proliferation treat?

How many countries have the ability to manufacture nuclear weapons and how man yare open to inspection by the international authority? Will she say whether, in the light of this event, she and the Government will take fresh *steps* to get the treaty properly operated?

Mrs Thatcher: The Government firmly supports the treaty and wishes that more countries would become signatories.

Iraq was a signatory. We do not believe that at the moment she has the ability to manufacture fissile material for nuclear weapons.

The installation was recently inspected by the *international* agency.

Mr Dennis Walters (Westbury, C): Bearing in mind that Iraq had signed the non-proliferation treaty, this unprovoked attack was intolerable.

Would she not agree that the time has come when Begin's international gangsterism should be stopped before he threatens not only peace in the Middle East, but world peace as well. (Cheers).

Mrs Thatcher: We have condemned the attack.

We believe *it* to be a gross breach of international law. Any such act must be condemned wherever it occurs and whoever carries it out.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles): Is there not a lesson for the western democracies to be less cavalier in their export of nuclear technology? (Cheers)

Is not the prime Minister, and the Government, concerned by the report that South Africa is asking the United States for supplies of enriched uranium?

There is urgent need to press these matters of greater inspection and control through the International Atomic Energy Authority.

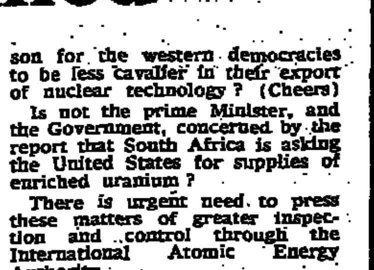
Mrs Thatcher: Yes. One of the tragedies of this case was that Iraq was a signatory to that agreement. She had been inspected and none of these things protected her.

Of course it was an unprovoked attack and we must condemn that. We cannot have it thought that just because a country is trying to manufacture energy from nuclear sources she is doing something totally wrong.

Dr David Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, SDP): Signatories of the non-proliferation treaty including the nuclear weapons state pledge themselves to curb the growth of nuclear arms. Those other signatories expect the nuclear weapons states to demonstrate their reliability.

Will the Prime Minister reconsider her personal animosity towards a comprehensive test ban treaty? Will she take a much more positive role in the negotiations with the Soviet Union and the United States to ensure that the comprehensive test ban treaty which was nearly *successful* in 1978 should now be endorsed?

Mrs Thatcher: The United Kingdom adheres firmly to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. The comprehensive test ban treaty was not nearly signed. It was a long way from that because of the tremendous number of places which the Soviet Union was insisting had to be monitored.



Walters: Intolerable — Janner: Sense of relief

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester, *West*, Lab): *Iraq* would have had a nuclear weapons potential which it would have used against Israel. (Interruptions).

Does she not feel a certain sense of *relief* that the Iraq regime will not have a nuclear weapons poten*tial for some further* time to come?

Mrs Thatcher: Had there been an attack on Israel of the kind there has just been on Iraq. I should totally and utterly have condemned it. I do therefore totally and *utterly condemn the attack made* upon Iraq.

Sir Hugh Fraser (Stafford and Stone, *C*): While *condemning* any use of force, would she also recall that over the last year many MPs have drawn attention to the danger of the export by the late French government of enhanced uranium to Iraq and at that time drew the attention of that action to that government and the threat to peace?

I hope that the Foreign Secretary, while not condoning the use of force in any way, would take this opportunity to say, as Anthony Eden did, that there should be in the Middle East at this time the possibility of organising the prevention *of the sale of offensive* weapons to an area which is now vastly over manned with offensive weapons.

Mrs Thatcher: I join with him in condemning the use of force. It will only add to the tension in an area which *is already* unstable.

I agree that the grade of uranium supplied to Iraq was a high grade of enriched uranium necessary for the kind of research reactor *which* she put up. I agree that we should be careful indeed about the *countries* to *which* we supply such uranium.

Enterprise zone firms to get help

TRAINING BILL

Relieving companies in enterprise zones from industrial training board levy *and the form filling* included withi it was a small but important part of the package of aids and incentices for these companies, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, said at the start of the report stage of the *Employment and Training Bill.*

The Bill abolishes the Employment Services Agency and the Training Services Agency.

Mr Prior moved a new clause restoring to the Bill the provision that employers in enterprise zones should be relieved of the levy and of the requirement from industrial traingin boards for information in relation to these establishments.

He said the provision was voted out in standing committee, but the Government proposed now to have a reserve power to restrict provision in order to meet concern expressed in committee.

The idea of an enterprise zone was to stimulate economic activity in a number of areas where economic life had decayed, by relieving compaines in a variety of ways from financial and administrative burdens.

The new clause would not make or break enterprise zones, but since they were experimental, but the Government thought *it* right to give them them the maximum chance of success by restoring it.

The reserve power proposed was capable of general or precise application and would only be used if a prlbem emerged. The Government *also proposed to give the benefit of* relief from the levy and form filling to establishments mainly, but not wholly inside a zone. It had sought to meet the most valid of the objections raised in committee.

Mr Barry Jones, an Opposition *spokesman on employment (East* Flint, Lab) said from the point of view of industrial training the new clause was a fundamental breach of the basic principle that training should be provided and received. To legislate to exempt firms from *their obligations to industrial* training in the latter part of the twentieth century in the midst of a serious economic depression was irresponsible government.

It was unfalur to firms and employers in areas adjoining enter*prise zones who would have to* undertake training and pay the levy while their competitors inside would not. Their skilled staff would be poached by enterprise zont companies.

The proposal was unjust and ine*quitable because the Government* was effectively setting up a sepcal status of company. It was pointless to argue that the new clause affected but a few areas in the United Kingdom and opposition was much ado about nothing.

Mr Kenneth Eastham (Manchester, Blackley, Lab) said ordinary companies and factories were struggling and wrestling with the devastating economy and facing up to their training obligations, yet on *adjacent areas they could see* themselves confronted by some of the cheats in industry who would not pay a penny piece and would probably later poach some of their skilled people.

The Government's provisions *amounted to a poachers' charter* and it should be thoroughly ashmed.

Mr James Craigen (Glasgow, Maryhill, Lab) said the main weaknesses in the new clause were the abuses that were likely to *take place* when companies realised *the* advantages they were being given while only needing to be mainly sited within the enterprise zones. There were eleven Liechtensteins

Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Helley, Lab) said that the clause was worse than the original one because it included the phrase "wholly or mainly" in a zone which would imply a creeping extension of the concept of the enterprise zone.

The debate had been bedevilled by a split on both sides about whether the enterprise zone was a good idea or not. He had never had any hesitation in denouncing it as a gimmick which would make no contribution to the country nor help to create jobs.

The safeguard provision had been put in as a *sop* to those on the standing committee on the Bill who had complained about the gimmick.

But did anyone believe that the Secretary of State would lay order after ordtr *against individual firms* setting up in enterprise zones to escape training levy?

Mr Derek Foster (Bishop Auckland, Lab) said that he was sceptical about the success of enterprise *zones and feared they would only* attract private speculation and hypermarkets.

Mr Robert Taylor (Croydon, North-West, C) said that he was unconvinced by the new clause which introduced unnecessary bureaucracy. *It would put firms on* the outside of enterprise zones at a further disadvantage. The scheme was unworkable and he could not support the clause.

Mr Prior said that the clause was a laudable attempt to reduce *bureaucracy* and *encourage* the growth of employment.

The new clause was carried by 249 votes to 193—Government majority, 56.

Planning and road signs

Mr Gerrard Neale (Cornwall, North) was given leave to introduce the Highways (Small Business Signs) Bill which, he said, would permit the posting of standard road directional signs to certain small business premises without the need to obtain planning permission or approval from the Department of Transport.

New peeress

House of Lords

Lady Lane-Fox, formerly Miss Felicity Lane-Fox, vice president of the Royl A[illegible] lity and Rehabilitation, was introduced in the Lo[illegible] Fox, who is disabled, attenea the cremony in a wheelchair.

Colleges of education to be merged

SCOTLAND

Mr John Mackay (Argyll, C) asked the Secretary of State for Scotland about his decision to merge Craiglockhart College of Education with another institution.

Mr George Younger, in a writen reply, said: In my reply in April I indicated that a tripartite working party, comprising representatives of the governing bodies of Notre Dame and Craiglockhart Colleges *of Education* and *of* my Department, was considering the feasibility of a merger of these two colleges on the basis that a Roman Catholic training facility would be retained in the east of Scotland.

I am happy to report that agreement has now been reached that the two colleges should merge after the current academic session.

I propose shortly to make regulations under section *77* of the Education (Scotland) Act 1980 to implement this merger. The effect of the regulations will be *to* dissolve both of the existing colleges and to constitute a new Roman Catholic college of education to which the staff and the property, rights, liabilities and obligations of the two existing colleges will be transferred.

Discussions will be held with interested parties about the precise composition of the new governing body and about the content of the proposed regulations generally.

Discussions about the detailed arrangements for the merger will continue with both colleges.

MPs sat through Monday night disucssing the report stage of the Education (Scotland) Bill. The *Commons adjourned at 10.39* am today after sitting more than 20 hours, of which 17 were spent on the Bill.

Ministers to get extra pay rise

HOUSE OF LORDS

There had long been a special problem over the salaries of ministers in the Lords because unlike their colleagues in the Commons they did not receive any salary in respect of their parliamentary duties, Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council, said in the House of Lords when he introduced the Ministerial and other *Salaries Order to take account of* this anomaly.

The pay of Lords ministrrs, he said, was was not commensurate with their duties. There was a sympathetic desire to see this anomaly removed and the Government proposed *arrangements* under which the salaries of ministers of state, parliamentary secretaries and other office holders in the Houst would be increased by £3,500 over and above the general increase of 6 per cent. for ministerial salaries which had been announced.

This was rather less than half the amount of the parliamentary salary payable to ministers in the Commons.

The order was approved, together with the proposal raising the *limits for peers'* expenses to £11.65 for each day of attendance; £24.40 for overnight subsistence; £10.60 for secretarial allowance; and £1,250 a year for office-holders' secretarial allowance.

Race attack survey out in July

A survey of the incidence of racial attacks by members of one racial group on another which was being conducted in 1b police areas in England and Wales, would be completed by the middle of Xuly, Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said at question time in the Lords.

Meanwhile, he went on, Home Office officials were visiting these areas to discuse the issues directly with the police, local authorities, and members of the ethnic minority communities.

The Home Secretary (Mr William Whitelaw) would announce the conclusions of the study as soon as possible.

Lord Belstead was answering Lady Elliot of Harwood (C) who asked what progress was being made by the Home Office in inquiries into racial violence and racial organizations.

Ambulance men not underpaid

HEALTH SERVICE

The decision of ambulancemen to take industrial action next week was disgraceful, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said. They could, by no stretch of imagination, be described as under-paid, he added.

Mr Clive Soley (Hammersmith, North, Lab) had asked what assessment Mr Jenkins had made of the effect on NHS services of an increase in ambulancemen's pay of more than 6 per cent.

Mr Jenkin: Pay increases above the 6 per cent cash limit would involve reducing services to patients. How much would depend on the knock-on effect on other NHS services.

Mr Soley: As we seek to keep people out of hospitla, and a good ambulance service is necessary for that, why not make a better pay structure for a better service? The current offer is an insult to ambulance service men.

Mr Jenkin: Since this Government came to office, the ambulancemen have already had pay increases of 54 per cent, that is for a qualified ambulanceman.

If this offer is included, average earnings will be 66 per cent higher than when we came to office. The existing offer is 7½ per cent of basic rates, spread over 15 months.

Having regard to average earnings of ambulancemen which are now, for leading ambulancemen, £184 in London and £163 outside London, I believe the offer is very fair.

I hope the ambulancemen will think twice before taking industrial action which is bound to hit patients requiring treatment in hospital, particularly the elderly.

Mr Paul Dean (North Somerset, C): It will be wholly deplorable if the ambulancemen withdraw their labour and thus take it out on the sick.

Mr Jenkin: I deplore the step being taken to take industrial action to seek more money for a group of people who, by no stretch of the imagination, can be regarded as underpaid.

The Whitlev Council management side offered to discuss a whole range of terms and conditions, including the possibility of making it a salaried service to put it more on a par with the fire service.

The decision to walk out and take industrial action is disgraceful.

Prescribing must be economic

It was of the utmost importance that pharmacists and doctors in hospitals should prescribe drugs economically, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said during a question on the cost of drugs.

Mr Jenkin (Redbridge, Wanstead and Woodford, C) stated that tht cost of drugs dispensed in England during the two year period 1978 to 1980 was £564m *in 1978-79* and £843m in 1979-80. This did not include hospital dispensaries.

Mr Kenneth Marks (Manchester, Gozton, Lab) said this was a large increase considering the number of prescriptions had been reduced.

Is he satisfied (he said) that there *has not* been *some* inflation on drug prices? Will her perhaps restrict them in future to 6 per cent, as he has restricted the health workers?

Mr Jenkin: The prescription pricing scheme aims to maintain strict control over the level of prices of and profitability on drugs supplied to the National Health Service. We keep the scheme under regular review.

At present, apart from minor changes, we are operating it exactly as it has been operated over recent years.

Mrs Jill Knight (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C): What steps has he taken to ensure that expensive drugs are not wasted within NHS hospitals?

Mr Jenkin: It is of the utmost importance that pharmacists and doctors in hospitals should prescirbe economically. The hospital drug service is *subject* to the overall cash limit disciplines to which health authorities are subject and therefore *there is a built-in* constraint in a way that at the moment there is not in the family practictioner service.

Iam also concerned, and this was the pattern a little while ago, that because of the cash limit dis*cipline*, out-patients were being asked to get drugs from their general practitioners rather than hospital pharmacies. Clearly this was a way of avoiding the cash limit.

We must make sure that there is economical prescribing, both in hospitals and in general practice.

Mr Laurence Pavitt (Brent, *South*, Lab): Why has the *Government* rejected the advice of the British Medical Association to revise the British National *Formulae* to get rid of the hundreds of worthless drugs being prescribed?

Will he re-*establish the* committee on the efficacy of drugs in addition to the Committee on the Safety of Medicines?

Mr Jenkin: We have for the first time obtaiied the agreement of the BMA to sit down in an informal working *group* with my Department to examine effective prescribing.

Since this represents a marked step by the doctors in recognizing the importance of not only economy in prescribing but also making sure that appropriate drugs are prescribed and are taken by patients, I set considerable store by this and shall be reviewing the work of the working group around the end of the year.

I hope it will lead to the more effective prescribing that everybody wants to see.

Mr Terence Davis, an Opposition spokesman (Birmingham, Stechford, Lab): Since the cost of drugs hos increased by about 12 per cent, how can he justify a far bigger increase in prescription charges?

Mr Jenkin: Those who ust the service should bear a higher proportion of the cost. I prefer to do that than to cut back the service.

My predecessor's choice to slash back capital investment in the NHS, whil refusing even to budge on prescription charges, was based on mistaken priorites. By maintaining the level of capital investment we are having to put a bit more on charges. I believe we have got the priorities right.

Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister of State for Health, said later that prescription charges brought in something of the order of £80m. They were watching the administration cots in all sections of the NHS with a view to improving services gtnerally.

NHS helped by private hospitals

No health authority in the country had yet invoked the law because they felt private hospital development was likely to prejudice their services, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said.

He told Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab) that nurse training was being undertaken in some private hospitals and that the *private* sector was considering how it might further increase its contribution to staff training.

Mr Cryer: A private hospital is being built in my area, promoted by consultants who poace private greed before the public need and the need of the NHS. (Conservative protests.)

What will Mr Jenkin to to ensure that the private sector makes a contribution towards training instead of drawing like parasites *from the public sector*, including hospital sin my constituency?

They draw peopoe trained at the public expense. Training is lengthy and expensive.

Mr Jenkin (*Redbridge, Wanstead* and Woodford, C): I know that a 45(bed private *hospital is being* built in Bingley. I am not aware of any evidence suggesting that this will jeopardize staffing of local NHS hospitals.

On the contrary, web elieve that the existence of the private sector is to the advantage of the *NHS*. (Labour cries of "No!")



Jenkins: Fair play needed.

It brings additional resources to health care and relieves the NHS.

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, Opposition spokesman on health (Crewe, Lab): Why is he being so specious; He knows that where there are plivate developments there is clear evidence of NHS staff being creamed off because of the extra pay the *private* sector can offer.

Why is he not honest enough to say that privileges are always preferable to providing proper training which the NHS is doing?

Mr Jenkin: We have made it clear that we wish to ensure that private develepents do not prejudice the NHS. That is why we retained in the National Health Service Act 1980 some control procedures *to* allow the Government to protect *the NHS if health authorities feel private development* is likely to prejudice their services, particularly *staff* recruitment.

As yet, no health authority in the country has so far seen fit to invoke that section.

Circular to be issued on collaboration

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, stated that he would issue a circular later in the year to draw attention to the need for proper arrangements for *maintaining effective* collaboration between health authorities and local government.

There is (he said) a statutory obligation, under the Health Services Act of last year, to have a joint consultative body. Member*ship* from local authorities will be appointed to serve on the district health authorities.

He said that to ensure these arrangements were properly monitored, he was asking regional health authorites to report to him on the collaboration arrangements agreed locally between health authorities and local authorities.

Portrayal of NHS *on* television

The ATV documentary film about mental handicap hospitals to be shown tomorrow came in for criticism during questions on distortions of the work of the national health service's work.

The *film, The Silent Majority*, made at St Lawrence's Hospital, Caterham, Surrey, and Borocourt *Hospital*, near *Reading*, in Berkshire, was mentioned by Mr Jonathan Aitken (Thanet, East, C.)

He asked Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services to encourage health services *to develop closer working relation*ships with broadcasting authorites to prevent *distortion* and unfiar portrayals of NHS work, particularly because of criticism of the film.

He also aksed what representations *Mr Jenkin or the local* health authority concerned had decided to make to the IBA about the programme.

Mr Jenkin: I hope to see the programme tomorrow because I wish to see what the fuss is about.

The Berkshire health authority will hold a press conference this afternoon when they will have some pretty rough things to say about the producer of the film and the way it was made at the Borocourt Hospital, outside Reading.

I do not wish to anticipate that. But there is a greater need for a much closer understanding between broadcasting authorities and the health authorites and I encourage health authorites *to col*laborate wherever possible.

There have been some useful, well blanced programmes about special hospitals. But it requires fair play on both sides. I am not sure we always get it.

Visitors to pay for health care

The British public demanded *that* foreigners on holiday here *should* pay for any health care *just as* British visitors had to pay in *other* countries, Mr Patrick *Jenkin*, Secretar of State for *Social* Services, said during questions.

Mr Jenkin said that he was aware of anxiety that had been expressed about the imposition of charges on overseas visitors, but he was certain it was misplaced.

We are consulting (he said) with the Commission for Racial Equality and other organizations who represent ethnic minorities to make sure we can have the simplest and most non-discriminatory form of questioning that we can devise.

We make clear that any member of the ethnic minority living in this country is as entitled to the free use of the NHS as anyone else.

He said the vast majority of patients who sought treatment either as out-patients or ill-patients would have been referred by their general practioners. In the majority of cases, a letter from a GPwould mean no more than just a basic, simple question of a patient's name, address, and how long he had been in the country would be required.

Treasury fingers in till

FORESTRY BILL

The Forestry Bill was more directed to getting the Treasury's fingers into the Forestry Commission's till than to purusing a rational forestry policy, Lord Bishopston, an Opposition spokesman, said during the report stage of the Bill in the House of Lords.

He was speaking during discussion on an amendment, moved by Lord Sandford (C), the aim of which was to give statutory form to any distinction which forestry ministers gave to the Forestry Commission.

The Bill would allow ministers to dispose of land acquired for forestry purposes.

Lord Sandford, president of the Association of District Councils, said his concern was to see that the Government's forestry policy went forward and was properly and fully developed. His clause would oblige ministers to look at the kind of management objectives *set* for the Forestry Commission.

Lord Hunt (Ind) said *the Council* for the National Parks supported the clause which they regarded as essential to the defence of the purposes for which the national parks were established.

Lord Bishopston said those who bought *land from the ministers* with or without the advice, approval or consent of the Forestry Commission would be primarily concerned with the financial aspect. The thrust of the Bill was not in the best interests of forestry.

The Earl of Mansfield, Minister of State for Scotland, said it would be unprecedented for directions of this kind to be put in a statutory instrument. These were matters of policy and it would be inappropriate for them to be given legislative form.

The clause was rejected by 109 votes to 70—Government majority, 39.

The Local Government (*Miscellaneous* Provisions) (Scotland) Bill *was* read the third *time and* passed.

Import deposits rejected

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister of State for Trade, stated in a written reply that there were no plans to introduce in tht United Kingdom an imports deposit scheme similar to that recently introduced in Italy.

Replying to a *series of questions* by Mr Edward Taylor (Southend, East, C), Mr Parkinson said the United Kingdom's balance of payments remained strong. The balance of payments surplus in 1980, at about £2,700m, was roughly equal to Italy's deficit.

He said: The Italian Government introduced on May 28, 1981, a requirement that, until September 30, 1981, payments in foreign currency can only be made against a prior non-interest-bearing deposit with the Bank of Italy. This is to be of 30 per cent of the value of the foreign currency required, and deposited for three months. Certain payments, including those for imports of oil, are exempted.

It is difficult to estimate the effect of the measure on British (or other countries') exports to Italy. It may, on average, increase their Italian market price by possibly 1 per cent to 1½ per cent, or lead to some postponement of orders. If, however, it prevents a depreciation of the lira against sterling that might otherwise have occurred, there should be an offsetting beneficial effect on the volume of British exports.

Article 109 of the Treaty of Rome permits member states to take emergency measures "where a sudden crisis in the balance of payments occurs". The procedure fo *rconsideration y* the Commission and the Council of the Community laid down in the article has been initiated.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Education Bill, remaining stages. Select committees: Foreign Affairs. Supply estimates. Evidence from Foreign Office (10.30.) Scottish Affairs, *Youth unemployment. Evidence* from distributive industry and petroleum industry training boards (10.30.) Industry and Trade: European air fares. Evidence from Lord Trefgarne and officials from Department of Trade. (10.45.) Evidence from AA (4.15) and RAC (5.) County of Kent Bill (10.30.) Standing committees: Forgery And Counterfeiting Bill (10.30. Northern Ireland (10.30.) Supreme Court Bill (4.30.) Lords: (2.30): Debate on race and sex discrimination. Indecent Displays (Control Bill, committee. Select committees: European Communities subcommittee D (Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs.) Evidence from British Poultry Federation and Institution of Environmental Health Officers on trade in fresh poultry *meat (10.30.) Subcommittee C* (Education, Employment and Social Affairs.) Evidence from EEC official on consultation with employees of undertakings with complex structures (11.)

Homes for the elderly

The Government will issue a consultative document on registration *and inspection* of private and voluntary homes for the elderly, before the summer recess of Parliament, Sir George Young, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, (Ealing, Action, C) announced during questions. He *added that as a result of the con*sultation process, the need for legislation should become clearer.

Private Bills

The *Peterborough Development* Corporation Bill and the Preston Borough Council Bill were read a second time.

Writers demand a better deal from publishers

By Kenneth Gosling, Arts Reporter

Britain's writers, angered by what they see as growing chaos in the publishing industry, launched a campaign yesterday through their two main representative bodies, the Writers' Guild and the Society of Authors, to secure a minimum terms agreement. It is one of the most significant moves in recent years to improve their conditions.

The guild and the society, which held a press conference to discuss the 26-clause document, are seeking joint talks with the Publishers' Association, which meets tomorrow; they want the association to agree to represent their members in negotiating new terms.

If it decides not to do so, the two writers' groups will begin immediate approaches to individual companies. The terms of the agreement are negotiable and the two groups said they would very much regret action against isolated houses that rejected discussions out of hand.

They refused to say what sanctions may be taken; but they took 10 months of industrial action against W. H. Allen and Star Books, and agreements were signed last month by both publishers.

The aim of the agreement, they said, was not to make unreasonable demands on publishers but to secure fair basic terms for writers. They are minimum terms and do not prevent authors or agents from negotiating better terms.

Mr. H. R. F. Keating, one of the authors at yesterday's conference, said: "This is something publishers ought to feel able to accept. We are not making tremendous demands, but asking for what the good publishers have been doing already."

Miss Eva Figes, the writer, commented: "The author is a very vulnerable cottage worker; some are able to call the tune, but the majority of writers are not in that situation. Publishers are used to picking them off

While there would be little difference in royalty arrangements, an author's income from subsidiary rights, like book clubs, could double. Under the agreement, an author would also have access to such information as the number of copies of his book printed before publication. Without knowing that, he has no idea whether the advance he is paid is fair.

Royalty payments for hardbacks under the new scheme would provide 10 per cent of the published price for the first 2,500 copies, 12½ per cent on the subsequent 2,500 and 15 per cent thereafter. And the author's advance would be commensurate with 65 per cent of the sold-out first printing. At present he has no claim.

Expressing their determination to see the agreement through, the two groups said in a statement: "It was felt that only the protection of minimum terms agreements, such as those already negotiated for television, films, radio and theatre, would be adequate in an industry as large and varied as British publishing."

The Association of Authors' Agents has expressed approval for the document.



Miss Eva Figes: "Authors are very vulnerable."

£295,000 CRASH CLAIM SETTLED

Mr Justice Cantley ruled in the High Court yesterday that Mr Roderick Henderson, a rowing champion, must bear most of the blame for a car crash in which Mr Garry McMullan, his friend and former teammate, was paralysed.

He said Mr. Henderson, of Waterloo Road, Bedford, was liable for 85 per cent of the agreed damages of £295,000. Mr Henderson was driving his car when it collided with a lorry

JUMBO WING HITS AIRPORT PIER

A jumbo jet hit a pier at Cardiff Airport yesterday as it taxied after landing. Five or six windows in the building were smashed and the aircraft, which had arrived from Toronto, was taken out of service.

Mr Eddie Moloney, the airport's director, said the aircraft was being taxied into position when the port wing tip hit the pier. No one was hurt. Engineers from CP Air were called in to make repairs

Split vote in Bishop of London's election

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent
Correspondent

Dr Graham Leonard has been elected by the Dean and Greater Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral to be the next Bishop of London. The Dean, the Very Rev Alan Webster, said yesterday that the election took place on June 3 and was by a majority.

No announcement to the press had been issued concerning the election, but a formal statement had been on public display by the main door at St Paul's, he said. The election was announced by the Church Information Office yesterday, when notice was given that the formal confirmation ceremony is to take place on July 20.

That is the occasion on which Dr Leonard becomes Bishop of London, although his enthronement will not be until September 21.

The delay in the announcement of the election and the sparsity of information, no figures were given about the size of the majority, or whether the minority abstained or voted against, is an obvious sign that the Diocese of London has closed ranks in loyalty to Dr Leonard after the vigorous controversy that surrounded his selection.

Election by the dean and chapter is by custom unanimous, and there is never more than one candidate put forward by the Queen. There is some division of opinion in the Church about whether it is right, or discourteous to the Queen, for a chapter member to press his opposition to a candidate to the point of not voting for him.

Though there have been less than unanimous chapter elections before, including that of Dr Leonard's immediate predecessor, Dr Gerald Ellison, such dissent has usually been described as a protest against the selection procedure rather than against the individual concerned. Since Dr Ellison's appointment the procedure has been reformed with the introduction of the Crown Appointments Commission.

The controversy arose because Dr Leonard was not the commission's first choice and because when that became known a lobby was organized to persuade the Prime Minister to nominate him.

He was, by all accounts, the candidate most favoured in the diocese itself.

Dr Leonard, at present Bishop of Truo, was not present for the election but he has to attend the confirmation ceremony, in which the legal officers of the church satisfy themselves that the legalities have been observed.



At the eye of the storm: Life inside Borocourt and St Lawrence's as seen in the television documentary.

Late changes in ATV mental hospitals film

By Nicholas Timmins and Kenneth Gosling

ATV made last-minute changes yesterday to the commentary to its controversial programme *Silent Minority*, due to be shown tonight, after protests from health authorities that run two of the three mental hospitals featured.

Sir George Young, Under-Secretary of State for Health, criticized the film as giving "a wholly unrepresentative picture of life in our mental handicap hospitals".

Berkshire Area Health Authority accused Mr Nigel Evans, the programme's director, of deliberate deceit in retaining reels of film when he knew patients' relatives had not given consent to them being shown.

It said a statement in the film that patients at the 470-bed Borocourt Hospital, near Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, had developed gangerene because infections were not treated "is simply not true". ATV said last night that the allegations had been removed.

The health authority said it could find no words strong enough to condemn the behaviour of Mr Evans. "His conduct was deliberately deceitful and showed a callous disregard for the feelings and the rights of patients and their relatives."

Mr Charles Denton, ATV's director of programmes, said last night there was no doubt the Borocourt hospital authorities were deceived by Mr Evans when he withheld certain film material from them. Before commissioning the film, ATV's head of documentaries had accepted this position.

Mr Denton said he was convinced the screening of the programme was in the public interest.

Croydon Area Health Authority, which runs the 1,350-bed St Lawrence's Hospital at Caterham, said the film gave "a totally wrong impression" that no training was given to residents to improve the quality of their lives.

In the case of Nicky, the epileptic pictured tied to a pillar, the authority conceded that such episodes had occurred, but said the film did not acknowledge that his condition had since improved.

Mr Alan Parrish the divisional nursing officer at St Lawrence's said it was "absolute nonsense" that the boy had been restrained for four to five hours at a time. Normally such restraint would be for only 10 or 15 minutes.

Dr Geoffrey Harris, senior consultant at the hospital, said other patients were restrained from time to time but that was dictated by staff shortages. It was done to prevent severely disturbed patients harming themselves and others. One child at the hospital who had not been restrained was blind in one eye as a result.

Neither health authority yesterday made any pretence that they were content with the service they provided. While critical of the techniques used and some of the allegations made, both supported the programme's aim of improving care to the mentally handicapped.

Croydon authority said St Lawrence's needed between 200 and 300 extra nurses. An extra £1¾m a year was needed in addition to the £9¼m already spent

The Berkshire authority said that although it has as many staff at Borocourt as funds allowed that provided only 299 nurses for 469 patients and only 100 nurses were qualified.

ATV said it would be acknowledging that patients in the children's ward at St Lawrence's received some schooling

Parliamentary report, page 4

Detectives cleared of stealing raid cash

The second prosecution brought as a result of the Operation Countryman investigation into alleged police corruption in London failed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Two detectives from Tower Bridge police station, Det Sergeant Brian O'Leary, aged 38, and Det Constable Roy Leavers, aged 31, were cleared of stealing £18,000, part of the proceeds of a robbery. They were also acquitted of conspiring to pervert the course of justice.

Last month at the Central Criminal Court a detective inspector was cleared of trying to pervert justice by allegedly framing a known criminal for a large-scale robbery.

Mr Kenneth Richardson, for the prosecution, had alleged that Sergeant O'Leary, of Hawse Lane, West Wickham, Kent, and Constable Leavers, of Magnolia Drive, Biggin Hill, Kent, turned to corruption while investigating a £500,000 robbery by armed men at Williams and Glyn's Bank in the City in September, 1977.

Leonard Roberts, a criminal, was looking after £30,000 of the stolen money. He claimed that the two detectives, having found the money hidden in a vacuum cleaner, stole £18,000 of it and told him they would charge him only with receiving the balance of £12,000.

The jury was told to examine Mr Roberts's evidence "with very great care".

The detectives, who consistently denied the allegations against them, had been under suspension for two and a half years.

RAILMEN INJURED

Three railmen were in hospital last night with serious injuries after being struck by a freight train near Nuneaton Trent Valley station, Warwickshire.

Church of England's 'spiritual audit'

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

Representatives of 17 churches will begin a thorough examination next week of the Church of England's performance, with a brief to point out any uncomfortable truths that they may encounter during their inquiries.

The exercise, a kind of spiritual "audit" of the Church of England, is part of the Partners in Mission project in the Anglican Communion, which is based on the principle that each part of the communion must contribute to the health of the rest.

It will be the first time the "mother church" of the Anglican Communion has submitted itself to the judgment of its daughter churches overseas.

At the Church of England's invitation, representatives of the Church of Scotland and of the Roman Catholic Church in England and in Belgium will also join the team, together with a member of a British "Black" church, and an English Baptist.

The churches of the Anglican Communion contributing to the exercise are from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Japan, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, the West Indies and the United States.

The team will be welcomed to England next Wednesday by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and will then be briefed on the state of English society, on the state of Christianity in England, on the "particular ethos" of the Church of England itself, and on its structures and government.

The scope of the inquiry includes the General Synod, the Church Commissioners, as well as the important voluntary bodies.

Bishop and divorcee marry

From Our Correspondent, Matlock

The Bishop Suffragan of Repton, the Right Rev. Stephen Verney, has married a divorced woman.

The wedding ceremony took place in a Baptist chapel at Llandeilo, Dyfed, two weeks ago, and was conducted by the Baptist minister.

The bishop, aged 62, announced the news to a clergy conference at Swanwick, Derbyshire. He did not say then that his new wife, aged 38, was divorced. But later he disclosed that she had separated from her first husband after a short marriage when she was a student.

The bishop said he believed marriage to be sacred. It was a belief he had often expressed. "But I think that all marriages fail to some extent.

The Bishop of Derby, the Right Rev Cyril Bowles, said that the Bishop of Repton had consulted him about his decision. There was no reason why he should not continue as a Church of England bishop. He has been a widower for seve nyears.

Thatcher condemns Israel for its unprovoked attack

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said in the Commons yesterday that she did not believe that Iraq had the capacity to make nuclear weapons.

With the firm support of most MPs on both sides of the House, she condemned "totally and utterly" the Israeli attack.

Urged by Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, to express the feelings of the House about the serious implications of the Israeli raid, the Prime Minister replied that the Government had already made plain its view that this armed attack could not be justified and was a grave breach of international law.

She emphasized that if there had been a similar attack on Israel, she would have condemned that in the same way.

Mrs Thatcher pointed out that Iraq was a signatory of the nuclear non-proliferation agreement and that the installation, 15 miles from Baghdad, had been inspected in February.

The only MP to attempt a justification of the Israeli raid was Mr Greville Janner, Labour MP for Leicester, West. Mr Janner, president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, reminded her that Iraq would certainly have used nuclear weapons against Israel and asked if she did not feel a certain sense of relief that Baghdad would not have such a potential for some time to come.

Mrs Thatcher repeated her condemnation and reminded Mr Janner of her earlier words that had there been an attack on Israel she would totally and utterly have condemned it.

From the Conservative benches, Sir Hugh Fraser condemned any use of force but pointed out that over the past few years many MPs had drawn attention to the danger of the export by the last French government of enriched uranium to Iraq and of the threat to peace.

He hoped that Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, would take this opportunity of saying that there should be, in the Middle East, the possibility of organizing prevention of the sale of offensive weapons.

The Prime Minister said that the high grade of uranium supplied to Iraq was the type necessary for the kind of research reactor that was being built. But she agreed that care should be taken over which countries were supplied with such uranium.

Mr Foot asked how many countries were able to manufacture nuclear weapons and how many were open to inspection by the international authority.

The Prime Minister said the Government firmly supported the non-proliferation treaty and wished that more countries would become signatories. The Government, she said, did not believe that at the moment Iraq had the ability to manufacture fissile material for nuclear weapons.

Another Conservative backbencher, Mr Dennis Walters, suggested that it was time "Begin's international gangsters were stopped" before he threatened peace, not only in the Middle East, but world peace as well. The Prime Minister told the House that any attack of this kind must be condemned wherever it occurred and whoever carried it out.

For the Social Democrats, Dr David Owen told the Prime Minister that she should reconsider her personal animosity to a comprehensive test ban treaty. She should take a more positive role in the negotiations with the Soviet Union and the United States to ensure that the treatey was now endorsed.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, suggested that there was a lesson in this for the Western democracies in that they should be less cavalier in their export of nuclear technology.

Mrs Thatcher said it should not be thought that just because a country was trying to manufacture energy from nuclear sources that it was doing something totally wrong.

□ Conservative and Labour backbenchers were last night signing a Commons motion condemning what they called an unprovoked attack and calling attention to the fact that Iraq had signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty while Israel had refused to do so (our Political Correspondent writes).

The motion continues: "This House . . . expresses its outrage at this latest Israeli aggression and expresses its deep concern that Mr Begin's military adventurism threatens not only Middle East but world peace."

The principal signatories were: Mr Dennis Walters (Westbury, C), Mr David Crouch (Canterbury, C), Mr Robert Hicks (Bodmin, C), Mr Andrew Faulds (Warley, East, Lab), and Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley, Lab). Mr Walters is chairman of the Conservative Middle East council.



Mr Begin confers with General Rafael Eitan, Army Chief of Staff

COUNTRIES WITH NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAMMES
COUNTRIES PLANNING NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAMMES
TURKEY IRAQ IRAN SOUTH KOREA LIBYA ISRAEL PAKISTAN TAIWAN EGYPT INDIA PHILIPPINES PERU BRAZIL CHILE URUGUAY SOUTH AFRICA ARGENTINA
THIRD WORLD NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAMME

Safeguards fail to halt proliferation

By Our Foreign Staff

Nuclear weapons can be acquired either through a specific military programme dedicated to the production of bombs, or indirectly through a civilian nuclear energy programme which provides enough spare fissile material to make weapons.

The "Big Five" military nuclear powers—the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China— have all obtained their military capacity directly. The second rank of potential nuclear states are in reach of a bomb by virtue of their civilian nuclear programmes.

International diplomacy to curb proliferation of nuclear weapons dates from December 1953 when President Eisenhower launched the Atoms for Peace programme. The United States hoped to persuade other countries not to join the military nuclear club in exchange for receiving technological help on civil nuclear programmes.

In fact, the Atoms for Peace programme spawned a worldwide nuclear technology that has made it much easier for developing countries to acquire a military potential than it would have been if they had been denied the technological help in the first place.

The main accomplishment of the programme was the creation of a system of international safeguards supervised by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) established in Vienna in 1957. The IAEA has monitored the arrangements for countries receiving technological help.

The next stage in non-proliferation diplomacy was the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) signed in 1968. Eight significant states—France, Argentina, Brazil, India, Israel, Pakistan, South Africa and China—have refused to sign the NPT mostly on the grounds that it discriminates against them because existing military nuclear powers have not fulfilled their obligations to reduce their own nuclear armouries.

Of those eight, France had indicated that it would not undercut the aims of the treaty, though French assistance both to Israel and more recently to Iraq has caused some doubts about that undertaking.

There are 115 signatories to the treaty; and in Latin-America its purpose has been reinforced by the Treaty of *Tlatelolco (February 1967)* which sought to limit nuclear weapons in that region, though that treaty is not likely to prevent Brazil and Argentina developing a weapons potential should they so decide.

The non-proliferation movement suffered several setbacks in the 1970s. The first was caused by India's explosion of a "peaceful" nuclear device which relied on Canadian plutonium. Concern at that explosion led to Canada putting an embargo on the export of uranium which included even Canada's allies.

The United States also passed its own Non-Proliferation Act (1978) which considerably tightened up its procedures for exporting nuclear technology.

Secondly, the oil embargo in 1973/74, and the increased oil price, created much more international demand for nuclear energy programmes, coupled with concern that sufficient uranium to fuel all the reactors might not be available.

This led to a general assumption that plutonium fuel could be used as a substitute. Plutonium is a natural byproduct of nuclear reactions and can be removed by a relatively simple chemical process and then used as the explosive core of bombs. Weapons-grade uranium, on the other hand, is much rarer and harder to process.

The IAEA has predicted that by the end of the decade 40 countries will be using plutonium fuels in their reactors, while the safeguards and supervisions required to deal with such proliferation will not have been adequately developed.

The third setback for the treaty arose from the proposed sale of facilities which would enable countries such as Iraq and Brazil to acquire a weapons grade nuclear programme without first developing a full range of civil power stations.

Moreover America's share of world exports in nuclear material began to decline because of competition from Europe and Japan. France, Germany, Britain, the Netherlands, Japan and South Africa have all started their own programmes to provide enriched uranium, the highest weapons grade material of all. This further undermined American predominance in the field.

In 1976, the London Nuclear Suppliers Club was formed, consisting of seven big nuclear suppliers, who came together to discuss guidelines to see that their commercial competition did not breach existing safeguards. A new set of guidelines was finally decided in January 1978.

In the face of further evidence that the existing procedures of the NPT and the London Nuclear Suppliers group were not going to prevent proliferation, the Carter Administration set up a programme called the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation (INFCE) which suggested a two-year period in which nations could examine how to meet their needs for fuel without adding to the risk of proliferation. The meeting in Vienna was attended by 66 countries, combining suppliers and producers.

The meeting merely identified further steps which would be necessary if the production of nuclear fuels were to be controlled during the 1980s.

Those steps concentrate on the fuel cycle rather than on diplomatic declarations such as a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, because the experts recognize that proliferation will occur through the spread of technology, rather than through military necessity.

It has also been suggested that special international stockpiles should be set up as storage centres for excess plutonium so that supply and demand for nuclear fuels would be subject to international control.

The point about proliferation safeguards was put succinctly however in a recent paper from Georgetown University: "Safeguards are analagous more to burglar alarms than to locks on a door; they provide means of detecting that material or equipment is missing or is being used in abnormal ways. Once evidence of diversion is discovered, safeguards have performed their task."

Several countries in the Middle East have advanced nuclear programmes. Foremost is Israel itself which since 1964 has operated a 24-MW reactor near Dimona. Experts estimate that the Israelis have the capacity to produce enough plutonium to make one Hiroshima-sized bomb a year, and may already have prepared 10 or 20 such weapons.

Pakistan is reported to have at least three projects for plutonium separation and two for uranium enrichment. The Pakistanis constructed a large centrifugal uranium enrichment plant near Kahuta with the help of data stolen from The Netherlands and equipment obtained covertly from a number of unsuspecting European manufacturers.

Iraq not making atom arms, Waldheim says

By Our Foreign Staff

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary General of the United Nations, condemned the attack as a violation of international law. He said in Tokyo yesterday that he was convinced the Iraqis had no intention of producing nuclear weapons.

He told journalists at the start of a four-day visit to Japan, that he could not accept Israel's argument that it was forced to make a preemptive strike against the plant to prevent Iraq from building nuclear weapons.

"With due respect to Israel we cannot accept the argument that Iraq was going to build a nuclear bomb. The plant was not even ready yet and in any event Iraq is a member of the non-proliferation treaty."

Dr Waldheim added that the raid was a very serious incident which could lead to far-reaching consequences.

"The situation in the Middle East is dangerous enough. First we had the missile crisis in Lebanon and now this new incident has made things even more difficult."

He said: "I have given instruction that the Security Council should be convened by the end of the week because the raid should be considered a grave incident which could affect international peace and security."

Arabs to decide on UN approach

The United Nations Security Council is expected to meet on Friday to condemn the Israeli attack. The Iraqis asked for an immediate meeting yesterday but the word "immediate" has a different meaning in the United Nations from elsewhere. Diplomatic considerations make Friday the earliest likely date.

The Arabs want to wait until after the Arab League meeting which begins in Baghdad tomorrow. Mr Saadoun Hammadi, Iraq's Foreign Minister, is expected to attend the council session.

Most delegates agree with Monday's statement by Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General, that the raid has violated international law and "must be condemned". The most enraged of the Arabs would like to see sanctions imposed against Israel.

Moscow blames Americans

□ Moscow: The Soviet Union accused the United States of inspiring the Israeli air raid. An official statement by Tass, clearly sanctioned at high level, also denied Israeli arguments that the Iraqi nuclear plant was intended to produce nuclear weapons when complete.

"This act of gangsterism is a link in the long chain of Tel Aviv's crimes of which the ruling circles of the United States of America are direct accomplices and, in effect, inspirers.

"Billions of dollars flow in a continuous stream from (the United States) into the Israeli treasury to finance the Israeli aggression. The most modern military equipment, including the planes which bombed Baghdad, is bringing death and destruction to Arab towns and villages", the statement said.

Raid will not affect supply of US arms

□ Washington: The Administration here will decide very shortly whether Israel infringed American restrictions on the use of its military aircraft during Sunday's raid on the Iraqi nuclear power plant, a State Department spokesman said.

But even if Israel were found guilty of breaking American rules, the spokesman indicated that this would not affect sales of military equipment or other aspects of the close relationship between the two countries.

Shortly after the announcement of the raid by the Israelis yesterday, the United States Government condemned the attack and said that Tel Aviv might have violated American law which provides that military equipment is sold to Israel under condition that it be used only for defensive purposes.

□ Jerusalem: Three people died in the attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor, Israel's military intelligence chief announced. General Yehoshua Saguy said: "Given the number of planes and bombs used, the attack only caused three deaths." The plant is staffed by 150 French technicians and 200 Italians.

Middle East turmoil could be exploited

□ Cairo: Egypt voiced its strong condemnation of Israel with an appeal to the United States and other peace-loving nations to force Israel to stop its violence and aggression in the region. It said that Israel would be responsible for the consequences of the dangerous escalation of tensions in the Middle East.

Meanwhile, however, senior Foreign Ministry sources said the Egyptian diplomatic campaign against Israel would not affect the scheduled visit here of Mr Shimon Peres, Israel's opposition leader.

In a statement to Parliament, Mr Kamal-Hassan Aly, deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, described the Israeli attack as irresponsible, unjustified and premeditated. He said the turmoil and area was wallowing in could be exploited by a foreign power plotting against the nations in the region.

Although he did not mention the Soviet Union by name, it was a clear reference to Moscow and in the keeping with Egypt's belief that unrest in the region increases Moscow's chances of encroaching on the oil-rich Gulf.



Dr Waldheim: condemned the Israeli attack as a clear violation of international law

□ Iran: Mr Muhammad Sadeghi, Iran's Labour Minister, yesterday rejected the Iraqi charge of Iranian complicity in Israel's attack on the Osirak nuclear reactor, and condemned the raid as aggression.

Speaking in Geneva, Mr Sadegh said: "Fearing Iran will defeat Iraq and a new Iraqi government would join with Syria to support the Palestine people, Israel is buying time by seeming to help Iran in its war against Iraq."

President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr also condemned the attack. His statement reiterated "our irreconcilable opposition" to the Iraqi regime, but added: "our war against the aggressor does not deter the Muslim nation from strongly denouncing the Israeli air raid."

□ Saudi Arabia: The King's Cabinet called on Arab and Muslim countries to forget their differences and stand together against Israel. Mr Muhammad Abdo Yamani, the Information Minister, said the attack was "the peak of international terrorism practised by Israel".

□ Gulf States: The United Arab Emirates newspaper *Al-Wahda* said it was "unthinkable that Washington could have no connexion with the Israeli raid".

The newspaper *Al-Khaleej* lamented the raid as "one of the most painful blows ever dealt the Arab world". The target had been an attempt to counter the Israeli superiority in nuclear technology.

Al-Bayan claimed that "Israel obtained a go-ahead signal from Washington before mounting the attack". It urged the Arabs to reconsider their friendly ties with Washington.

□ In Abu Dhabi, Mr Rashid Abdullah, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, described the Israelis as "human haters, violators of human values".

Kuwait's *Al-Watan* newspaper echoed the allegation that Israel was an "American spearhead pointed against the Arabs" and *Al-Siyasa* condemned the United States that its "ally, Israel, is leading the world to disaster".

□ Syria: Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, speaking in Ankara, described the Israeli action as "an aggression against the whole Arab world". It showed "the real aggressive aims of Israel".

□ Tunisia: The Tunis newspaper *Le Temps* criticized the Iraqis for failing to protect the reactors. It deplored their "nonchalance and let-it-go attitude". The attack was designed to weaken the Arabs and extend the Israeli hand on the region, it commented.

President Habib Bourguiba condemned the bombing as "an act of international banditry".

□ Lebanon: Mr Fuad Butros, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, saw the attack as part of Israel's aggressive policy. It proved, he said, that "Israel is determined to continue its action that it claims to be defensive".

□ Sudan: Arab countries must overlook their differences and "work out a united strategy to confront the Israeli enemy", Mr Muhammed Mirghani, the Foreign Minister, said in Khartoum. He condemned the "criminal attack" which was intended to destroy Arab development capabilities.

France avoids saying it will rebuild reactor

From Ian Murray, Paris, June 9

France has vehemently condemned the Israeli raid which destroyed the larger of the two nuclear research reactors being built by French technicians in Iraq.

The condemnation is genuine and deeply felt, the more so since the only known casualty of the raid, M Damien Chaussepied, was an enterprising young French engineer, just 25 years old and fresh from university.

At the same time the seven year old nuclear cooperation treaty with Iraq, under whose terms the reactors have been built, is an agreement which President Mitterrand has criticized in the past and which has generally been disliked by the Socialist Party.

Only last Friday, M Georges Sarre, president of the Socialist group on the Paris city council, said in a radio interview in Jerusalem: "The supply of enriched uranium to Iraq carries with it a serious danger for the security of Israel and for peace in the Middle East. Iraq must not be given the possibility of obtaining the nuclear weapon".

M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, was quick to condemn the raid during a radio debate yesterday as unacceptable and very serious, which complicated an already explosive situation. However, he was slow to answer just what is to happen next.

Any request which could be made by Iraq to impose sanctions on Israel and to replace the destroyed reactor would be studied, he said. "Moreover, some problems had already been posed by this nuclear reactor. We have the will not only not to conduct an armaments policy, but to reinforce the control of nuclear reactors."

The cooperation agreement, he said, now had to be seen to be studied, not only against the background of "this unacceptable Israeli raid" but equally against the policies which the Government intended to follow.

On the one hand France intended to respect its contracts "in the domain of armaments". On the other hand government policy consisted in not allowing itself to be shut into a situation which would prolong the trouble in an area which was already difficult and explosive.

After such a raid, M Mauroy said, it was clear that unforeseen results would follow.

That condemnation was firmly expressed today by M Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, to Mr Meir Rosenne, the Israeli Ambassador in Paris, who had been called in to the ministry to explain the raid. But Mr Rosenne afterwards insisted that the raid had been legitimate defence.

The first messages from the site in Iraq to the French authorities indicate that the Israeli raid was remarkably accurate. The actual dome of the Osirak reactor had been hit and smashed apart and only 3in of the building's walls were left standing.

At the same time there was no damage at all to the much smaller Isis reactor, which was already charged with 12.5 kilogrammes of enriched uranium and operating. Had this been hit there would have been a danger of nuclear fallout.

Israeli intelligence does not appear to have been quite so sound in advising that the raid should take place on a Sunday on the ground that this was a day off. The 100 French technicians at the site have Friday off and Sunday was a normal working day.

Plans to evacuate the technicians and the 50 or so members of their family, who live on a small estate a quarter of a mile from the site, are now going ahead. Only about 10 volunteer technicians will remain to look after the Isis reactor, which is still functioning.

This means that there will obviously be no early attempt to restart work on Osirak and the 24kg of enriched uranium due to be delivered to the site from France over the next few months will now, of course, not be sent.

For the immediate future President Mitterrand has still not decided to abandon his promised visit to Israel, with which he had hoped to improve relations. Any revision of the cooperation agreement treaty with Iraq would sour relations with the Arab world and might even cause difficulties for French oil supplies.

A Franco-Egyption nuclear energy cooperation agreement was approved yesterday by the Egyptian Parliament. Under its terms, drawn up last March, France has undertaken to supply two 1,000MW nuclear power stations.

Saudis to urge restraint at Baghdad meeting

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, June 9

Foreign minister from 13 Arab League Nations will meet in Baghdad in two days to formulate what they hope will be a United Arab response to the Israeli attack.

But the Arab world is at present so divided that the possibility of the league voting for some form of military retaliation is virtually non-existent.

Arab nations have been united in one thing since the news of the raid was made public yesterday: that the United States bears the primary responsibility for the air strike since it permitted its aircraft to be used in the mission.

After the repeated Israeli attacks on Palestinian guerrilla targets and Lebanese villages—using American-manufactured aircraft—United States expressions of deep concern over Israel's action have had little effect in the Arab world.

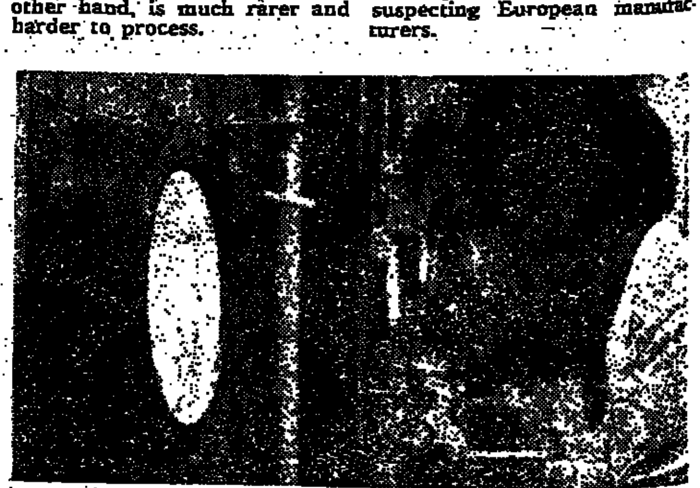
Saudi Arabia, in particular, is incensed that Israeli aircraft flew over its territory to attack the Iraqi reactor. Arab diplomats here say that Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's Middle East envoy, was actually flying to Riyadh last night on the next leg of his peace mission when the Saudis radioed that he would not be welcomed if he landed.

In fact, Mr Habib arrived in Beirut this afternoon for further talks with President Sarkis of Lebanon, after what American officials mysteriously described as an overnight stay in a European capital.

The United States itself is under no illusions about the extent of Arab anger. A confidential dispatch sent to all American embassies in the Middle East, including Saudi Arabia, early today advised all staff and diplomats to remain indoors and to avoid all but the most urgent appointments during the coming week. There have so far been no attacks on American embassies or property in the region.

The Saudis may themselves stifle further criticism of the raid in the hope that further packages of American weapons will be sent to them. The Saudis can now argue that they need more advanced air defence systems.

As the distance between Israel and Baghdad is roughly the same as that between Israel and Riyadh, the Saudis can claim that they are as likely to come under attack as the Iraqis.



A French technician working at a nuclear plant

The Saudis are going to exercise a restraining hand, therefore, at the Arab League meeting, although there may well be proposals to raise the price of oil for American consumption. Proposals of that nature will be defeated, of course, because the United States can avoid such pressure.

The Palestine Liberation Organization has already called for economic retaliation against America, but it has done so before, to no effect.

The Arabs possess the capacity for a military response against the two nuclear reactors and the plutonium processing plant at Dimona in the Negev desert.

Both Syria and Egypt have Scud ground-to-ground missiles which could reach their target from Saudi Arabia or Egyptian Sinai. But Egypt has signed a peace treaty with Israel and the Saudis would never permit the Syrians to fire weapons from their territory.

The Iraqis could fly their own air strike against a Dimona if they received King Husain's permission to refuel in Jordan. But Israel's air defence system is so efficient that not one Iraqi MiG jet would be likely to get within 50 miles of its target.

The Baghdad conference, after noisy condemnations of the United States as well as Israel, is likely to end with inter-Arab suspicions as sharp as ever and its response to the Israeli attack blunted by political and military impotence.

Mossad's secret war against nuclear threat

By Ronald Payne and Christopher Dobson

Israel has a history of responding vigorously to any prospect of nuclear blackmail, sometimes carrying out a military strike, as in the raid on the Osirak reactor, and sometimes using clandestine methods.

In the 1960s, when President Nasser hired a team of German scientists to develop long-range rockets capable of showering Irael with dirty atomic waste, the project leader and his team received parcel bombs. One hurt the secretary and the Germans left Egypt.

But it is towards Iraq that most effort has been directed. One of the main tasks of the Israeli Secret Service, Mossad, has been to penetrate Iraq's nuclear secrets and to do all in its power to delay progress.

In 1974, the newly-elected President Giscard d'Estaing sent his M Jacques Chirac, Prime Minister, to Baghdad to negotiate the nuclear deal. A year later M Chirac showed President Saddam Husain round the French nuclear centre at Cadarache and contracts were later signed.

France was to provide two reactors originally named Isis and Osiris, but later because of the Egyptian connexion, and in view of President Husain's dislike of President Sadat, the names were changed to Tamuz I and Tamuz II. Also provided was 168lb of uranium enriched to 93 per cent.

The Israeli calculation was that this could be made up to 97 per cent weapon-grade fuel enabling Iraq to make six Hiroshima strength bombs. It must not be forgotten that the Israelis had direct experience of French atomic negotiations.

In 1957 Mr Shimon Peres had signed a secret agreement with the French Government which supplied them with a reactor established at Demona in the Negev which made it possible for the Israelis to prepare an estimated 15 nuclear weapons.

The first known attack on Iraq's potential was in April 1979 when saboteurs blew up the Osirak reactor at La Seyne sur Mer where it awaited shipment.

Intelligence sources in Paris said at the time that those explosions bore the hallmark of Israeli agents.

On April 4 a three-man team landed at Hyeres airport, Toulon, after flying from Paris. In a hired car they drove to a villa where they were joined by four other agents.

The men spent 40 minutes trying to remove key parts from the Iraqi equipment. But they decided there was not enough time left before the guards returned and adopted a fallback plan; they set time bombs on the crucial parts and fled.

Both reactors were badly damaged and it was estimated at the time that this would set back Iraq's nuclear development by two years.

French refusal to return Basques angers Spaniards

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, June 9

Spain has been angered by remarks made by M Pierre Mauroy, France's new Prime Minister, interpreted by officials here as a rejection of *Spain'sd emand for the extradition* of one of the most wanted Basque terrorists.

The wave of annoyance threatens to cast a shadow over the visit, expected this weekend, of M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, to Madrid.

Relations have been poor between the two countries since President Giscard d'Estaing slowed Spain's EEC entry negotiations last year. But Madrid was hoping for a marked improvement, especially in the fight against ETA terrorism which is so crucial in deceding the Spanish military's attitude towards democracy.

As soon as M Mauroy's remarks upholding France's tradition as a "land of asylum", *made in a radio broadcast*, were known here last night, Senor José Pedro Pérez Llorca, the Foreign Minister, *summoned* the French Ambassador to a meeting which went on 90 minutes.

Afterwards the minister said the prospect was enormously grave if France did not agree to extradite Señor Tomas Linaza, a 24-year-old Basque, accused by the Spanish police of participating in a bomb attack which killed six members of the Civil Guard last year.

What has especially angered the Spanish Government is that the Linaza case is unusually well documented and that last week a Paris court upheld the extradition petition on the ground that the terrorist had committed criminal offences. The Linaza case is only one among a dozen similar extradi*tion demands* involving Basque terrorists

Señor Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, the Justice Minister, immediately called in his chief aides and threatened to revise the extradition treaty between the two countries. He noted angrily that in four years France had never once agreed to Spain's extradition demands, whereas it had to those of Britain, West Germany and Italy.

☐ Refusal to hand over Basques to Spain would indicate that the new Socialist Government is anxious to repolish France's somewhat tarnished image as a land of political sanctuary (Ian Murray writes from Paris). In recent *years extradition* has *almost* automatically followed a court recommendation—the one exception being that of a Basque militant in 1979.

In refusing extradition the French Government can claim to be honouring the 1877 Franco-Spanish convention, which agreed there should be no handing over of political militants between the two countries.

In the Basque question there is also a practical issue. Basques in France are largely militant only at a cultural level, but should the Government agree to extradite people wanted in Spain, there is a real danger of the terrorism spreading into France.



The Prince of Wales and President Mitterrand of France at their meeting in the Elysée Palace yesterday when the French President confirmed that he would attend next month's Royal wedding in London.

Peking may launch invasion of Vietnam

From David Bonavia, Peking, June 9

The growing number of Chinese reports about Vietnamese military attacks on border areas of southern Chnia suggests that another fullscale armed conflict between the wto countries is in the offing.

As in 1978, the frequency and seriousness of such reports has been building up over recent months. If *the comparison* is accurate, the likelihood of another "self-defensive counterattack", as China called its invasion of Vietnam in 1979, is considerable.

The latest attack reported by the Chinese side was said to be at battalion strength, in the Fakashan area of the border between Vietnam and China's south-western region of Guangxi.

The Yietnamese troops are said to have attacked Chinese frontier guards in several places after a heavy artillery barrage. There were no reports of Chinese casualties, but the report said the Vietnamese retreated when fire was returned, "leaving bodies and weapons".

There is a limit to the number of such attacks at such strength which the Chinese Government can report with out being seen to retaliate on the ground.

The possibility of another war with Vietnam is fraught with political implications. Peking has little chance of effectively helping the new anti-Vietnam front in Cambodia proposed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former head of state.

The insurgent forces in Cambodia seem too weak and too divided politically to have a *serious chance of defeating the* Phnom Penh Government backed by the Vietnamese Army. The only effective measure open to China is to harass the Vietnamese on their northern borders and possibly in Laos.

The internal political situation in China also suggests there will be another attack on Vietnam, though the onset of the rainy season may delay it until the autumn. The People's Liberation Army has shown growing unrest over the liberal social and economic reforms put into effect by Mr Deng Xiaoping, the leading vice-chairman of the Communist Party.

A fight with the Vietnamese would give the Chinese armed forces something else to think about, especially since they need to recoup the prestige they lost through the 1979 invasion, which was hardly a dazzling success.

French electoral battle

Chirac becomes the leader of the right

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 9

While President François Mitterrand expresses confidence that the "state of grace" from which he predicted during his election campaign to benefit if victory came his way will last for several months, M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, is expressing equal confidence—in public at least—that the outgoing majority will win the general election on June 14 and 21.

The last opinion polls before the first ballot—there is a ban on their publication in the week preceding the polls—all point to a victory of the left, and one even to an absolute majority of the Socialists and Left-Wing Radicals alone in the new National Assembly. But M Chirac's cast-iron optimism remains unimpaired. He is using the same recipe as in 1978. And he reminded the participants of a Press Club broadcast on Europe No 1 over the weekend that he had been proved right then, when polls and prognosticators all predicted the majority's defeat.

For M Chirac, the "state of grace" enjoyed by President Mitterrand is already beginning to wear off. "*If François Mitterrand* had waited another fortnight to call these elections, *he had every chance of lossing* them", he said. "Confidence has been lost as much on the national as on the international plane."

It was the task of the Union for the New Majority, of Gaullists and Giscardians, to restore it by winning the election.

He probably does not really believe that the outgoing majority can win the election. But it can consolidate itself for the future. He has hurled himself into the electoral battle with undiminished zest and energy, scouring the country by aircraft and by helicopter, holding anything up to half a dozen meetings a day, and whipping up the flagging energies and enthusiasms of the Gaullist militants.

He has succeeded within a month since the presidential election in imposing himself as the uncontested leader of the right. M Valery Giscard d'Estaing who, like the Bourbons, seems to have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing, has for the foreseeable future been forced off the political stage, and M Raymond Barre, the former Prime Minister, has not yet decided to make his entrance upon it, save in a small way as a candidate in his constituency of Lyons. The Giscardians have no one who is a match for M Chirac, and they consequently cling to him as the only man who can check, if not swing, the Socialist tide.

The most potent argument used by M Chirac and the outgoing majority is that if the Socialists and their Communist allies won the parliamentary election, France would be entirely delivered to the domination of the left. It already controls the presidency, and the premiership, two-thirds of the municipalities of more than 30,000 inhabitants, and the trade unions. France, he says, would then be promised the joys of collectivism and economic and financial catastrophe. But with a return to Parliament of the outgoing majority, President Mitterrand would be compelled to compromise over the Socialist and collectivist doctrine.

The only trouble about that argument is that for the past 23 years, the Gaullists have been using it against the left, on the ground that a parliamentary majority which was at odds with the presidential one would lead sooner or later to deadlock and to a constitutional crisis.

M Chirac denies that he is gambling on disaster in order to further his political ambitions. He declares that he is ready to strike a working compromise with the President, provided the Socialists break *with the Communists, and* shelve their plans for further nationalizations.

M Chirac and the Union for the New Majority have another point when they insist on the vagueness of the new Government's declared intentions on a number of fundamental issues which, they argue, amounts to asking the voters to sign a blank cheque.

The participation of the Communists in the reshuffled Government is one of them, although M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, made it clear last week that this was unlikely

Australian phones off

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, June 9

Australia is on the brink of a communications breakdown after the failure today of negotiations to end the strike by employees of Telecom, the Government-owned telephone service.

If the deadlock continues, chaos will result and already the effects of the dispute have spread from inter-state telephone services to Telex and computer communications.

The breakdown is a result of intervention by the Government in the dispute between Telecom and the two unions representing its 50,000 employees. After some weeks of bargaining, Telecom offered its employees rises of up to A$32 (£17.70) a week. This was accepted by the unions but the federal Government is not happy

STATE MPs PUNISHED IN NIGERIA

From Our Correspondent
Lagos, June 9

The Speaker and deputy speaker of the Nigerian Ondo state Assembly had yesterday a motion of no confidence passed against them by 36 against 12 votes. They were given 24 *hours to resign. Both officials* have been accused of incompetence, fraud, abuse of power and embezzlement.

In the Lagos state assembly, a legislator was punished by the Speaker for unparliamentary language and obstreperous behaviour by having to stand until the end of the day's debate.

In Kaduna state, impeachment proceedings against the state Governor have started with the swearing in of an independent panel to investigate charges including allegations or favouritism and felony.

Namibia parties ready to listen to Western plan

From Eric Marsden, Johannesburg, June 9

Most of Namibia's internal political parties are willing to listen to the details of the new Western plan for the territory which will be put to them on Friday by Mr William Clark, the United States Deputy Secretary of State, and Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State-designate. Party meetings were held today in preparation for the meeting with the American visitors.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which has a big majority in the Namibia National Assembly and runs the internal government, met for several hours, as did the Namibia Independence Party and the Swapo Democrats—a breakaway group from the South-West African People's Organization which seeks a constitutional settlement and does not support the guerrilla war.

Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the Swapo Democrats, indicated that his party would listen to proposals for amendments to United Nations Security Council Resolution 435, which has so far been the basis for negotiations but is now rejected by the DTA and South Africa. Mr Shipanga said the resolution was "made by man and is not holy writ".

Mrs Ottilie Abrahams of the NIP said her party was grateful to the United States for seeking constitutional guarantees for minority rights, but she added that particular population groups should not be singled out for protection by such safeguards.

Mr Eben van Zijl of the Aktur Party, which still controls the old white legislature, said his party had been invited to meet the Americans and would "play it by ear" and give its own views on the Namibia problem. Mr Sarel Becker of the ultra right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party said it had not yet been decided whether to meet Mr Clark and his team.

The Americans will not see any representatives of the mainstream Swapo movement in Windhoek because there are no longer any "above ground".

The mission is due to arrive in Cape Town tomorrow night and will spend all Thursday in talks with Mr R. F. Botha, the Foreign Minister, and other ministers. The Americans are expected to meet Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister before flying to Windhoek on Friday.

They will find the two Bothas and their colleagues fully briefed on the military as well as political situation, as the entire cabinet returned on Monday from a secret visit to the operational areas. The ministers also met Mr Danie Hough, the Administrator of South-West Africa (Namibia).

Though the shortness of the visit means that it will be devoted almost entirely to the future of Namibia, the South African ministers may take the opportunity to express their concern over the effects of the documents leaked in Washington on the talks last month between Mr R. F. Botha and Dr Crocker.

The disclosure of one of these documents, in particular, could prove a costly embarrassment to Pretoria. It refers to the dispute between the United States and South Africa over the suspension of supplies of American enriched uranium to South Africa because of its refusal to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The document points out that if the scheduled date—March, 1982—for initial fuel loading for the Koeberg reactor near Cape Town is not met, the delay could be very costly.

It also explains the South African *stand* on *the* Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and makes it clear that the Government wants to "keep potential attackers nervous" about South Africa's nuclear capabilities.

Famine may return to Karamoja

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, June 9

International aid agencies operating in Karamoja, north-east Uganda, are being asked to extend their present relief programmes, some of which were expected to end in August, while local food production schemes are developed.

It is now evident that crops produced by the Karamojong, who are traditionally pastoralists and not farmers, will be insufficient for their needs in the coming months.

Mr John Wilson, an Oxfam worker who has long experience in Karamoja, has said in a message from Kaabong, northern Karamoja, that serious famine will return by the end of this year. He has appealed to aid agencies not to end their fool relief programmes, but to plan on at least another year's operations in most parts of the area.

Most regions received good rainfall in March and April, but there were delays in distributing seed for planting in some parts of Karamoja, and the resulting crops are reported to be disappointing. Hot dry conditions in recent weeks have reduced the crop prospects further.

If reasonable rain falls over the next month or two, there will be better prospects, Mr Wilson said. But he foresaw little possibility of rain in what is normally a dry season.

It is estimated that 30,000 people, including large numbers of women and children, died in 1979 and 1980 from famine in Karamoja. The situation has been brought under control by a vast international operation, in which the United Nations agencies, aid organizations and the Uganda Government have all been cooperating.

There was a reasonable harvest last year in some of the areas where food had been planted by the Karamojong. This helped to supplement the imported food supplies. It now *appears that crop yields*—mainly of sorghum, the only crop that can be grown in this arid area—will be little better this year.

LAGOS ACTS TO HALT SPRINGBOKS

From Karan Thapar,
Lagos, June 9

The Nigerian Government is to take immediate steps to get the September conference of Commonwealth finance ministers moved from New Zealand because of the South African Springboks rugby tour scheduled to begin next month.

Announcing this last night, the Nigerian Foreign Office said: "In the name of all that *is good, the federal Govern*ment of Nigeria appeals this day to the Government of New Zealand to take every possible step to stop the tour."

Hijacker is hanged

From our correspondent
Islamabad, June 9

Nazir Ahmad, a Pakistani convicted by a summary military court of attempting to hijack a Pakistani aircraft in January, 1978, was hanged today in the district jail of Khairpur in Sind province.

This was the second execution for such an offence. The death sentence for hijacking is provided under martial law.

Three young men belonging to Al-Zulfikar, an organization *loyal to the memory of* Mr Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, are wanted by Pakistan on a charge of hijacking a Pakistani airliner in March.

Australian policy switch upsets Asean

From David Watts, Singapore, June 9

Mr Anthony Street, the Australian Foreign Minister, did his best today to paper over a sizable rift in foreign policy cooperation between Canberra and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) over Cambodia.

The cornerstone of Asean's Cambodia policy is to maintain the United Nations seat in the ousted Democratic Kampuchea (DK) government while it uses all diplomatic and political means to force the Vietnamese to withdraw their troops.

But having ceased to recognize the DK Government in February, Australia has now decided it will no longer always vote for it at the United Nations. This contrasts with Britain and the United States which continue to give their support despite having withdrawn recognition.

Mr Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, Singapore's second deputy Prime Minister with responsibility for Foreign Affairs, expressed the anger of Singapore when he told a local newspaper soon after Mr Street's arrival last Saturday that Australia's stance would "certainly damage the foreign policy interests of Australia, seriously question its credibility as a reliable ally of those who have taken up the Soviet challenge in South-East Asia and bring comfort to the Vietnamese".

Mr Rajaratnam, like others in Asean, fears that the position adopted by Australia seriously undermines the efforts to maintain a DK government, the alternative being a vacant seat which would almost certainly result in the seating of the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime.

Mr Street said today, however, that Australia still strongly supported Asean's efforts and *the United Nations resolution of* last year which called for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and for United Nations-monitored elections in Cambodia.

It was important to reassure Asean, and like-minded countries, that Australia's derecognition of the DK government was not one step in the process that would lead to some form of recognition of the Heng Samrin government.

Bani-Sadr loses the battle for Tehran's streets

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, June 9

Muslim extremists and Revolutionary Guards were the masters of Tehran's streets today after the second day of clashes with supporters of President Bani-Sadr.

Many injuries were reported as supporters of the left-wing Islamic Mujahidin Khalq organization, which backs the President in his struggle with Muslim fundamentalists, tried to rally for a protest demonstration in the afternoon.

Wherever they appeared large bands of "Hezbollahis", or followers of the Party of God, charged at them with an assortment of weapons and a shower of stones. Revolutionary Guards armed with rifles and sub-machine guns backed them up, firing often into the air to deter the would-be demonstrators.

By the end of the afternoon the Hesbollahis were in full control, parading round Revolution and Martyrs Squares, where the Mujahidin had planned to gather, and shouting slogans in support of Ayatollah Khomeini and the fundamentalist clergy. Watching them were many of the frustrated Mujahidin, including young girls in their customary blue headscarves.

They had to listen as the Hesbollahis shouted "death to Bani-Sadr" and "this is the time for Bani-Sadr's destruction".

The Mujahidin called the demonstration to protest at the closure of the President's newspaper, in defiance of a ban yesterday on all such demonstrations by Ayatollah Khomeini. Today the state radio repeatedly warned listeners of the ban and the Central Security Committee threatened to deal with violators in an "Islamic manner".

In April the semi-clandestine Mujahidin had fared far better rallying hundreds of thousands in a protest through the city centre. But when the chips were really down the public support the President has always claimed and counted on failed to materialize in a most embarrassing way.

President Bani-Sadr, however, appeared undeterred. Today the Pars news agency published a letter he sent to Ayatollah Khomeini protesting at the takeover yesterday of the Tehran headquarters of the campaign to rally support for him.

Claiming that the armed attackers were led by Hojatoleslam Hadi Ghaffari, a Parliamentary deputy, the President protested: "Is this the meaning of law and enforcement which you emphasized in your speech (yesterday)? . . . Why have those who should be the guardians of the law become leaders of thugs and club-wielders?"

His office also released the text of a letter in which the President vowed to continue opposing government attempts to legally outmanoeuvre him. He declared that a move to nullify his veto of ministerial appointments was unconstitutional and actions taken by Mr Muhammad Ali Rajai, the Prime Minister, in his capacity as head of the Foreign Ministry illegal.

But for the moment the President is avoiding the turmoil engulfing the capital. The state radio today reported that he had gone to inspect the Gulf war front in the western province of Kermanshah.

All masonic documents are seized in Italy

From Peter Nichols
Rome, June 9

Investigators inquiring into the P2 masonic scandal today ordered the seizing of all files and documents dealing with the full membership of freemasonry throughout the whole country.

General Ennio Battelli, the Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Italy, confirmed the decision tonight and added bitterly that an effort was being made "to involve the whole of freemasonry because of the faults of a dozen or so people".

It is understood that some 18,000 files have been sequestrated. Total membership is estimated to be between 15,000 and 18,000. The Grand Master has taken the view from the beginning of the scandal that the P2 affair was the result of the activities of Signor Licio Gelli and had virtually no connexion with official freemasonry. Signor Gelli is in hiding to escape charges of espionage. The scandal broke when lists of alleged members of his P2 group were published and were shown to include members of the last Government, leading figures in the armed forces and the secret services as well as journalists and writers.

The Government fell as a result of the publication of the list. Admiral Giovanni Torrisi, the head of the armed forces, as well as the commanders of the two Intelligence services and the civilian coordinator of Intelligence have all gone on leave.

Yesterday, a further 15 generals and admirals were sent on leave, including six army generals, five from the carabinieir and four admirals. Today, a further set of document found by the police in the home of Signor Gelli were published. They do not appear to add any substantive new information not contained in the famous lists found in Signor Gelli's villa in Arezzo.

Signor Arnaldo Forlani, who led the Government brought down by the P2 scandal, today continued his consultations in an attempt to form a new administration. He saw representatives of the Republican Party tonight.

He has been instructed by President Pertini to make every effort to put together a new coalition. The President is said to be deeply anxious about the continuous deepening of the scandal while other urgent problems, such as the economy, the currency and terrorism, also require a decisive handling.

Argentine President under pressure from parties

From Andrew McLeod, Buenos Aires, June 9

The government of President Viola, which faces a crisis of confidence over Argentina's deteriorating economy, has been approached by political parties which, it is reported, have promised their support in return for economic changes, a plan to restore democracy and a solution to human rights problems.

Early this month, the peso was devalued by 30 per cent in order to halt a rush on the dollar and a drain on foreign reserves. The move came after devaluations of 30 per cent in April and 10 per cent in February.

But the measures announced by Señor Lorenzo Sigaut, the new Minister of the Economy, have failed to have the desired effect. Interest rates remain high and the drain on reserves is continuing.

The economy is feeling the strain of large dollar debts built up under the previous Government when liberal open-market policies and an overvalued peso were expected to help industry to modernize.

The new economic team has come under criticism in most of the Argentine press. The English-language *Buenos Aires Herald* called for the economic team's replacement "by one man who has the authority necessary to persuade the population that he knows what he is doing".

The conservative *La Prensa* says that Señor Sigaut has done exactly the opposite of what he promised. It predicts further devaluation within 30 or 60 days and an inflation rate of 200 per cent by the end of the year.

But the Government's problems are not restricted to economy. Divisions within the armed forces and a strained relationship between President Viola and General Leopoldo Galtieri, the Army's commander-in-chief and a member of the three-man military junta, have contributed to confusion over who is really running the country.

Rumours have been rife that the days of the Government which took office two and a half months ago, are numbered. The *Buenos Aires Herald* last week received an anonymous telephone call saying that a coup headed by General Benjamin Menéndez, a right-wing nationalist, would install a "popular government".

In Peronista circles, General Antonio Domingo Bussi, commander of the First Army Corps stationed in Buenos Aires province, who is a right-winger with populist leanings, is tipped to become the President if General Viola is deposed by the military junta. General Bussi crushed the rural guerrilla movement in the northern province of Tucumán in 1975 and 1976, and carried out an extensive rural modernization programme there.

He would have the support of the peronistas, if not of all the other political parties said to be involved in a proposed "pact" with the armed forces. These parties include the well-organized radicals and the Industrial Development Movement.

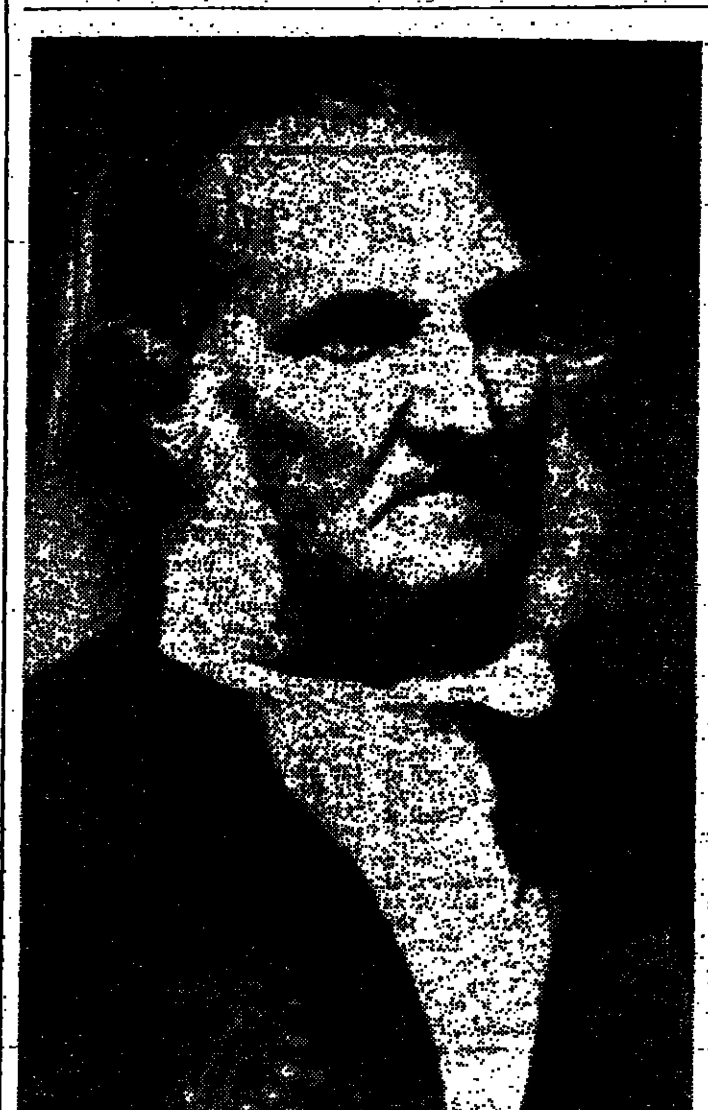
It is not clear, however, whether Señora María Estela Martínez de Perón, deposed as President by the military in March, 1976, is prepared to give her approval. She has been held a prisoner of the military regime since her overthrow.

The Industrial Development Movement already has a foothold within the Government in the shape of Señor Oscar Camilion, the Foreign Minister. The movement favours protectionist economic measures.

Other conditions, the political parties are reported to have presented to the Government in return for their support are a solution to the problem of human rights—an estimated 15,000 people are believed to have disappeared since 1975—a trimming of the military budget and the sale of state-owned firms.

Trade unions, faced by rapidly mounting unemployment have given their tacit approval to the political parties' proposals by refraining from strike action.

President Viola is said to be keen on resolving the problem of the *desaparecidos* (missing people) as soon as possible, but the military junta made it clear soon after he assumed office that the armed forces had no intention of accelerating the pace of liberalization.



A daguerreotype by Mathew Brady of John James Audubon, the wildlife artist who died in 1851. The only existing photographic likeness of Audubon, it has been presented to the Cincinnati Art Museum.

Mugabe pledge to aid Swapo's struggle

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, June 9

Zimbabwe has served notice on South Africa that it intends to do what it can, short of allowing guerillas to use its territory for forays against South Africa, to further the cause of nationalist movements fighting Pretoria's forces.

Speaking at the end of Zimbabwe's week of solidarity with the South-West African People's Organization (Swapo) Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, said that though this policy might bring South Africa's wrath down on his country, Zimbabwe would survive.

In an interview with a journalist from the South African Argus group of newspapers who questioned him on the tension between the two countries, Mr Mugabe said: "If South Africa decided to topple us, we could suffer. But we would get through the suffering".

Zimbabwe's support for nationalist movements such as Swapo is becoming an increasingly contentious regional issue. Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, was reported in Salisbury today as saying that countries which harboured enemies of South Africa would eventually be hurt.

Mr Mugabe said that Zimbabwe was entitled to provide nationalist movements with facilities to pursue their political objectives, and was expected to do so by the Organization of African Unity, but that it would not allow then to establish military bases.

"We have stuck to this and South Africa should be the first to recognize that," particularly as it was itself training Zimbabwean nationals for action north of the Limpopo.

Mr Mugabe gave no indication that the African National Congress would be allowed to open an office in Salisbury but said that if Swapo made a request for an office, it would be considered.

Hinting that Zimbabwe was in a position to take economic reprisals against hostile South African action, he said: "There are investments here which belong to South Africa. If it is a rough game, it will be rough all the way through", but he hoped it would not come to that.

Earlier, during a week-long visit by Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo President. Mr Mugabe said that in addition to political and moral support, Zimbabwe was giving Swapo military assistance in the form of money channelled through the OAU Liberation Committee.

Mr Nujoma left for Zambia yesterday having addressed a series of rallies throughout Zimbabwe which were well attended.

The visit, which also raised money for Swapo's cause, has been a morale-booster for the organization, which has suffered severe losses over the past year in the Namibia war.

Peaceful start to school boycott

Cape Town, June 9.—Pupils boycotted classes at several Coloured (mixed race) schools in Cape Town and Johannesburg today but police said the situation was quiet.

The boycotts were called by Coloured student representatives meeting in Cape Town at the weekend to demand an end to police brutality and call for the reinstatement of thousands of pupils expelled after widespread student unrest last year in which 40 people died.

Last year's protests centred on inequalities in the country's racially divided school system.

In Johannesburg, scene of two days of clashes with police last week, pupils at several schools refused to enter their classrooms today. One school in Johannesburg and a number in Cape Town reported a complete boycott. Others said attendance was between 50 and 60 per cent.

The latest student protest precedes by a week the fifth anniversary of the widespread violence in black townships sparked by an education protest in Soweto in which hundreds died.

Mid-year examinations at a number of secondary schools in the area north of Cape Ton, scheduled for Monday and Tuesday, the Soweto anniversary, have been postponed.

Last night, 2,000 students at the Coloured University of the Western Cape voted to boycott lectures for the rest of the week in protest against police brutality during last week's Johannesburg unrest.

School principals in the Cape Peninsula were yesterday summoned to a meeting with Mr A. J. Arenose, the Coloured Education Director, to be informed of measures being planned to counter the boycotts.

Teachers present said that among the measures contemplated were the *expulsion of pupils guilty of misbehaviour* and the closure of schools if the situation became uncontrollable.

They were advised not to schedule examinations for the main Soweto anniversary days, but they were also warned that teachers could be sent home without pay if their schools were closed.

One principal said the pay threat had been received with widespread discontent by the teachers at the meeting.—Reuter.

IN BRIEF

Test-tube twin suffers setback

Melbourne, June 9.—One of world's first test-tube twins, born on Saturday, is suffering from severe inflammation of the bowels and is in a serious but stable condition.

Stephen Mays, who was born with a heart defect, has been put on intravenous feeding.

Swiss arrest Moro suspect

Berne, June 9.—Swiss police have arrested Giustino de Vuono, an Italian, in connexion with the killing of Signor Aldo Moro, the former Italian Prime Minister, in 1978.

The Swiss Justice Ministry said that Signor Vuono was arrested on Sunday in Lucerne.

Billie-Jean letters

Los Angeles, June 9.—The 100 letters that Billie Jean King, the American tennis player, is alleged to have written to her former lover, Marilyn Barnett, will not be publicized under an agreement that lawyers for the two women have filed in court.

Italian disruptions

Milan, June 9.—A six-hour strike of Italian air traffic controllers disrupted domestic flights throughout the country.

Bus accident

Dar es Salaam, June 9.—Eleven people were killed and 12 were injured whn a bus carrying 50 passengers collided head-on with another vehicle in northern Tanzania.

Funeral tragedy

Lagos, June 9.—Four students, three of them women, were electroculed when police tried to break up a funeral march in the Nigerian city of Ife. One of the women fell on a live wire while fleeing from th police and the other three students died trying to rescue her.

Arab shot dead

Beirut, June 9.—Saleh Hadi Dasti, an officer of the Arab Liberation Front, a pro-Iraqi faction of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, was shot dead in Beirut today.

Rail strike ends

Lisbon, June 9.—Portuguese engine drivers have ended a nine-day strike that threatened to close dozens of industries around the country.

Malaysian leader

Kuala Lumpur, June 9.—Datuk Seri Mahathir Muhammed, the Deputy Prime Minister, will succeed Datuk Hussein Onn as Prime Minister, sources said today.

Terrorist killed

Istanbul, June 9.—Security agents have shot and killed Tamer Arda, one of Turkey's most wanted leftist terrorists. He had been held responsible for the killing of five Americans in Istanbul in 1979.

Satellite burns

Delhi, June 9.—India's second earth satellite burnt up in space without completing its mission, the Indian Space Research Organization said. A similar satellite launched last July is still in orbit.

Bonn hopes for accord with Japan

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, June 9

Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, arrives in Hamburg tonight on the first stage of his mission to improve Japan's political relations with Europe.

In his talks with Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, he and Mr Sunao Sonoda, his Foreign Minister, can expect a sympathetic hearing.

Both countries are economic giants who have come to play an important role in Westerfn affairs. Both are deeply concerned about world security and disarmament, and prevented, because of their wartime past, from taking part in Western overseas military operations.

East-West relations, security and safeguarding the West's oil supplies will be the main topics official sources said.

The Japanese, it is thought here, could share West Germany's chosen role of helping non-aligned Third World countries threatened by Soviet expansionism.

The world economic summit in Ottawa in July will also be an important theme and the Japanese can expect West German support for the principle of free trade. But they are also likely to learn that hopes for closer ties with Europe will not be improved psychologically if West Germany is flooded with Japanese cars diverted because of the United States ban on entry.

Jeanne Fontaine, whose job is to greet visitors to Le Bourget Air Show. At 83 she celebrates 40 years in the French airline business. Starting as a stewardess with the long defunct Compagnie Aerienne Française in 1921.

Solidarity explain to their British colleagues why they go on strike

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Leaders of the Polish Solidarity trade union organization were given a standing ovation by Britain's third largest union yesterday, after pledging "no going back" in their struggle with the communist authorities.

In the first face-to-face contact between Solidarity officials and the organized rank and file of the Labour movement, the Poles won universal applause from delegates to the policy-making conference of the General and Municipal Workers' Union.

Mr Bronislaw Sliwinski, a regional chairman of Solidarity, praised the social awareness and internal discipline of Polish workers adding: "The question of strikes in Poland is not haphazard. This is a weapon which we use deliberately."

The strike originally threatened for tomorrow had been called in a region embracing nearly one million workers. "Why do we do this?" he went on.

"Imagine that here into this hall now arrive a large force of policemen, and here in the presence of you all beats into senselessness your general secretary David Basnett and the members of your praesidium and you take them unconscious to hospitals.

"And that after two months of investigations and negotiations your Government announces that it was a minor incident and that looking for persons responsible for it will be some kind of witch-hunt. Would your union accept such an answer? Could your union believe that it will be able to carry on with its normal union activities?"

To a chorus of "no", Mr Sliwinski went on: "Are we right in taking strike action? Are we right in demanding safety for our union's leaders and members?"

Receiving a standing ovation he said: "Thank you very much. I see you understand."

Turning to the threat of a Soviet invasion, the Solidarity leader said: "We are fully aware that this is a matter concerning not only Solidarity alone.

"We have been making every effort to convince theauthorities and all other interested parties that a health development of a truly free trade union movement may only serve the development of our country and that it will constitute a guarantee of stability—and through stability a guarantee of peace for all whose fortunes are joined with our fortunes."

He went on: "We believe that we will achieve this goal because from the road to justice and dignity, the road which was consciously chosen, our union will not turn back."

Progress at security conference

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, June 9

The European Security Review conference, although working in the shadow of Poland, is slowly making progress on drafting a final document after weeks of stalemate, Western diplomats said here today.

The conference, originally scheduled to end last March, could now conclude late next month, the diplomats said. One possible unofficial target date for ending their work could even be before the Polish Communist Party holds its congress which is due to open on July 14. In Western eyes those elements in the Soviet leadership would thus have something to show for détente and have their hand strengthened against the hardliners.

On two key chapters of the final document, human rights and a disarmament conference, patience and stubbornness in the contact groups have produced movement which, diplomats say, has now become discernible.

While giving on some points of language, the Russians are no wseeking however to put a preamble to the human rights chapter which, in Western eyes, would still permit them to say any new obligations must remain always at the descretion of national government.

On a disarmament conference, with further confidence building measures as a first stage, the West appears to be coming round to contenting itself with a Soviet agreement already obtained in principle o nthe criteria for verifiability. But it would be left to the disarmament conference itself, if ever held, to negotiate what would be the measures needed to achieve this in practice. The whole question of the geographical zone in which the confidence building measures would apply has still to be settled, however.

US women become more equal

The United States Supreme Court has made a significant new ruling which should broaden the existing rights of women to equal pay with men.

By a five to four majority, the court agreed that matrons working in a prison in Oregon should be allowed to sue for better pay on sex discrimination grounds because they were paid less than male guards, even though their jobs were somewhat different. Earlier court rulings have permitted law discrimination suits on wages only when the work has been identical.

In the ruling which was published yesterday, the justicies tried to limit the application of the new guideline only to the Oregon case. But women's rights activists claimed that the new ruling will now allow them to challenge a whole range of sex discrimination cases.

The Oregon case arose when four matrons who guarded women prisoners claimed that they were being paid about $200 (£100) a month less than the men who were supervising the activities of male prisoners.

The women acknowledged, however, that they had less prisoners to guard and their clerical chores were much simpler. A first court hearing decided tha ethe women were not entitled to equal pay, but subsequent appeal court decisions have reversed that preliminary finding.

CHIA-CHIA GIVEN HIS CARDS

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, June 9

Chia-Chia is going home to Regents Park tomorrow and Washington Zoo will again find itself with no hope of hearing the sound of tiny panda feet.

Washington's own two pandas, Hsing-Hsing and Ling-Ling, do not get on, though an attempt is made to mate them every spring, so Chia-Chia was brought over to try his luck.

But he beat up the unfortunate Ling-Ling and left her in such a state that there was no hope of trying again. She was off heat before she recovered.

Warsaw Pact forces plan more exercises in Poland

From Frederick Bonnart
Brussels, June 9

Reports of Warsaw Pact military exercises being planned in Poland, involving ground forces from the Soviet Union and possibly also from East Germany and Czechoslovakia, are not at present having great repercussions in the military organization of Nato.

Senior military officers of the alliance say that although no such exercises have been notified—only those involving more than 25,000 troops would fall in this category—they would not represent a break with a familiar pattern if they were to occur now. Nevertheless, the officers point out that the communications network set up during exercises earlier in the year has not been dismantled.

The size of forces involved in a possibly military invasion of Poland would be such that, according to the officers, they could not pass unnoticed. Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe would thus not be taken by surprise.

The officers state that, considering the pattern of previous military interventions, military moves on a considerable scale would have to take place as it is not only a question of moving the invading forces to concentration areas. They would be followed by other similarly sized formations—possibly from deep inside the Soviet Union—to replace them in their previous positions in order to maintain their military posture towards Nato.

Although it has been made clear that the alliance cannot and would not undertake any direct military intervention, it is stated here that certain precautionary measures such as the redeployment of reconnaissance forces near the East German border and the upgrading of air defence operations would have to be taken.

This would be done partly to maintain the necessary security but also to demonstrate the seriousness with which the alliance views such military moves by the Warsaw Pact.

☐ Moscow: A Soviet trade union newspaper today accused Solidarity, the independent Polish trade union, of holding a pistol to the heads of the Polish workers by constantly threatening to strike (*Michael Binyon writes from Moscow*).

An article in *Trud*, criticizing the visit last month by Mr Lech Walesa and fellow Solidarity leaders to Japan, said the ruinous economic consequences of strikes in Poland were well known. It did not mention the union's latest threat to call a strike if the instigators of police violence against Solidarity members in Bydgoszcz in March were not punished.

The paper accused the union leaders of assuming more and more functions that were overtly political and were aimed at dismantling the communist system in Poland. It particularly criticized Solidarity's praise for the Japanese economic system and requests for help for Poland from politicians and trade unions in capitalist countries.

"Only the Government of the Polish People's Republic which expresses the will of the country's entire population has the legitimate right to apply for help with a view to overcoming the present difficulties", *Trud* said.

Joint Caribbean project

President Reagan and President José López Portillo of Mexico ended two days of talks here with an agreement in principle to participate in a long-term development plan for the Caribbean region.

The plan is aimed at strengthening the "political and economic freedom" of the countries there. Details have yet to be worked out and will involve lengthy negotiations at ministerial level.

However, despite this agreement and the generally friendly nature of the talks, it was clear that substantial differences still exist between the United States and Mexico about how best to deal with the political tensions in the Central American and Caribbean region.

President López, who maintains good relations with the left-wing regimes in Cuba and Nicaragua, made it clear he was not prepared to participate in any sort of economic plan that had anti-communism as its main focus. He suggested that Mexico should play the role of "communcator" in explaing the aims of the plan to other countries in the region.

Seal invasion

Oslo, June 9.—Hundreds of thousands of seals have invaded Norway's fishing grounds and fishermen are demanding mass killing of the seals.

Ruling near on Canadian constitution

John Best, Ottawa

The Supreme Court of Canada is reported to be getting close to giving its judgment on the legality of the plan of Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, to bring home the constitution from Britain.

Speculation has been growing in recent days that the court will give its ruling next week, possibly Tuesday, but this seems to be based largely on the fact that the nine judges are known to be working late hours these days.

Also, it was widely predicted when the court heard the case early last month that it would take four to six weeks to reach its decision. The tribunal has not set any deadline.

In the face of opposition from eight of Canada's 10 provinces, Mr Trudeau is proposing to ask the British Parliament to give Canada final control over the Canadian constitution, embodied in the 1867 British North America Act, after attaching an amending formula and a Bill of Rights.

The most contentious part is the proposed Bill of Rights. The provinces have always enjoyed wide jurisdiction in the human rights field, and contend that the federal Government cannot move unilaterally to effect change in this area.

Parliamentary debate on the Government's plan has been suspended until the Supreme Court delivers its decision.

Whichever way the verdict goes, it appears doubtful that the measure can now be got through both the Canadian Parliament and the British Parliament in time to achieve patriation by Mr Trudeau's target date of July 1, Canada's birthday.

CHINESE JERKS

Peking, June 9.—City authorities have decreed that all healthy Peking bureaucrats must do half a day's physical labour each month to "keep them in touch with the masses and improve their workstyle," *The People's Daily* said.

هكذا من الأصل

Bergonzi in charge

Luisa Miller

Covent Garden

Before this week Verdi's *Luisa Miller* had been given only 16 times at Covent Garden. But the roster of tenors singing the unhappy Rodolfo, who pays the penalty of wooing under a false name and ends by poisoning both himself and his love, could scarcely be more distinguished. First there was Pavarotti, then came Carreras and afterwards Domingo. The latest in that glossy line is Carlo Bergonzi, who appears again tomorrow and on Saturday before passing on the lethally spiked jug of lemonade to Carreras for the rest of the run.

Bergonzi never was much of an actor. He now confines himself to a number of hand and arm gestures which suggest a member of the carabinieri on point duty at a time when the traffic is fairly light. But the voice remains in glorious shape. The audience came to hear him sing Rodolfo's aria recalling the happy days gone by, "Quando le sere" probably carrying the sound of a recording in their ears. Apart from a wayward note in the recitative he delivered the aria with exquisite ease. That secure sense of Verdi style which has been his for almost 30 years now suffused the rest of a highly distinguished performance.

The other newcomers to the production were made to sound inexperienced. Phyllis Cannan, Federica the childhood friend of Rodolfo, has reasonable weight to her mezzo but on this showing does not appear to be a natural Verdi singer. It is, though, a dismal role and Elizabeth Connell did not make much of it a couple of years ago. The conductor, Pinchas Steinberg, who first attracted the ear at Wexford in *L'amore dei tre re*, was heavy-handed in the first two acts, finding that tightrope of vigour and underlying melancholy which characterize Verdi's opera a difficult one to tread. The last act had much more shape and augurs well for the future.

Katia Ricciarelli, who has taken the title role from the word go, also saved her best for that last act and in particular the finely spun line of the prayer of farewell to her home and the preceeding duet with her father — a training run for *Rigoletto* which was to follow two years later. The familiar trio of baritones and basses (Leo Nucci the father, Richard Van Allan the wriggling Wurm and Gwynne Howell as Count Walter) provided excellent vocal support.

Filippo Sanjust's sets and production grow no better with the years. The lengthy scene changes disrupt the action and what happens when the curtain eventually goes up is scarcely worth waiting for — singing apart, of course. Count Walter's castle looks as though it has just had a visit from the bailiff's men and it is surprising that Luisa should be so unhappy about leaving the family home.

John Higgins

A circus act to test everyone's nerves

Next January, given average luck, reasonable reviews and an ability not to do himself lasting damage when he gets the trampoline trick wrong, Michael Crawford will be celebrating his fortieth birthday and the sixth month of *Barnum* by doing a number on a wire thirty feet above the Palladium stage in the continuing eight-shows-a-week attempt to prove to audiences that he is in himself a three-ring circus.

For that essentially is what is required of the actor who takes on the title role in the Cy Coleman-Michael Stewart musical, which opens tomorrow, and it is not therefore altogether surprising that apart from Crawford the only other two actors who have so far attempted it (Jim Dale on Broadway and Jean-Luc Moreau in Paris) have both come to it with a reputation for stunting as well as singing, dancing and acting.

As Crawford is the first to acknowledge, the show is about the spirit of circus as represented by Barnum himself rather than a detailed biography; there are indications in the book that this was originally to have been a more thorough and intricate account of the man's life, but by the time the show got to Broadway it was the acrobatics that mattered and that is the form into which *Barnum* has now settled. "After all", muses Crawford, "who can argue with those box-office queues?"

But *Barnum* still represents a considerable undertaking for the Palladium as well as for him; here as on Broadway the show will spill out across the auditorium, there will be tumblers and clowns working the house long before curtain-up, and most of the front-of-house staff have been sent across the Atlantic to see precisely how that is done. Even so, Crawford is a man who leaves nothing to chance: photographs of leading drama critics have already been issued to the clowns so they will know whose umbrellas not to "steal" on opening night.

Before rehearsals even started with the English director Peter Coe, Crawford had invested five months of his life in *Barnum*; since Christmas he has been at the New York School for Circus Arts learning to juggle, jump and balance, and above all learning how to fall, and by the first week of previews he had reached a state of manic determination to do not only everything done by Jim Dale on Broadway but also to add some specialities of his own, not least a final (and of necessity still secret) trick which it is said caused the impresario Harold Fielding to go both white and silent for several seconds when he first heard of Crawford's intention to do it. Those months of New York training may be about to pay off.

"My trainer there came from a family who still do a cycle act which ends with him thirty feet up perched on the shoulders of another guy on a unicycle; after a while, he said, you get a taste for it, though as yet I don't think I've got the taste of anything but fear. When you're a child you dream of running away to join a circus; when you're grown up, there are not many of us who get to realize that dream. Even if the worst occurred and *Barnum* flopped in London, I still wouldn't regret a moment I spent at that circus school. Mind you, it leaves you about ready for the stretcher. They say that Jim Dale lost two stone on Broadway during the previews alone; one night, with an audience, he fell off that high wire four times before he got it right. Once you know that, and they've shown you how to fall so you don't break anything much, a lot of the terror starts to evaporate."



Michael Crawford: manic determination to do all the tricks

And, though he started out improbably enough as a boy soprano (in the original productions of Britten's *Let's Make an Opera* and *Noye's Fludde*), Crawford did first make his name on Broadway in *Black Comedy* and on television in *Some Mothers Do 'Ave 'Em*, both roles which required a physical dexterity far beyond the range or interest of most British actors. Indeed when *Barnum* first opened on Broadway, and there were no fewer than five managements interested in buying it for London, each and every one of those five rang Crawford first to find out if he was keen to do it here. With the possible exception of Tommy Steele, it is impossible *to think of any other British* stage star capable of carrying what is effectively a one-man show in the midst of a team of acrobats. Finding the acrobats has not been any too easy here either:

"We were very keen to use theatre people who could sing and dance and act rather than circus people who could just do the tricks, and as a result we now have a lot of very bruised kids backstage. But if you want to do a trick badly enough, in the end you learn. It's to do with what you believe in; if I'd spent my childhood going to Clark Gable movies maybe I'd have become the Great Lover; as is was I went to Harold Lloyd movies so I've got a funny walk and I can do stunts."

There is half a million pounds riding on that high wire with *Barnum*, and Crawford treats the show with the reverence a world-class athlete might show the Olympics; divorced but still close to an ex-wife and two young daughters, he seems to look forward to a run which will allow him to work, eat, sleep and do nothing else:

"In the afternoons I still train, in the mornings I go to singing lessons, and then at night there's the show plus two matinees a week. And the osteopath. It's enough." He does however also have a massive Disney film (*The Condor Man*) out this summer, all about a cartoonist who cannot draw strip-cartoon stunts unless he has first tried them out in person, and next summer he is committed to filming its sequel which will mean at least a temporary break from *Barnum*:

"But then I hope to come right back to it, assuming it's still here. It's not the kind of show you can tour, but if we can get the smell of sawdust into the Palladium, then I think we might be on to a winner. It's a show about optimism; that, and pain. I've got used to my toes being permanently black from the bruising when I land on them, but that damned wire is never the same two nights running and you have to play it differently every show. All I wish is that we had a rubber floor so that when the juggling goes wrong there didn't have to be all that blasted clattering.

"Anybody over thirty must have memories of Bertram Mills; I remember as a child queuing for two Christmases before we got in, and it's sad now that *Barnum* has to be a requiem for that lost world. But I think kids will find it more than just a lament for what's over; it'll still be an introduction to that world for them, even if they can't find it under a tent on their local village green any more. This is not the kind of show you could ever film or televise. You have to be there."

As I left Crawford's dressing-room, they were driving two immense concrete pillars through the floor of the Palladium stage and into the building foundations, pillars that will eventually support the high wire and the tent framework. It looks to me as if they are hoping *Barnum* will stay for awhile.

Sheridan Morley

Theatre

Having a Ball

Lyric, Hammersmith

Hot from the Coliseum, Oldham, and not quite so hot from Radio 3 (where it allegedly moved one queasy executive to remark, "I must protect my Mozart listeners"), Alan Bleasdale's vasectomy farce unfolds at the Lyric like a CND pamphlet with rude pictures by Donald McGill.

Mr Bleasdale seems to have put it together by asking himself first why any man should decide to have the operation, and then how he faces it when the moment arrives. It is the second question that yields laughs, and it gets him enjoyably through most of the first act, with a trio of sweating candidates counting away their last minutes of potency in the clinic's waiting room while a masked woman surgeon is seen doing brisk cosmetic jobs on the queue of anaesthetized bodies that are humped into the adjoining operating theatre like so many sacks of coal. Stage left Bob Crowley also supplies a private bedroom which comes in handy as the action thickens.

As for the three victims, all are good solid stereotypes: one sympathetic, and two nasty pieces of work. Lenny, making his third panic-stricken attempt, forgets his fears when he recognizes the other two as a long-hated school bully and as the officious local council



Philip Donaghy

executive, and exacts revenge in a string of mickey-taking gags and hoaxes culminating in a blood-curdling post-vasectomy scream at which his school enemy passes out in the corridor.

Add to this the council official's alcoholic wife who is *running amok through* the clinic clutching a jugful of neat vodka, and you have some idea of the homely fun that animates the stage until Lenny and the wife achieve an accidental rendezvous in the bedroom, and embark on the second question — why bring children into a world that has the H-bomb? — thus halting the play dead in its tracks.

It may be that the rude jokes and the nuclear message mingled happily together in the warm Oldham atmosphere; but on the stage of the Lyric they cancel one another out, and leave you time to observe that the plot goes nowhere, contains two conspicuous loose ends, and (as often in northern comedy) substitutes loud argument for action.

My one objection to Alan Dossor's production is that it is cold. It is full of excellent detail and comic tricks, such as the use of windows and glass doors to secure background pantomime, the witty use of multiple exits, and the transformation of the bedroom into a luxury holiday spot with the aid of a few items of hospital equipment.

There are some lovely performances: particularly from Philip Donaghy as the desperately clowning Lenny, exposed on the operating table under a blanket with a strategically positioned hole; and the double act of the grimly embarrassed Peter Postlethwaite and Julie Walters. Separately there are plenty of passing laughs; but *the evening never catches fire*.

Irving Wardle

Hosanna

Repertory Studio, Birmingham

While the South welcomes the Canadian plays *Hank Williams: the Show He Never Gave* and *Billy Bishop Goes to War*, the Repertory Studio in Birmingham turns from English Canada to the French, to Michel Tremblay's *Hosanna*. We hear it in the English provided by John Van Burek and Bill Glassco, but what gives it memorable life is the visual sweep of the design, the burnished imagery of the representation.

As a play about an extravagant homosexual relationship, about a transvestite who has claimed the image of Elizabeth Taylor for his/her own and a leather-clad lover just off his motorcycle, the drama lends itself to strong visual images. The dialogue changes its manner from moment to moment, from counterpointed confessional arias to ordinary verbal exchanges and bitchy rhetoric, rising to a lengthy monologue in which the drag queen chronicles the evening's humiliations. Through such tricks of language Mr Tremblay paints pictures of shame at a drag ball and conjures desolate scenes of gay liaisons. Ultz offers designs that are dramatic still lifes in black and red, somehow evoking distant events through colour and dramatic space.

Just what accents the two actors were using was never clear. Ian Gelder's bike boy inclined to the Irish, albeit taking care to pronounce Montreal in the French way. He also did his best to puff up his belly so he could be called fat, but it really was stretching the point. His portrayal lacked harshness and dissolution, instead appearing in shades of sympathy. The character would have survived rougher treatment.

Delicacy and a tacky resemblance to Elizabeth Taylor belong to Jim Hooper's Hosanna, the transvestite who moves to a new concept of gender, and Mr Hooper has an affecting way of unveiling the person beneath the glitter. He is the dominant element in Ultz's design and Bill Pryde's sculptural production. In both characters there are flashes of Genet and Sartre, a happy mixture that deteriorates with the explicit epiphany of the ending, but it is absorbing in its sedate theatricality.

Ned Chaillet

Dance

Swan Lake

Coliseum

This promises to be the year of *Swan Lake*, with two unfamiliar productions coming to the Coliseum from overseas within a month, and new stagings announced to follow from two leading English companies. The Stuttgart Ballet showed their version on Monday, and it was cruel luck that the Greater London Council's fire regulations imposed a last-minute ban on much of their scenery.

With all allowances for the circumstances, however, John Cranko's production is not one I much care for. His idea of having Siegfried drown in the final storm, on the grounds that the music is tragic, is fine, but the realization of it less so when it involves giving the final moment to a flock of artificial swans. His more drastic changes at the other end of the ballet are even less defensible. For Siegfried to make his first entry disguised as a fortune-teller arises neither from character nor from situation and therefore proves a pointless joke.

Thereafter, Siegfried has so much extra dancing to do, all of it sunny and extrovert, that the moody, tragic character simply has no chance to develop. Monday night's audience seemed in no mind to cavil at the chance to admire Richard Cragun's virtuosity displayed at expansive length, and it would be a sorry soul who found no pleasure in such manly skill combined with joyous spirit, but the story got forgotten in the process.

The music also gets somewhat hotchpotch treatment in the course of the evening: so far as its assemblage, that is, although the playing under Friedrich Lehn's direction was admirable. In spite of having borne, as director, the brunt of the day's worries, Marcia Haydée danced the ballerina roles with musical sensitivity and clear conviction; better, I thought, as a glittering flamboyant Odile than her protective Odette. Annie Mayet's solo in the first act deserves mention too: bright and poised.

John Percival

Merce Cunningham

Sadler's Wells

Surely there can be few more handsome or gifted groups of dancers than Merce Cunningham's company, who opened a season of American Dance at Sadler's Wells on Monday with a programme of one new work and two familiar to the London audience. The opening ballet, *Fielding Sixes*, uses 14 dancers, the entire company excluding the choreographer.

At no time, however, do they all appear at once, but singly, in pairs or groups. The dance is full of small jumps and utilizes a very emphasized turn-out of the feet and legs. Indeed, most of the movement seems to run in parallel lines; even coming from the back of the stage to the front, the dancers progress in short sideways movements.

The accompaniment is by Cunningham's long-time collaborator John Cage, and while I cannot imagine that this, or indeed any of his recordings, would be among my Desert Island choice, its sheer monotony does at least make one concentrate on movement rather than sound.

Roadrunners, which finished the evening, has a score by Yasuano Tone which includes Mr Cage and others reading extracts from various erudite texts, including a tenth-century Chinese encyclopaedia and something in what I take to be Japanese, given the presence of Takehisa Kosugi among the musicians.

The premiere, *Channels/Inserts*, was originally choreographed for film and possibly because it was designed to be seen through a camera lens its focus is more concentrated than is often the case with Cunningham's work. The first part is danced in groups which change in size as the dancers leave and join them, switching their movements so smoothly as to make the change almost imperceptible.

Each of the five boys is given a short solo passage and this is followed by a series of brief duets which conclude the work. Handsomely designed and lit by Charles Atlas, it is danced to a score of cracks, crackles and explosions by David Tudor. A lovely ballet, well worth seeing.

Judith Cruickshank

Tete Montoliu

Ronnie Scott's

As a Catalan with a limited command of English, Tete Montoliu does not announce his repertoire or otherwise ingratiate himself with a London audience. This is surely the only reason why the pianist does not yet enjoy the kind of popular acclaim accorded to Oscar Peterson, for in every other way his performance is as outstandingly enjoyable.

As with Peterson (and Tatum too, come to that), there is something initially intimidating about Montoliu's playing: it has the quality of perfection. While flexible and wide-ranging, no inconsistency mars his conception; while sometimes shockingly difficult, and full of surprise, no infelicity disturbs his execution.

Yet Montoliu is far more interesting than Peterson, for, *while he shows no fear of the* unvarying surface of the standard approach to modern jazz piano, his melodic imagination is extraordinary, lending his work a marvellous richness which is ventilated by the bright clarity of his touch. His brilliance works variously: in the cumulative effect of 20 or so unbroken choruses on a medium-up blues, or in the sleight of hand which allows him to disguise tempo-doubling on a ballad with a few bars of decelerating block-chords.

His *engagement* at Ronnie Scott's finds him in the safe company of the bassist Kenny Baldock and the drummer Tony Crombie, whose shading and rhythmic detailing (particularly with wire brushes) is subtle and helpful. No better jazz piano will be heard in London this year.

Sharing the season, Ernestine Anderson falls into the trap of choosing her repertoire from such chestnuts as "But Not for Me", "Summertime" and "Come Rain or Come Shine". *Only occasionally, as* when her bassist, Jim Richardson, inserted the "Snag It" riff beneath the penultimate chorus of "I'm Walkin'", does the unexpected occur.

Earlier, at the 100 Club, a collection of friends and former colleagues paid tribute to the recently deceased composer and keyboards player Alan Gowen in the best way, by playing his music. In the hands of Pip Pyle, Hugh Hopper, Phil Miller, Richard Sinclair and Elton Dean, Gowen's music sounded full of an anachronistic optimism.

Richard Williams

Concerts in London

Krystian Zimerman

Festival Hall

Brahms's F minor Piano Sonata is a regular finger-breaker, going well beyond what should be expected of a mid-nineteenth-century concert grand piano — and indeed of an exponent. Its very qualities of heaven-storming oratory and overwhelming high spirits make it irresistible to able young pianists, a challenge not to be postponed.

So it was that, at 24 (older than the composer when he wrote it), Krystian Zimerman, who has recorded the first two Brahms piano sonatas, began his South Bank recital on Monday, with the third of them, this F minor work. His performance was much what one hoped of this greatly accomplished young Pole — and also what one feared from the work.

The slower second and fourth movements were gently and warmly voiced, with real sympathy for their twilit poetry. The intervening scherzo found him a bold and dapper exponent, though inclined to splash in thick animated textures. The outer movements emerged as grand in design as Brahms meant them, and as brave in the assault on their defences. Zimerman's right hand could play, but not truly penetrate and illumine, the bright, spacious, extremely loud chords.

Those fistfuls of notes, contrapuntally intertwined in the development of the first movement, for example, drove him to the sustaining pedal too freely, so that harmonic progressions as well as detail were veiled (was that what Schumann meant when he called this sonata a "symphony under wraps"?).

After the interval he turned to his great compatriot Chopin, with the G minor Ballade and the B flat minor Sonata. The introduction to the Ballade was purest poetry, tenderly lofted and suspended in mid-air by a feat of superb articulation, before the regretful, factual cadence that leads to the principal theme. Thereafter, for all the adept, cunning technique and musical projection, his reading constantly gave an effect of artificiality, a desire to suggest an old-fashioned "soulfulness" which he apparently found unsympathetic, and which I find unnatural.

There were beautiful and noble things in his account of the Chopin Sonata (all repeats included, as throughout the programme), but also some splashes, as in the Brahms. His decision to copy Rachmaninov's notorious misrepresentation of the Funeral March, beginning the reprise very loudly rather than *piano*, showed an onset of vulgarity in need of drastic curative treatment; and it was wasteful of his real gifts to play the eerie Finale mezzoforte, instead of *sotto voce*, as Chopin requested.

William Mann

Schütz Consort/Norrington

St John's

Monteverdi's seventh madrigal book was the first where he parted from a consistent pattern and included something of everything: madrigals in anything from one voice to six, solo songs, duets, and even a *ballo*, some with continuo, some with strings. He called it "Concerto", a comment on its style; as if retranslating it as "Concert", Roger Norrington performed a selection from the volume on Monday, providing an evening as varied in idiom as it was unified in spirit.

Their subject, uniformly, is love, and the pity of love; Monteverdi's warlike phase is only faintly foreshadowed in "Tempro la cetra", where the singer vainly tries to sing Mars's praises but can only manage Venus's. This was Neil Jenkins, of all the singers the most assured stylist and the most confident in projecting his lines and his words.

It was this care for the words that I missed in the two long monodic songs, the *Partenza amorosa*, which Stephen Varcoe sang sensitively, the poetic ending in particular, and the *Lettera amorosa*, done by Eirian James with much apt variety of colour and pace. But neither quite relished the sound of words, as any Italian would; as if they were part of the composition. The same went for Elizabeth Lane in "Con che soavita", music of the purest balm, its sensuous emotion reflected in the warmth of sound of the three supporting groups, high strings, low strings and plucked instruments.

There were a couple of duets, markedly contrasted. One was the delicious "Chiome d'oro", sung by Patrizia Kwella and Miss Lane with due charm and rhythmic life, and supported with beautifully pointed violin playing from the London Baroque Players. The other was the dark, despairing setting for two male voices (Peter Hall and Mr Varcoe), "Interotte speranze", with its intense unisons from which the voices break away to make an effect of enhanced intensity.

Stanley Sadie

John van Buskirk

Wigmore Hall

John van Buskirk's Monday night programme commendably avoided commonplace choices of repertoire, and even his Mozart sonata, K.284 in D major, is not often heard. This was played fluently enough, yet one got the impression that Franck's Prelude, Chorale and Fugue meant considerably more to him. There obviously are fuller textures to be manipulated here than in Mozart, and he did not always achieve the necessary variety of touch, especially in the Prelude, where greater lightness is required in the fantasia-like passages.

It may be that the relatively large structures of these works inhibited Mr van Buskirk, although in Bartok's Six Dances in Bulgarian Rhythm, too, the asymetrical rhythms were sometimes blurred by excessively pedalling, and there was overmuch rubato. He appeared to have no temperamental affinity with this music.

Liszt transcriptions of Schubert songs were an unusual choice, as, still more, were some of Schumann. There were moments of musical perception in the former's "Horch, horch, die Lerch" and "Aufenthalt", but the general effect was too heavy. These highly wrought textures need handling with refinement. Schumann fared better, largely because his "Fruhlingsnacht" and "Widmung" have strong, continuous melodies to provide a focus for the interpreter's shaping of Liszt's virtuoso elaborations.

A well-chosen group of pieces by Louis Moreau Gottschalk sounded, in every sense, a different note. Even if "The Banjo" was taken too fast, it still sounded like a piece of quite adventurous ragtime, and this despite the fact that Gottschalk died the year after Scott Joplin was born. "Oh ma charmante, epargnez moi!" is only a piece of nineteenth-century provincial sentimentality, and much too long, but the "Souvenir de Puerto Rico", subtitled "Marche des Gibaros", has an independent spirit and real pianistic invention. Mr van Buskirk, who is American, here gave an idiomatic performance.

Max Harrison

Cricket

Botham must display all his virtuosity to stay in command

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Had England won the series of one-day internationals for the Prudential Trophy, Ian Botham would have been appointed, almost certainly, to lead them in the first two Test matches, sponsored by Cornhill. As it is he has been given only one, starting at Trent Bridge tomorrow week, and the chances are that if he and England fail in that, a new captain will be found.

If there were an obvious alternative to Botham, the change might already have been made. To allow him to concentrate on his own game, which has deteriorated so drastically since he took over from Brearley a year ago, I would have been inclined to turn to Boycott, even before the recent one-day series. Whether the manager could be found to make Boycott into a touring captain is another matter; to my mind he would do a good job at home.

The selectors, partly out of stubbornness, I think—and partly out of loyalty—have decided to stand by Botham for as long as they reasonably can. One of them, Brian Close, said at a dinner in Yorkshire, not long ago, that so long as he was a selector Boycott would not captain England. For a selector to say such a thing is quite unacceptable—but it shows what Boycott is up against.

If, after Trent Bridge, the selectors do make a change, it could more likely be to Fletcher or Willis. To appoint Willis, with a view to sending him as captain to India, would be to take an enormous chance with his fitness. As for Fletcher, though still a very good player, his return at the age of 37 would hold back one of the younger batsmen England so badly need. To judge from the itinerary released from Lord's yesterday, England are in for a fairly rugged tour. Whoever leads the side in India, and manages it, will need to look on the brighter side of things.

What, realistically, are the chances of Botham's continuing survival? Like the selectors I would like to see it, so long as it were justified, for the triumph it would represent. If Botham is still captain in two months' time, it will mean that he and England are on the march again. What makes it improbable, I am afraid, is that for the moment at any rate he is nothing like the cricketer he was; neither, to be honest, is he cut out for the job. Only a virtuoso performance at Trent Bridge, of the kind with which he made his name, may save him now.

The England team will leave for India on November 6 and will be there for three months before spending a fortnight in Sri Lanka. In India they will play six Test matches, three one-day internationals and seven other games. In 1926-27, under A. E. R. Gilligan, MCC played 28 matches in India, four in Ceylon, and two in Burma. Their opponents in those days included Rajpoot Gymkhana and Aligarh University past and present, and the captain was more likely to be criticized for missing a rather easy tiger than playing a rather reckless stroke.

Botham would have been just a carefree member of the side—hitting a boxwallah for six, dashing off in a horse-drawn "tonga" or dancing with the burra sahib's daughter.

The itinerary

Nov. 11: One-day match (at Bombay). Nov. 13-15: India Under-25 (at Poona). Nov. 17-19: President's XI (at Nagpur). Nov. 21-23: West Zone (at Baroda). Nov. 25: One-day international (at Ahmedabad). Nov. 27-Dec. 2: First Test (at Bombay). Dec. 4-6: South Zone (at Hyderabad). Dec. 9-14: Second Test (at Bangalore). Dec. 16-18: North Zone (at Jammu). Dec. 20: One-day international (at Jullundur). Dec. 23-28: Third Test (at Delhi). Jan. 1-6: Fourth Test (at Calcutta). Jan. 8-10: East Zone (at Jamshedpur). Jan. 13-18: Fifth Test (at Madras). Jan. 20-22: Central Zone (at Indore). Jan. 27: One-day international (at Cuttack). Jan. 30-Feb. 4: Sixth Test (at Kanpur).

Derby v Warwicks

AT DERBY

Derbyshire (7 pts) drew with Warwickshire (4)

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings: 247 (D L Amiss 109).

Second Innings

[illegible]

Total .. 270

[illegible]

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings: 300 for 8 dec [illegible]

Second Innings

[illegible]

Umpires: C Cook and R Herman.

Camb U v Notts

AT CAMBRIDGE

[illegible]

Middlesex v Somerset

AT LORD'S

[illegible]

Minor counties

HEYWOOD: Lancashire II 176 for 4 dec and 94 for 2 dec (I Cockbain 56 not out); Cheshire 89 (M Watkinson 7 for 44) and 166 (J Abrahams 5 for 36). Lancashire won by 15 runs.

WATFORD: Hertfordshire 200 for 3 dec (W Osman 76, S Ambrose 66 not out) and 6 for 1; Norfolk 209 for 4 dec (R Huggins 82 not out).

Worcester v Essex

AT WORCESTER

Worcestershire (15 pts) beat Essex (8) by 6 wickets.

ESSEX: First Innings: 308 for 4 dec. (K W R Fletcher 137, B R Hardie 76, K S McEwan 53).

Second Innings

[illegible]

Total (4 wkts dec) .. 187

[illegible]

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings [illegible]

Second Innings

[illegible]

Total (4 wkts) .. 276

[illegible]

Umpires: A Jepson and B Leadbeater.

Glamorgan v Surrey

AT SWANSEA

Surrey (20 pts) beat Glamorgan (4) by 124 runs.

SURREY: First Innings: 131 (M A Nash 7 for 62).

Second Innings

[illegible]

Total (8 wkts dec) .. 317

[illegible]

GLAMORGAN: First Innings: 132 [illegible]

Second Innings

[illegible]

Total .. 192

[illegible]

Umpires: W E Alley and A Palmer.

OXFORD: MCC 335 for 4 dec (R A Hutton [illegible]) and 181 for 2 dec [illegible]; Oxford University [illegible] and 193 [illegible]. MCC won [illegible]

Today's cricket

[illegible]

MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP
WATFORD: Hertfordshire v Norfolk.
SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP
CHELMSFORD: Essex II v Surrey II.
CARDIFF: Glamorgan II v Gloucestershire II.
FINEDON: Northamptonshire II v Nottinghamshire II.
TAUNTON: Somerset II v Hampshire II.
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire II v Lancashire II.
MARSKE-BY-SEA: Yorkshire II v Derbyshire II.

Sound proof that catches win matches

By Alan Gibson

BRISTOL: Gloucestershire (21 pts) beat Yorkshire (4) by 117 runs.

There was never much doubt, yesterday, that Gloucestershire were going to win the match. They began 283 ahead. Procter was so confident that he batted on in the morning, the last three wickets adding a few more runs. This enabled Sidebottom to finish with five wickets, and he bowled well enough for them, though in the circumstances the figures were not particularly significant.

Yorkshire had to score 311 in about five hours, on a pitch helping the bowlers. Their principal hope of salvation seemed rain, but although a promising cloud or two passed over, the afternoon was clear: indeed it was a handsome, sunny afternoon, provided you were a Gloucestershire man. Yorkshire did not try. That was sensible enough, but they still had a chance of saving the match. They did not set about it the right way. The pitch was not all that bad.

At lunch Yorkshire had batted for 21 overs, and scored 29 runs, and had lost two wickets, both to Brain. If you are undertaking a long defensive haul, you must not let the bowlers completely dominate. Athey was out to the last ball before lunch, something to make Emmott Robinson and numerous other shades shudder.

At 42 for three Hampshire was caught in the gully. He had been going well. There was some delay about the decision. He thought the ball had flicked from his pad, and so did many others. Yorkshire did not have much luck in the decisions in this match: but that is *not* to excuse their limp performance.

Three more wickets fell swiftly. At 69 for six, in the thirty-third over, we were *thinking* about trains and taxis. Then there came a stand between Bairstow and Sidebottom. It was 114, in the forty-seventh over before Bairstow was smartly caught at short leg. Old was soon out, to an even better catch at deep square (Gloucestershire caught very well in the match).

At 132, Sidebottom was stumped. This was the fifth wicket taken by Childs. I am beginning to believe he may make an addition to Glocestershire's great line of spinners. Sidebottom had batted well, not rashly but never cowed.

There then came a last wicket stand, which did something to redeem the Yorkshire tradition. Ramage, with no particular reputation as a batsman, scored 50, and Whiteley supported him steadily at the other end. They played as the earlier batsmen should have done, firm against the good balls but not shrinking from swinging the bat.

In the seventy-fourth over, Graveney had his first bowl. I cannot think why he was not put on before. Although I would not rate him, currently, as a slow left hander as highly as I do Childs, he is a pretty good one, with an acute sense of what is necessary when things get difficult. He soon had Ramage leg-before, but that was not until a quarter past five. If their top had batted with the sense and resolution of their tail, Yorkshire could have saved it all right.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings 172 (Zaheer Abbas 71, C B Broad 50; C M Old 4 for 141).

Second Innings

C B Broad, st Bairstow, b Carrick	50
Sadiq Mohammad, c Athey, b Sidebottom	22
†A W Stovold, b Whiteley	22
Zaheer Abbas, c Sidebottom, b Carrick	74
A J Hignell, c Athey, b Sidebottom	13
*M J Procter, c sub, b Carrick	20
P Bainbridge, st Bairstow, b Whiteley	4
D A Graveney, c Carrick, b Sidebottom	13
A H Wilkins, c Carrick, b Sidebottom	10
B M Brain, b Sidebottom	0
J H Childs, not out	11
Extras (b 5, l-b 4, w 1, n-b 10)	20
Total	268

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—88, 2—110, 3—112, 4—158, 5—186, 6—196, 7—237, 8—246, 9—246, 10—268.

BOWLING: Old, 11—3—36—0; Ramage, 8—3—17—0; Sidebottom, 21—5—68—5; Carrick, 35—10—73—3; Whiteley, 26—10—51—2; Athey, 1—0—3—0.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings, 130 (A H Wilkins 4 for 80).

Second Innings

R G Lumb, st Stovold, b Childs	21
M D Moxon, l-b-w, b Brain	8
C W J Athey, c Zaheer, b Brain	6
J H Hampshire, c Hignell, b Childs	12
P G Ingham, c Stovold, b Childs	11
†D L Bairstow, c Hignell, b Wilkins	16
P Carrick, l-b-w, b Wilkins	8
A Sidebottom, st Stovold, b Childs	42
*C M Old, c Broad, b Childs	1
A Ramage, l-b-w, b Graveney	52
J P Whiteley, not out	10
Extras (b 1, l-b 5)	6
Total	193

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—17, 2—29, 3—42, 4—53, 5—58, 6—69, 7—114, 8—121, 9—132, 10—193.

BOWLING: Brain, 20—5—48—2; Wilkins, 15—2—43—2; Childs, 29—8—61—5; Procter, 11—5—26—0; Graveney, 2.2—0—9—1.

Umpires: R Aspinall and Shakoor Rana.

CORRECTION: In Yorkshire first innings P G Ingham was c Graveney, b Wilkins 15, not b Wilkins.

Courage insufficient to halt Sussex's march

By Alan Ross

HOVE: Sussex (24 pts) beat Lancashire (2) by an innings and 62 runs.

Sussex, though they were nerve rackingly held up for an hour and a half in the afternoon by Lancashire's eighth wicket pair, and then again for an hour by the ninth wicket, duly won. The last three Lancashire wickets added 119 runs after seven had gone for 85, and Ian Greig, who made 71 in Sussex's innings, finished with six for 21 in 17 overs, his best championship bowling by a long way.

From the moment Clive Lloyd asked Sussex to bat on Saturday morning there was really only one team in it. Lancashire's batsmen took a fearful battering on the knuckles from the Sussex fast bowlers and in the end it was courage more than anything else that enabled them to take the match into the last hour. It could be that this at last is going to be Sussex's year.

On a blustery morning, with a south westerly whipping up the waves and ruffling the cherry trees, Lancashire made another wretched start. David Lloyd was soon bowled by Arnold for no score, giving him a total of four runs for the match, and Fowler leg-before to Imran. Greig, attacking the stumps at brisk medium and with four slips, now had a sweet spell down the hill. Hayes was caught at slip, Hughes leg-before. Clive Lloyd brilliantly taken by Phillipson at slip and Simmons bowled. When Greig came off his figures were 10—4—15—4. Clive Lloyd enjoyed himself briefly, taking 10 in an over off Imran, including a slashed six over cover into an unamused householder's garden.

Simmons, after some solid strokes, was unfortunate to have the roots of his stumps rocked by a shooter. It was an odd pitch; playing easily for most of the time, but every now and then a ball scuttled through followed by another that lifted.

Reidy, returning after a horrible crack on the hand, was soon caught at the wicket, but with the sun now out, Kennedy and Radford began to bask in it. It was 90 minutes and 62 runs later before Sussex took the next wicket.

Kennedy, with his right hand strapped, could do little more than push down the line, but the Zambia born Radford, who was out *first ball on Monday*, took heavy toll of Waller, when, after 42 overs, a spinner, at last, bowled. Radford's highest score hitherto was 34, but now he raced to his 50 with nine heavily struck boundaries.

Barclay certainly looked to be running out of ideas when, shortly before tea, Le Roux hit Kennedy's off stump. With Allott showing a more than respectable technique for an hour Radford went from strength to strength. Barclay kept an attacking close field so that anything past slip meant four runs.

It was only when Greig returned to the attack after some rather wild bowling by Imran and a curiously innocuous second spell by Arnold, that Sussex's troubles were finally over. Allott was well caught by Le Roux at mid-on mis-hitting a hook and in the next over Lee's stumps were shattered, Radford, who had never looked in the remotest difficulty, was left high and dry with 75.

SUSSEX: First Innings: 397 for 7 dec (P W G Parker 136, I A Greig 71, C P Phillipson 65 not out).

LANCASHIRE: First Innings

D Lloyd, l-b-w, b Arnold	5
†G Fowler, c Barclay, b Imran	9
F C Hayes, c Gould, b Le Roux	0
*C H Lloyd, c Gould, b Le Roux	1
D P Hughes, b Arnold	21
B W Reidy, b Arnold	50
J Simmons, b Imran	5
N V Radford, c Greig, b Imran	0
A Kennedy, l-b-w, b Imran	14
P J W Allott, c Imran, b Le Roux	10
P G Lee, not out	5
Extras (b 2, l-b 7, n-b 2)	11
Total (55.3 overs)	131

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—8, 2—9, 3—11, 4—25, 5—38, 6—64, 7—64, 8—105, 9—120, 10—131.

BOWLING: Arnold, 24—12—35—3; Le Roux, 15—6—35—3; Imran, 16.3—3—50—4.

Second Innings

D Lloyd, b Arnold	0
†G Fowler, l-b-w, b Imran	14
F C Hayes, c Phillipson, b Greig	7
*C H Lloyd, c Phillipson, b Greig	31
A Kennedy, b Le Roux	35
D P Hughes, l-b-w, b Greig	0
B W Reidy, c Gould, b Le Roux	5
J Simmons, b Greig	15
N V Radford, not out	75
P J W Allott, c Le Roux, b Greig	14
P G Lee, b Greig	4
Extras (b 1, l-b 2, n-b 3)	6
Total	204

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—20, 3—30, 4—56, 5—56, 6—84, 7—85, 8—147, 9—194, 10—204.

BOWLING: Arnold, 9—3—17—1; Le Roux, 16—3—54—3; Greig, 17.3—7—21—6; Imran, 17—1—75—1; Waller, 5—0—31—0.

Umpires: D Shackleton and C T Spencer.

Northants take up challenge but Kent keep them at bay

By Richard Streeton

NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire (5 pts) drew with Kent (6).

There was a thrilling finish to this match yesterday with the sides in turn holding the advantage in the closing stages. It was Kent who came nearer to snatching an unexpected win after Northamptonshire had been left a target of 246 in 160 minutes.

Asif's declaration at three o'clock seemed initially to have ignored the maxim that both teams must have an opportunity of winning. Kent's chances looked slim and stayed that way for a long time, not least when Larkins and Allan Lamb were batting. Once these two were out, however, the initiative swung to Kent, and Asif's faith in his bowlers on a wearing pitch was justified.

Larkins drove and pulled even more freely than in the first innings when Northamptonshire set out on their chase. Cook was caught off his glove from a ball that lifted and Williams skied a catch to deep point. But Northamptonshire were well within range at 110 for two when the final hour began. In the first over of the last 20, though, Larkins, having hit 12 fours, drove a catch to deep mid-off.

It was Lamb's turn to take command and with Yardley making a full contribution, the runs continued to come steadily. Underwood, who bowled unchanged for the last 70 minutes, suddenly beat Lamb with a change of pace as the South African moved out to drive. At this stage Northamptonshire still required 73 from the last 10 overs. Yardley, with legside hits and strokes between point and deep third man, continued to hit shrewdly, but he lacked the necessary support at the other end. Sharp was caught at midwicket and with 46 wanted from the last five overs, it was Kent whose hopes were highest. Tindall was caught behind with three overs left and Northamptonshire were firmly on the defensive. Underwood yorked Carter with the second ball of the last over, which maintained the tension to the finish.

Alec Bedser, chairman of the England selectors, was present earlier, when the Kent batsmen were seldom troubled by the weakened Northamptonshire attack. They resumed at 34 for one and Woolmer made light of a badly bruised finger which later prevented him fielding. A five-minute stoppage for rain seemed to disturb Woolmer's concentration and the ball from Williams that turned sharply bowled him soon after the players' return.

Tavaré was never at his most fluent and had periods when his timing was awry. After lunch he batted in his best style and with increasing freedom and he completed his first championship hundred this summer. He had batted four hours and hit a six and 20 fours when Kent declared.

KENT: First Innings 293 for 6 dec (G W Johnson 107, M Benson 82).

Second Innings

R A Woolmer, b Williams	63
G W Johnson, l-b-w, T M Lamb	0
C J Tavaré, not out	135
M Benson, not out	51
Extras (b 4, l-b 3, w 1, n-b 1)	9
Total (2 wkts dec)	258

*Asif Iqbal, A P E Knott, G W Johnson, J N Shepherd, G R Dilley, D L Underwood and K B S Jarvis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—9, 2—117.

BOWLING: T M Lamb, 18—6—39—1; Carter, 14—1—40—0; Williams, 19—1—50—1; Tindall, 13—0—57—0; Wild, 12—3—13—0; Larkins, 3—0—30—0.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings 306 for 8 dec (W Larkins 77, A J Lamb 65).

Second Innings

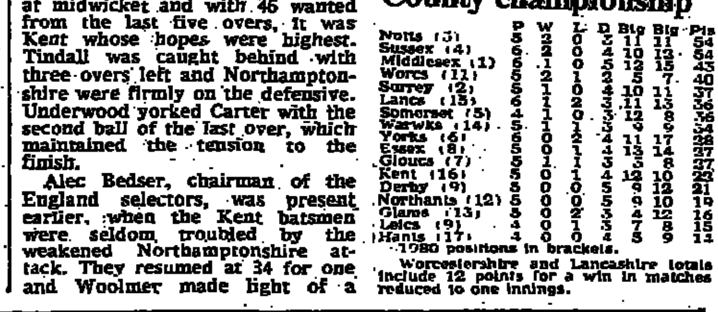
*G Cook, c Knott, b Shepherd	10
W Larkins, c sub, b Johnson	71
R G Williams, c sub, b Jarvis	19
A. J. Lamb, b Underwood	31
T. J Yardley, not out	55
G Sharp, c sub, b Underwood	6
R M Tindall, c Knott, b Johnson	7
R M Carter, b Underwood	4
D J Wild, not out	1
Extras (b 1, l-b 13, n-b 3)	17
Total (7 wkts)	221

T M Lamb and B J Griffiths did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—37, 2—96, 3—114, 4—175, 5—183, 6—210, 7—219.

BOWLING: Dilley, 9—1—43—0; Jarvis, 10—2—50—1; Shepherd, 4—0—25—1; Johnson, 14—2—56—2; Underwood, 12.3—0—53—3.

Umpires: P J Eele and R Julian.



County championship

	P	W	L	D	Bt	Bl	Pts
Notts (3)	5	2	0	3	11	11	54
Sussex (4)	6	2	0	4	10	13	54
Middlesex (1)	6	1	0	5	12	15	43
Worcs (11)	5	2	1	2	5	7	40
Surrey (2)	5	1	0	4	10	11	37
Lancs (15)	6	1	2	3	11	13	36
Somerset (5)	4	1	0	3	12	8	36
Warwks (14)	5	1	1	3	9	9	34
Yorks (6)	6	0	2	4	11	17	28
Essex (8)	5	0	1	4	13	14	27
Gloucs (7)	5	1	1	3	5	8	27
Kent (16)	5	0	1	4	12	10	22
Derby (9)	5	0	0	5	9	12	21
Northants (12)	5	0	0	5	9	10	19
Glams (13)	5	0	2	3	4	12	16
Leics (9)	4	0	1	3	7	8	15
Hants (17)	4	0	0	4	5	9	14

1980 positions in brackets.

Worcestershire and Lancashire totals include 12 points for a win in matches reduced to one innings.

Clarke and Pocock destroy Glamorgan

After a century in 62 minutes from Sylvester Clarke, the fastest of the season, Surrey beat Glamorgan by 124 runs at Swansea yesterday. Clarke, the West Indian fast bowler, hit seven sixes and eight fours, including 23 runs off one over from Nash.

It was Clarke's maiden century—his previous highest score in England was 55—and his eighth wicket partner, Richards, contributed 53 to a stand worth 147 in 59 minutes. Richards broke a toe in the process and his place behind the stumps was taken by Roope when Glamorgan set out to make 317 to win on a wearing pitch. They made their best start of the season, Alan Jones and Hopkins putting on 106, but were all out for 192 as Pocock took four for 54 and Lynch three for six with his occasional off breaks.

A towering six by Hemsley off the fifth ball of the last over from Lever secured a six-wicket victory for Worcestershire over Essex at Worcester after they had been set to make 275 in 205 minutes. Hemsley and Inchmore scored the last 60 in nine overs after Glenn Turner had scored his 91st first-class century, sharing a second wicket stand of 132 with Younis. Essex had declared at 187 for four, with Phillip 80 not out.

Somerset used what play was possible at Lord's for batting practice as their match with Middlese ended in a tame draw. Drizzle delayed the start for an hour and when Richards was out to the fourth ball of the day, the shutters went up. Dennings scored an unbeaten 75.

Derbyshire's spirited attempt to go for a demanding target against Warwickshire at Derby was stopped by rain which lasted just long enough to ensure a draw. Wood and Wright had maintained a rate of more than five runs an over after Amiss had scored his second century of the match and Steele had taken six for 77.

Six Cambridge University players will rush from the examination rooms to Fenner's today to play against Sussex. The University have persuaded the county to delay the start of the three-day game until 12.30 to allow them to field a stronger side.

Tennis

Down but not out: McEnroe takes a tumble in his match against John Feaver.

McEnroe not seriously troubled

By Jerome Caminada

A slightly testy John McEnroe made his first appearance yesterday in this year's Queen's Club tournament, sponsored by Stella Artois, and was not greatly troubled to put out John Feaver, the British player, 6—1, 6—2 in the first round. At the other end of the draw Roscoe Tanner, the American second seed, came home comfortably also, 6—3, 6—2 against Onny Parun, of New Zealand.

McEnroe on the centre court first asked for quiet, and then cried out at two women who did not heed his request; and in the middle of the second set he thrashed a ball to the back of the court after missing a point for game. This brought him a warning from the umpire.

When he came on court for this match he was given a fine reception, for he has done much for Queen's in the past three years. The Club, too, has done something for him by leading him against worthy oppositon on grass towards Wimbledon. He has always said, and he repeated this afterwards yesterday, that the club has treated him well, though yesterday he grumbled a bit, referring to the crowd, about "schoolgirls who come out for the afternoon".

He has his mind now on Wimbledon, his comment yesterday being that Bjorn Borg "has got to lose sooner or later". But the pressure, he thought, was now off Borg, the Swede having won there so often.

In play yesterday McEnroe found the court slippery, but when required he turned on all the pressure needed. His serving improved so that he did not lose a *point on his last two service games* in the first set.

In the second set he quickly established a service break but when leading 5—2 he found himself 0—30, and then 15—40 down. He came back to deuce, but then double-faulted. An ace then saved him, and another when once more the advantage was against him. Finally he tricked Feaver at the net, as he had done more than once before, and took the match.

The gods, it is almost needless to say, paid no attention to the sponsors' offer to pay £25,000 to Queen's Club *if no rain fell* each day this week. The hours specified were between 1 o'clock and 8 o'clock, not between 10 and 5 as I was informed on Monday—but that made no difference. Umbrellas went up as play was due to begin at 2 o'clock, and the first ball was not struck until 3.30.

Spectators are still guaranteed a ticket for the next day, or a refund if no ticket is available, if there is less than two hours' play on any day.

The Tanner left hand canon service saluted the opening match, allowing Parun *one point only* in the first game. This set the pattern to follow, and sometimes it seemed that a line ball off Tanner's service hit the canvas at the back of the court before the chalk came up. He galloped home ending with a love game on his service.

FIRST ROUND: R Tanner (US) beat O Parun (NZ), 6—3, 6—2; J Austin (US) beat T Wilkinson 6—7, 7—6, 6—4; J McEnroe (US) beat J Feaver, 6—1, 6—2; S McCain (US) beat C Wittus (US), 6—4, 6—4; J Sadri (US) beat M Essop (US), 6—4, 6—3; R Frawley (Australia) beat M Davis (US), 6—4, 6—3; C Whitecross (Australia) beat R Krishnan (India), 6—2, 6—0; P Fleming (US) beat B Mitton (SA), 7—6, 7—6; W Martin (US) beat P Scrrel (Australia), 6—3, 7—6; Tim Gullikson (US) beat V Amritraj (India), 6—2, 5—7, 6—3; P Kronk (Australia) beat S Denton (US), 1—6, 7—6, 6—2; D Collings (Australia) beat R Van't Hoff (US), 3—6, 7—6, 11—9; V Amaya (US) beat R Lewis, 7—5, 6—1; K Curren beat C Mayotte (US), 6—4, 6—1.

Mrs King gracefully makes final bow

Billie Jean King, playing almost certainly her last singles match in Britain, bowed out sadly at the Surrey grass court tennis championships at Surbiton yesterday. Another American Barbara Hallquist, ranked only 42nd in the world, beat the six time Wimbledon champion 6—3, 6—2 in 58 minutes in a rain-hit second round match. Mrs King was never in with a chance.

Yet Mrs King, aged 37, watched by only 200 spectators, walked off court smiling and was in good humour afterwards. "I would have liked to have won today but no matter," she said. "Barbara was more confident on the wet court and she was really hitting some bullets."

Mrs King who will be playing doubles with the South African Ilana Kloss later in the week, leaves with a host of memories.

She first played in this country in 1961 at the age of 17, when she was Billie Jean Moffitt and won the women's doubles at Wimbledon the same year with Karen Susman.

She went on to win a record 20 Wimbledon titles—six singles, 10 women's doubles and four mixed doubles—and is perhaps regretting her decision to cover the championships this year from the television commentary box.

"Most players tell me the first year they miss Wimbledon, they just hate it, they cannot bear to watch," she said. "But I have to watch *it* for television so I have no choice. But it will be strange not being out there on court.

"I used to dream of Wimbledon as a kid and it has always been my favourite stage. I would have loved to pitch a tent on the centre court."

Mrs King who said she has received several letters from supporters in the past few days, added: "I cannot imagine that I will play in Britain again. I expect to be covering Wimbledon for television again next year—and I'm not intending to make a comeback when I'm over 40."

FIRST ROUND: B Hallquist (Sweden) beat L W King (US), 6—3, 6—2; B Rossi (Italy) beat M Platek (US), 7—5, 7—6; D Morrison (US) beat R McCallum (SA), 7—6, 6—1; B Remilton (Australia) beat J Durie, 6—0, 6—3; L Chares beat C Newton (NZ), 6—4, 6—1; T Holliday (US) beat C Vanier (France), 6—1, 6—1; R Casals (US) beat N Sato (Japan), 6—1, 6—1; A Kiyomura (US) beat R Fairbank (Australia), 7—5, 3—6, 6—4. Second round: W White (US) beat K Sands (US), 6—2, 6—3; I Madruga (Argentina) beat L Morse (US), 6—2, 4—6, 6—4; B Potter (US) beat N Gregory (Australia), 6—4, 7—5; P Teeguarden (US) beat D Freeman (Australia), 7—5, 6—2; J Preyer (US) beat N Schutte (Netherlands), 6—3, 6—3; M Blackwood (Canada) beat S Leo (Australia), 4—6, 6—3, 6—1; J Russell (US) beat R Blount (US), 7—5, 6—4; B Nagelsen (US) beat M Pinterova (Czechoslovakia), 6—4, 6—1.

Wightman Cup: Chris Lloyd, Tracy Austin, Andrea Jaeger, Pam Shriver and Rosemary Casals will play for the United States in the 1981 Wightman Cup matches against Britain on July 17, 18 and 19 in Chicago, the United States Tennis Association said. It will be the 53rd meeting between the two countries in a competition that started in 1923. The United States leads the series, 42—10.—Reuter.

HELSINKI: Davis Cup, European zone B, Finland lead Bulgaria 1—0. L Palin beat L Petrov, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0; M Timonen leads Y Stamatov, 8—10, 6—1, 6—2.

BRUSSELS: Belgian international championship. First round: J Kodes (Czechoslovakia) beat G Guerrero (Argentina), 6—2, 6—4; A. Dirzu (Romania) beat G Aubone (Argentina), 6—2, 5—7, 6—3; J Hrebec (Czechoslovakia) beat F Maynetto (Peru), 6—4, 6—0; A Gomez (Ecuador) beat K Eberhard (W Germany), 6—1, 6—3; P Hjertquist (Sweden) beat R Cano (Argentina), 7—6, 5—7, 6—4; S Krulevitz (US) beat A Gimenez (Spain), 6—2, 4—6, 7—5; A Panetta (Italy) beat E Bengochea (Argentina), 1—6, 7—5, 6—1.

GRAND PRIX STANDINGS: 1, J Connors (US) 1,050 pts; 2, I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 1,016; 3, R Tanner (US) 694; 4, G Vilas (Argentina) 640; 5, V Pecci (Paraguay) 612; 6, Y Noah (France) 580; 7, G Mayer (US) 559; 8, H Solomon (US) 509; 9, J McEnroe (US) 493; 10, B Borg (Sweden) 489.

Motorcycling

Yorkshireman leads from start to finish

Mick Grant, of Yorkshire, scored a runaway win in the Isle of Man senior TT yesterday. Grant, 36, led from start to finish to win comfortably at an average speed of 106.14 mph. It was his sixth victory on the testing Isle of Man circuit and his second in the senior race for 500cc machines. At one stage Grant was on course to break the race record, but heavy rain during the closing stages slowed speeds dramatically.

Grant said: "It was a bit desperate out there. We were on slick tyres for dry roads. I considered coming in to change them but it would have cost me too much time, so I pressed on." Grant finished the six-lap 226-mile race with a lead of more than two-and-a-half minutes over Donny Robinson, rfom Cullybackey, Northern Ireland. Third was John Newbold, from South Normanton, Derbyshire.

An Irish competitor, Conor McGinn, from Dublin, was flown to hospital at Douglas by helicopter, after crashing on lap three. He had leg injuries. And Kenny Blake, 32, an Australian, was killed when he crashed on lap five at about 140 mph.

RESULTS: 1, M Grant, Suzuki, 2hr 7min 58.2sec; 2, D Robinson, Yamaha, 2:10:32.4; 3, J Newbold, Suzuki, 2:10:55.2; 4, A George, Suzuki, 2:11:3.8; 5, W Guthrie, Suzuki, 2:11:27.2; 6, C Law, Yamaha, 2:11:34.4.

Yachting

Gatehouse trimaran could finish among winners

By John Nicholls

The double-handed transatlantic race, sponsored by the Observer/Europe 1 continues to be closely fought and the lead changed hands again yesterday. Sea Falcon, sailed by Robin Knox-Johnston and Billy King-Harman are now back in the lead they relinquished the previous day, with Britanny Ferries GB (Chay Blyth and Robert James), recovering second place.

Problems with gear seem to be at least partly responsible for the chopping and changing, with both Britanny Ferries and Jacques Ribourel (Olivier de Kersouson Gerard Dijkstra) reporting they have had to effect repairs. Jacques Ribourel would appear to be the more serious for whatever is wrong with her mizzen mast has, for the time being at any rate, lost her the lead.

Britanny Ferries has had to repair a damaged mainsail but appears to be pressing on unhindered. *Gautier* (Jean-Yves Terlain and Christian Ferrier) is still lying fourth (first in Class 3) with Tele-7-Jours (Mike Birch and Walter Greene) in fifth place and leading Class 2. Both these smaller yachts must be ahead of the others on handicap though they in turn may be behind other smaller boats lower down the fleet.

The trimaran Mark One Tool Hire, for instance, sailed by Mark Gatehouse and Michael Holmes is lying in 33rd place but is only 30 feet overall. She is leading her class and, if she keeps going as she is now she will be among the overall prize winners in Newport.

Only six of the 103 starters are confirmed as having retired, among them, of course, the trimaran Bonifacio (Thomas Wiggins and Philip Steggles) which capsized on Monday.

They may soon be joined by one of the pre-race favourites, Eric Tabarly and his brother, Patrick in their trimaran Paul Ricard. She was reported yesterday as being only 25 miles south-west of Lands End and sailing eastwards. So it looks as if she is making her way back to France, the latest failure to mar Tabarly's long record of successes.

The lonely sea and a Star

By John Nicholls

There was a long delay at Weymouth yesterday before the weather was suitable for racing, but by mid-afternoon the grey skies cleared, the wind calmed down, and the wait proved to be well worthwhile. The programme for the Finns, Lasers and 470s is now on schedule, the Solings, Flying Dutchmen and Tornadoes are one race behind, and the Windgliders have completed their series of seven races.

The Stars continue to be disappointing in Britain: indeed, they are almost extinct. Only two boats came to Weymouth and in the excitement of two examples of an endangered species actually meeting, they managed to collide with each other on Monday. One of them was disabled, so the other, sailed by John Hackman, had a race on her own yesterday.

From time to time she saw other boats that were sharing the same course, but it was a lonely way to go sailing. Curiously, the other classes with her tended also to have one-horse races, with the leaders remaining unchanged around the course. Christopher Law built up an enormous lead in his Soling, partly because his closest rival, Barry Dunning, was hampered by a broken spinnaker boom. Philip Crebbin, another of the leading contenders in this class, has withdrawn from the series with an injured wrist.

Reg White, an Olympic gold medallist in 1976, continues to dominate the Tornado fleet and had another easy win yesterday. For the past few seasons his son Robert has been his most consistent challenger, but now that he lives and sails in New Zealand, the older White is still very much the master. John Loveday seemed to have things all his own way among the Flying Dutchmen and provided the third different winner in three days. He was followed round by David Wilkins, an Irishman who won a silver medal in Russia last year.

Cathy Foster, winner of the first three 470 races, was unable to extricate herself from a rather congested start and had to work hard to achieve a third place. The Windgliders have managed to race every day, and twice when necessary, to complete their series in four days. David Hackford won both races yesterday and ran out an easy winner of the series.

FLYING DUTCHMAN: 1, J Loveday; 2, D Wilkins; 3, P Blake.
FINN: 1, M McIntyre; 2, R Bridge; 3, J Slegers.
LASER: 1, J Showell; 2, S MacQueen; 3, W O'Hara.
470: 1, J Provoyeur; 2, S Collier; 3, Miss C Foster.
TORNADO: 1, R White; 2, J Downer; 3, K Bliss.
WINDGLIDER (overall): 1, D Hackford; 2, D Parks; 3, D Smart.

Rowing

Aiming to stay at the top

By a Special Correspondent

Both women's and men's head boats go for three successes in a row in this week's Cambridge May Races, but it looks as if only the men's crew, Lady Margaret, will still be at the top after Saturday.

Clare head the women's division but look likely to fall to New Hall, the favourites to take the headship. In the men's event, Lady Margaret should hold off Downing even though the latter have risen 11 places in the last three years, Maggie have already beaten their challengers twice this term. The third placed Jesus, though, are unlikely to gain much advantage from their three members of this year's university squad but lower down, Emmanuel and Corpus Christi are expected to climb.

Two new names appear in Division VII with Robinson College, boating their first crew and Homerton their first men's eight.

Athletics

Kruger out of British team

The high jumper Alex Kruger is out of Britain's team for next weekend's junior athletics international match against West Germany in Oldenburg because he is German. Kruger, who is 17, was picked after clearing nearly 7ft in an inter-counties competition in April. Now the British Amateur Athletic Board have discovered he still holds a German passport and cannot apply for British citizenship until he is 18 in November.

Kruger was born at Ohringen, near Stuttgart, of a German father and an English mother, but moved to Liverpool when he was six months old. He said: "I am disappointed, but the board have assured me it will not affect my chances of being selected in the future."

His replacement in the British team is David Watson, of Tipton Harriers.

Jane Furniss, of Sheffield, who was chosen to run in the 3,000 metres in Britain's match against East Germany in Dresden, this weekend, is out of the team because her 12-month visitor's passport is not valid in East Germany. She contacted the passport office in Liverpool but was unable to obtain a full passport because of the civil servants' dispute. It would have been the first time she had represented Britain.

Atkinson for Ireland

Ken Atkinson, who is English-born and a member of the City of Stoke Athletic Club, will compete for the Republic of Ireland in the 100 metres and long jump in the Europa Cup preliminary round in Luxembourg on June 20 and 21. He is eligible because of a family association with Mullingar.

Table tennis

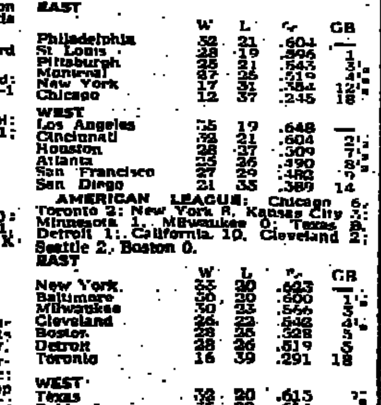
Masters seedings reshuffled

Hongkong, June 9.—Late withdrawals have caused the seedings for the world masters table tennis championships, starting tomorrow, to be reshuffled. Tibor Klampar (Hungary) and Ulf Thorsell and Mikael Appelgren (Sweden) have pulled out. Erik Lindh (Sweden), Takashiro Inoue (Japan) and Chiu Man-Kuen (Hongkong) replace them.

The Hungarian Table Tennis Association said they would explain about Klampar when their party arrive. Thorsell has a commitment in Germany and Appelgren is sick.

DRAW: Group A: Guo Yuehua (China), I Jonyer (Hungary), J Hilton (England), E Lindh (Sweden). Group B: Lu Yaohua (China), U Carlsson (Sweden), R Pollon (England), Z Kosanovic (Yugoslavia). Group C: M Orlowski (Czechoslovakia), G Gergely (Hungary), T Inoue (Japan), L Kucharski (Poland). Group D: D Surbek (Yugoslavia), Huang

For the record



Football

FRENCH CUP: Semi-final round (second leg): Strasbourg 1, Saint Etienne 1 (Saint Etienne win 3—2 on aggregate); Lens 0, Bastia 1 (Bastia win 3—0).

BELGIAN CUP FINAL: Standard Liege 4, Lokeren 0.

ITALIAN CUP: Semi-final round: Roma 1, Juventus 1 (Roma win 2—1 on aggregate).

TOULON: Under-21 international: Group B: Czechoslovakia 2, Spain 1; France 1, Colombia 0.

Gliding

PADERBORN-HAXTERBERG (WG): World championships: Open class: 1, G Lee (GB), Nimbus 3, 668pts; 2, K Holighaus (WG), 573.

Cricket

SCHOOLS: Colfe's 201—6; Archbishop Tenison's 152. Gents of Herts 136; *St Edmund's, Ware 139—7. *Ipswich 258—9 (P Caley 149); Norwich 135—5. Lincs Gents 195—5 dec; *Repton 193—7. MCC 186; *Bishop Stortford 191—6. MCC 185—9 dec; *King's, Taunton 104. MCC 212—3 dec; *Monkton Coll 120. MCC 215—3 dec (K Wooding 102); *Sutton Valence 84—9.

*Denotes home side.

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia 4, Houston 3; San Diego v Pittsburgh.

EAST	W	L	Pc	GB
Philadelphia	32	21	.604	—
St Louis	28	19	.596	1
Pittsburgh	25	21	.543	3½
Montreal	27	25	.519	4½
New York	17	31	.354	12½
Chicago	12	37	.245	18
WEST				
Los Angeles	35	19	.648	—
Cincinnati	32	21	.604	2½
Houston	28	27	.509	7½
Atlanta	25	26	.490	8½
San Francisco	27	29	.482	9
San Diego	21	35	.389	14

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Chicago 6, Toronto 2; New York 8, Kansas City 3; Minnesota 1, Milwaukee 0; Texas 8, Detroit 1; California 10, Cleveland 2; Seattle 2, Boston 0.

EAST	W	L	Pc	GB
New York	33	20	.623	—
Baltimore	30	20	.600	1½
Milwaukee	30	23	.566	3
Cleveland	26	22	.542	4½
Boston	28	26	.528	5
Detroit	28	26	.519	5
Toronto	16	39	.291	18
WEST				
Texas	32	20	.615	½
Oakland	35	22	.614	—
Chicago	28	22	.560	3½
California	28	29	.491	7
Kansas City	18	29	.383	12
Seattle	20	34	.370	13½
Minnesota	16	37	.302	17

Football

Atkinson leaves Albion in confusion

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Starting in the way he will be expected to carry on, Ron Aatkinson yesterday morning took decisive action over the wrangle concerning his departure from West Bromwich Albion, and by early afternoon was officially announced as manager of Manchester United in succession to Dave Sexton. He left behind confusion over compensation and an angry chairman.

Albion's chairman, Bert Millichip, had not formally agreed to United approaching Mr Aatkinson, 42, because the manager's contract had not expired. Compensation was in dispute when, yesterday Mr Atkinson took matters into his own hands by going to Manchester to meet the United chairman, Martin Edwards.

Mr Edwards said he hoped there would soon be amicable agreement with Albion. A large amount of compensation seems out of the question because Mr Atkinson's contract has almost expired. The whole question of approaches to managers is under debate and by making the move himself, Mr Atkinson avoided accusations of an unethical approach by United, although further controversy is inevitable if members of Albion's coaching staff join him.

After signing a three-year contract he said: "I am delighted and relieved. It is a job I find impossible to resist and I am relieved because the last seven days have been a bit of a saga and a nuisance to everyone. I made up my mind this morning to hurry things up. I told the Albion chairman of my plans and came up to Old Trafford to apply for the vacancy. There is just a little friction between myself and Albion over compensation but I will leave that to be sorted out by the legal men."

He had been told that United would not be given permission to approach him until compensation had been agreed. Mr Millichap claimed that although Mr Atkinson's contract had only seven weeks to run and, reportedly, United were ready to pay for that period and six months in lieu of compensation there was an understanding that a new contract covering a further four years was to be siened.

Mr Millichip, who is among the candidates to succeed Professor Sir Harold Thompson as chairman of the Football Association this month, does not believe that the idea of a "gentlemen's agreement", recently put forward by the Football League club representatives to avoid clubs poaching each other's managers during the season, is practical. He would like to see managers under contract stopped from moving unless by mutual agreement.

Before joining Albion, Mr Atkinson amanaged Cambridge United, where he won promotion to the third division, and Kettering Town, whom he took to the Southern League championship. As a player he was a member of the Oxford United team who moved up from the fourth to the second division.

The task ahead would frighten less gregarious men and was turned down by Lawrie McMenemy, Bobby Robson and Ron Saunders but he is probably a good match for United who found Mr Sexton's reticence out of character with a club needing to be in the news and highly successful.

There is little doubt that Mr Atkinson can meet the first demand, and his efforts at West Bromwich suggest some talent for the second. Nevertheless, given similar circumstances to those faced by Mr Sexton last season, primarily a string of injuries, it is hard to imagine anyone doing better. Indeed Mr Atkinson said: "Last year they were my tip for the top."

He was soon told what United expected. Mr Edwards said last night he would consider next season a success if they had crowds of 50,000 and finished high enough to qualify for Europe.

Albion qualified for European football three times in the four seasons Mr Atkinson was in charge. He arrived early in 1978. His attitude was that if mistakes were to be made they should be positive ones. He asked for attacking football and in his first two seasons maintained the development begun by Johnny Giles and Ronnie Allen. Last year Albion finished in mid-table but in the season just ended they again qualified for the Uefa Cup.

His confidence and liking for with United supporters who were said to have lost sympathy with the good life should find accord Mr Sexton partly, no doubt, because of their affection for the departed Tommy Docherty, who also won some unwanted headlines. Coincidentally Mr Docherty could soon return to England from Australia where he manages Sydney Olympic.

Preston North End, having dismissed Nobby Stiles, are seeking the Sydney club's permission to approach Mr Docherty who is under contract until September. A compensation figure of £15,000 has been mentioned. Mr Docherty is interested in the offer but Sydney may put forward a new contract.



Signed, sealed and delivered: Atkinson (left) at Old Trafford with his new chairman.

Rugby Union

Haden suspended and misses international

From Iain Mackenzie

Mid-Canterbury 12 Scotland XV 23

Ashburton, June 9.—Scotland comfortably beat Mid-Canterbury here yesterday but lost their back row forward, Derek White, who ruptured a ligament in a leg early in th game. Because two of the remaining three matches are internationals the manager, Ken Smith, is likely to ask for a replacement.

New Zealand will be without their most experienced forward, Andy Haden, for the first international in Dunedin on Saturday. Haden, aged 29, a 6ft 7in, 17½st lock, was sent off in a club match in Auckland last weekend for using his boot on a player in a ruck and has been suspended. Haden has played in 22 consecutive internationals for the All Blacks since being selected to face the British Lions in 1977.

Scotland's winning score today was, coincidentally, the same as that against Canterbury at Christchurch last Saturday, but it was a weaker Scottish XV, virtually a second XV. White's replacement was Bill Cuthbertson, a certain indication that Iain Paxton will be at No 8 for Scotland against New Zealand on Saturday and a gentle hint that Alan Tomes and Tom Smith may form the second row.

It was rather a meaningless game for Scotland: as a practice session for the Test side it did not count; as a run out for the rest it was a bit of exercise but not much more. A year or so ago Mid Canterbury were one of the strongest provincial sides in New Zealand; now many of their players are past their best and the Scots found it all too easy.

Murray Holmes, the full back, and Paul Williams, the scrum half, gave the Scots occasional trouble. Holmes was ready to enter the line when the opportunity presented itself (which was not too often) and Williams was well aware that Alan Lawson in the Scottish No 9 shirt was still suffering from jet lag.

For all that, Lawson linked well with his former London Scottish stand off, Ron Wilson, and the pair looked extremely competent. Roy Laidlaw did not train hard on Monday because of his groin strain, but, in spite of Lawson's impact, the chances are that Laidlaw will continue his partnership with John Rutherford and win his ninth cap on Saturday.

The Scots took an early lead when Wilson dropped a goal and then made it 3—0 when Richard Breakey crossed the line and Peter Dods converted. Holmes pulled six points back with two penalty goals before the interval.

In the second half a Steven Munro try and another credited to David Leslie from a pushover took the score to 17—6. Mid-Canterbury crept back with a try by David Wilson, which Holmes converted, but near the end Lawson intercepted a pass and scored Scotland's fourth try. Dods converted.

MID-CANTERBURY: M Holmes; R Frew, A Grieve, M McLeod, G Wilson; [illegible] Houston, P Williams; [illegible] Hill, [illegible] Rose, P Cameron, W Frew, B Parkin.

SCOTLAND XV: P Dods (Gala); S Munro (Ayr), R Breakey (Gosforth), J Renwick (Hawick), G Baird (Kelso); R Wilson (London Scottish), A Lawson (Heriot's); G McGuinness (West of Scotland), K Lawrie (Gala), N Rowan (Boroughmuir), A Tomes (Hawick), T Smith (Gala), D Leslie (Gala captain), G Dickson (Gala), D White (Gala, rep W Cuthbertson, Kilmarnock).

Referee: C Dainty (Wellington).



Haden: New Zealand's most experienced forward.

Tour that served as an encouraging prop

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

To have won an international series in Argentina and to return home with an unbeaten record, when five of the best players were unavailable to tour, was a satisfying and praiseworthy English achievement. It means that since Mike Davis took over as national coach England have won seven times, including a grand slam, and drawn once in 11 matches. Before that, when he was in charge of the under-19 team, they achieved 17 wins and two draws, losing only on four occasions.

What pleased him most about the recent tour was a steady improvement culminating in success against the Pumas last Saturday—and, when it came to the last crunch, nothing had improved so much as the tackling. He recalls that at training before departure, senior player were distressed by the naivety of the newcomers to the party who needed, in some respects, to go back to square one. "We had a clutch of new man," Davis says, "who had to be worked into the system and taught to realise the standards required. A tour is so valuable because the players have opportunity to work and improve. Looking back to the grand slam last year, we did not have a lot of depth in the England squad. The situation improved last season. Now it is better still."

The tourists' success hinged on getting a rebuilt scrummage right, and that was achieved in spite of early difficulties against the Argentine style which often leaves the hooking to the tight head prop and relies on a push so swift that England had to "get the weight on" pretty briskly themselves. The props, Colin Smart and Gary Pearce, deserve much credit for their solidity and some good moments in the loose. Pearce, like Mike Rafter, is an international player who has re-established himself. He has more confidence in his scrummaging than he did when winning his first caps in 1979, and the rest of his game is markedly improved.

It goes almost without saying that Bill Beaumont had another resounding tour in all ways. John Fidler supplied the experience and hardness needed as partner at lock, and Scott, for all his ear and ankle problems, was a tower of strength at the tail of scrummage and lineout. Jeavons, with his work rate and scope of activity last Saturday, proved there is more to his game than some sceptics suppose.

The unluckiest forwards were David Cooke and Bob Hesford, who both had a good tour and were well in contention for places in the internationals. Andy Simpson's aspirations may have been set back by playing in the first game when he was a bit under the weather and he ran into difficulties with a local referee at the scrummage.

The most unlucky players in the back division were John Horton and Brian Patrick. Horton pushed Huw Davies very close for the stand-off position. Patrick, top points scorer with 41, scarcely made a mistake at full back all through the tour but "Dusty" Hare's goal kicking helped to keep his international position inviolate.

David Trick served notice of his searing speed and, with application, aggression and more experience, his future looks exciting. So too, of course, does that of Nigel Melville, who confirmed his exceptional promise as a scrum half, soaked up the atmosphere and revealed an attitude on and off the field that won him excellent marks. Tony Swift, now the owner of two caps, proved himself a worthy number three wing threequarter in England's rankings.

Paul Dodge and John Carleton, both of whom played in all seven games, made a vital contribution to events. So did Steve Smith, whose unfailing good humour and tactical nous had an important influence.

Mike Davis was impressed by the depth of Argentine rugby, their use of space and their athleticism even though, in the second international, they lacked England's poise and patience. The manager, Derek Morgan, who supervised matters with a firm and genial hand, holds that the Pumas have some excellent players and coaches, but he does not see their game expanding at the highest level until they improve their standard of refereeing.

To this end, a meeting between the UAR and the RFU, the first of its kind, in Rosario last week should lead to a useful interchange of officials. Argentina want to tour England again as soon as possible, but it seems unlikely that they can be fitted in at least until 1984.

It remains for the moment undecided how strong a side England should take to the United States and Canada for their projected tour next May. The United States are most anxious to see the full England team, a feeling that any thing less will make it impossible for them to attract the commercial sponsorship which they must have to finance their end of the operation.

New trophy for Europe and Latin America

Milan, June 9.—Two famous Dutch players, Johan Cruyff and Ruud Krol will star in a five-team "Supercup" tournament here pitting European against Latin American clubs, former winners of the European Cup ad the Intercontinental Cup. Cruyff will play for AC Milan and Krol for Feyenoord.

Internazionale of Milan have asked for the loan of the English player, Tony Woodcock or the West German, Hansi Muller, to join their regular foreigner, Herbert Prohaska, of Austria. Other teams in the competition, organized by a private Italian television company and by commercial sponsors, were Santos of Brazil, and Penarol of Montevideo.

The tournament, awarding $100,000 and gold medals to the winning team and $40,000 and silver medals to the runner-up, is scheduled in the 30,000-seat San Siro stadium from June 16 to 28. The opening round sees AC Milan against Feyenoord and Internazionale against Penarol. In the second round, on June 19, Pearol will pjlay Santos and Internazionale will play Feyenoord.

The winners of the round-robin series will be awarded the "Supercup" and will qualify for a grand final tentatively scheduled in 1986. These finals, to determine the world's "super club", will bring together the winners of each yearly edition until 1985, scheduled in various countries and including different teams. Organizers reported that the matches would be televised live in several countries, including Latin America.

Krol, a former member of Ajax, performed with Napoli in the just concluded Italian championship and will play for Feyenoord on a loan basis.

Cruyff negotiated his participation after the termination of his contract with a Spanish second division team. Milan officials said they might extend Cruyff's contract through next season if he performed well in the tournamtnt.

Halifax appeal for cash aid

Halifax Town, facing a £60,000 debt four days after being reelected to the Football League, plan an appeal to the local council for cash either as a gift or a loan. Their chairman, Sam Rorke, who is paying the club's £3,000 a week summer wage bill, said yesterday that while he was confident that revenue from TV and cup pools would total £40,000 and help almost to clear the debt before the season opens on August 29, support from business firms and the council was required.

"It is not unkown for councils to support football clubs in this way," he claimed.

Racing

Beverley programme

6.45 HURN APPRENTICE HANDICAP (£736 : 1¼m)

1 00-0020 Malicourt (B), A Balding, 4-10-0 ...... M Fry 7 6
2 01000/0 Starlingo, N Chamberlain, 7-9-11 ...... A Sidebottom 2
4 000/00-0 Cashwell, H Jones, 4-9-5 ...... N Connorton 9
5 030-000 Stubbington Green (B), D Yeoman, 4-9-3 ...... K Hodgson 13
6 23230-1 Longridge, S Nesbitt, 5-9-3 ...... A Nesbitt 3
8 22122-3 Manns Bitter (B), A Balding, 4-9-2 ...... M Fozzard 7 12
9 3010-00 Faldor, J Calvert, 4-9-2 ...... S Buckton 7 4
10 0-00000 Kamonev, D Chapman, 4-9-1 ...... A Proud 5
12 000-100 Mount Magic, R Allan, 5-9-0 ...... J Blake 7 7
13 0400-10 No No Holdings, P Felden, 5-8-13 ...... Miss J Felden 7 10
14 00400/0 Beaulab, W C Watts, 5-8-13 ...... N Carlisle 8
15 00/00-00 Mikadora, T Kersey, 4-8-12 ...... P Cameron 7 11
19 0/0000-0 Zeidabec, H Jones, 4-8-9 ...... B Jones 1
20 20f-040 Silver Melody, J Doyle, 4-8-9 ...... C Storey 14

11-4 Manns Bitter, 3-1 Longridge, 9-2 No No Holdings, 6-1 Malicourt, 8-1 Mount Magic, 10-1 Stubbington Green, 12-1 Silver Melody, 20-1 others.

7.10 BISHOP BURTON SWEEPSTAKES (£2,347 : 5f)

1 2003-00 Crews Hill (D), F Durr, 5-9-10 ...... P Robinson 3
2 3000-00 Geary's For Strip (D), Denys Smith, 5-9-10 ...... M Birch 2
3 00-2204 Gypsy Dancer (CD), W O'Gorman, 6-9-10 ...... T Ives 4
4 10044-4 Shayboob, W O'Gorman, 4-9-10 ...... T Ives 5
6 130-003 Westacombe (D), M Camacho, 4-9-7 ...... E Hide 6
7 1420-40 Water of Life (D), W Haigh, 3-8-2 ...... — 1

5-2 Westacombe, 3-1 Gypsy Dancer, 100-30 Crews Hill, 9-2 Shayboob, 10-1 Water of Life, 16-1 Geary's For Strip.

7.35 HILARY NEEDLER TROPHY (2-y-o fillies : £4,012 : 5f)

1 100 El Pato (D), W Wharton, 8-8 ...... W Wharton 3
2 021 Miss Trilli (D), G P-Gordon, 8-8 ...... P Robinson 2
3 00 Busy Bubble, D Thom, 8-5 ...... J Lowe 8
4 43033 Central Carpets, W Guest, 8-5 ...... J Finlayson 7 1
6 0 Strath of Orchy, K Stone, 8-5 ...... M Wigham 9
7 Tickletimes, W O'Gorman, 8-5 ...... T Ives 4
8 2 Vaigly Star, M Stoute, 8-5 ...... W R Swinburn 5
9 022 Venetian Joy, M W Easterby, 8-5 ...... E Hide 7
10 0 Whitby High Light, J Calvert, 8-5 ...... M Birch 6

Evens Vaigly Star, 7-2 Venetian Joy, 5-1 Miss Trilli, 10-1 Tickletimes, 12-1 Central Carpets, 14-1 El Pato, 20-1 others.

8.5 WESTWOOD HANDICAP (3-y-o : £1,130 : 1m)

3 320010- Paltango, M W Easterby, 9-2 ...... K Hodgson 5 9
5 1003-00 Sleepline Princess, R Armstrong, 8-12 ...... P Tulk 3
6 0200-00 Rikasso Beauty, D Thom, 8-12 ...... T Ives 10
7 224-002 Lady Ever-So-Sure (B), J Etherington, 8-11 ...... J Seagrave 5
8 30-0120 Sincerely Mills, C Britain, 8-11 ...... P Bradwell 5 11
9 0000-30 Master Martin, R Hollinshead, 8-8 ...... S Perks 15
12 40-4030 Bonny Gold (D), K Stone, 8-5 ...... M Wigham 14
13 320-000 Creamy (C, B), H Jones, 8-3 ...... L Charnock 7
14 0-00400 Habatashie, W Wharton, 8-1 ...... P Hills 7 8
15 00-0102 Secret Army (D), Miss S Hall, 8-0 ...... M Birch 1
16 00-0000 *Alfie Dickins, R Hollinshead, 7-13 ...... — 12
18 000-410 Tyejest (D), G Harman, 7-7 ...... A Nesbitt 5 6
19 02-4413 Maybehandy (D), M Camacho, 7-7 ...... B Jones 5 4
20 000-000 Clickham Lad, N Chamberlain, 7-7 ...... S Griffiths 7 2

7-1 Sleepline Princess, 4-1 Sincerely Mills, 9-2 Paltango, 6-1 Secret Army, 7-1 Lady Ever-So-Sure, 8-1 Maybehandy, 10-1 Master Martin, 16-1 others.

8.35 WELTON STAKES (3-y-o maidens : £703 : 2m)

2 00400-0 Condominium, G Lockerbie, 9-0 ...... P Kelleher 8
3 003 Eternal Pleasure, M Jarvis, 9-0 ...... P Young 1
4 04 Mustapha, C Thornton, 9-0 ...... J Bleasdale 6
10 33403-0 Tallishire Homes, F Durr, 9-0 ...... P Robinson 4
11 Finwood, W Wharton, 8-11 ...... W Wharton 5
13 00-44 Maher, T Kersey, 8-11 ...... J Seagrave 7
14 0 Miss Commune, D Yeoman, 8-11 ...... A McGilligan 7 2
15 3 Simingia, J W Watts, 8-11 ...... E Hide 3

9-4 Eternal Pleasure, 11-4 Tallishire Homes, 7-2 Simingia, 6-1 Mustapha, 10-1 Maher, 14-1 Condominium, 16-1 Finwood, 20-1 others.

9.5 BEVERLEY HANDICAP (3-y-o : £1,061 : 1½m)

3 010-00 Down the Hatch, F Durr, 9-5 ...... P Robinson 5
7 0-10102 Way of the Wold (D), S Norton, 8-9 ...... J Lowe 1
8 01-0 Savile Park, M H Easterby, 8-7 ...... M Birch 2
9 110-342 The Small Miracle, W Elsey, 8-7 ...... — 3
10 040003 Blakeney Point, R Hollinshead, 8-3 ...... N Carlisle 5 4
11 00-01 Canoodle, C Thornton, 8-3 ...... J Bleasdale 7
13 0-00130 Ceremonious, R Whitaker, 7-10 ...... B Jones 5 6
14 0000- Whistling Jim, H Jones, 7-7 ...... L Charnock 8

5-2 Canoodle, 3-1 Way of the Wold, 5-1 Savile Park, 6-1 The Small Miracle, 7-1 Down the Hatch, 10-1 Blakeney Point, 16-1 Ceremonious, 25-1 Whistling Jim.

*Doubtful runner.

Beverley selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
6.45 Longridge. 7.10 Gipsy Dancer. 7.35 VAIGLY STAR is specially recommended. 8.5 Sincerely Mills. 8.35 Simingia. 9.5 The Small Miracle.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.45 No No Holdings. 7.10 Gipsy Dancer. 7.35 Vaigly Star. 8.5 Sincerely Mills. 8.35 Eternal Pleasure. 9.5 Down the Hatch.

Lingfield Park results

2.0 (2.3) ORANGE STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £909: 5f)
FIRST CONNECTION, br c, by Bay Express—Gamingay (G Hodgan) 8-11 ...... M Kettle (11-4) 1
Anywhichwayyoucan ...... J Mercer (13-2) 2
Manns Brown ...... J Reid (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 30p; places, 10p, 16p, 41p. Dual F: 87p. CSF: £1.94. P Haslam, at Newmarket. 6l, 1½l. 5-2 Mrs Hong Kong (fav). 33-1 Master Bunbury (4th). 11 ran. 59.48sec.

2.30 (2.31): BLNDE McINDOE HANDICAP (£2,194: 1m 4f)
CRESTED LARK, ch c, by Crowned Prince—Bird of Dawning (P Williams) 5-9-2 P Waldron (7-2) 1
Sandra Bella ...... S Payne (14-1) 2
Azd ...... A Bond (100-30) 3
TOTE: Win, 78p; places, 14p, 51p, 14p. Dual F: £6.52. CSF: £5.21. Capt R Smyly, at Lambourn. 1l, 5l. 5-1 Oui Monsieur (fav, 4th). 9 ran. 2min 40.13sec. NR: Comedy Croft and Queens Equerry.

3.0 (3.2) OCS SPONSORED STAKES (Ladies: £1,579: 1m 2f)
FIONA, gr f, by Vesins—Lovely Royal Unity (W Nuy) 3-9-2 Sue Vergette (12-1) 1
Mistress Gay Elain Mellor (10-11) 2
Karaberry . Brooke Sanders (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 84p; places, 15p, 12p, 44p. Dual F: 64p. CSF: £2.59. M Ryan, at Newmarket. 4l, nk. 100-1 Vividus (4th). 15 ran. 2min 13.56sec.

3.30 (3.31) LEISURE STAKES (£7,965: 6f)
RUNNETT, b c, by Mummy's Pet—Rennett (Miss V Evans) 4-9-10 W Carson (7-1) 1
Integrity ...... G Baxter (25-1) 2
King of Spain ...... J Reid (4-6) 3
TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 22p, 45p. Dual F: £10. CSF: £16.45. J Dunlop, at Arundel. 1l, hd. 9-1 Kearney (4th). 7 ran. 1min 09.82sec. NR: Keshcorran.

4.0 (4.3) HALL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,752: 1m 2f)
FEE, gr f, by Mandamus—Currency (Mrs J de Rothschild), 9-6 G Baxter (9-2) 1
Super Service ...... J Mercer (5-1) 2
Jo-Jo-San ...... W Carson (5-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 44p; places, 13p, 11p, 12p. Dual F: £1.04. CSF: £2.52. B Hobbs, at Newmarket. 4l, 1½l. 8-1 Hiz (4th). 9 ran. 2min 10.65sec.

4.30 (4.35) MANOR STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,853: 6f)
BLESS THE MATCH, b f, by So Blessed—Matloch (Mrs G Robertson) 8-11 B Rouse (3-1) 1
Haditos ...... A McGlone (33-1) †
Rosaceae ...... J Matthias (33-1) †
TOTE: Win, 42p; places, 13p; Haditos 68p, Rosaceae 38p; Dual F: Bless the Match and Haditos £6.08. Bless the Match and Rosaceae £3.04. CSF: both dividends £5.12. G Pritchard Gordon, at Newmarket. 2l, s-h. 13-8 Photo (fav). 100-30 Cruise Port (4th). 22 ran. 1min 12.94sec.

5.0 (5.7) MANSION HANDICAP (£1,726: 7f)
ETONIAN, ch h, by Majority Blue—Gilded Egg (Mrs D MacGillycuddy) 6-7-13 K Rose (13-1) 1
Helexian ...... G Starkey (7-2 fav) 2
Effect ...... L Piggott (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.81; places, 38p, 19p, 17p, 16p; Dual F: £3.40. CSF: £1.81. M Smyly, at Lambourn. 4l, 2l. 12-1 In Rhythm (4th). 19 ran. 1min 23.49sec. NR: Lord Wesscam.

DAILY DOUBLE: £75.10. TREBLE: £35.35. PLACEPOT: £203.55. JACKPOT: Carried forward to Newbury today with pool of £7,557.15.

Piggott will enjoy a day beside the sea

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Lester Piggott's job as first jockey to Henry Cecil's owners, not to mention his burning desire to become champion jockey for the tenth time after a 10-year interval, leads him to Great Yarmouth today. Apart from driving up the road to one or other of the two courses at Newmarket, a stone's throw from his home, the trip to Yarmouth is the easiest of the many journeys that he undertakes during a flat racing season.

Piggott's visit to the popular East Anglian seaside course should certainly bear fruit, perhaps to the tune of three winners, two of which will have been readied for the occasion by the master of Warren Place. Our Newmarket correspondent, George Robinson, yesterday described Lavender Dance, Piggott's ride in the Kitty Witches Maiden Filly Stakes as being a real Cecil special.

Apparently she has been taught her intended role in life to perfection and she has complimented her handlers by showing at home that she can go on a bit. In the circumstances it will be surprising and disappointing if she fails to become the first winner for her young sire, the Northern Dancer horse, Dance In Time, in this the first year that he has had horses old enough to compete. It would be disappointing, too, if Lavender Dance does not show speed because her grand dam is that flying filly, Abelia, who won the Queen Mary Stakes over five furlongs at Royal Ascot in 1957.

More would have been heard of Lavender Dance by now had she not pricked a foot and gone lame at the end of April. That meant she had to miss what should have been her first race during the Guineas meeting. That race was won by her substitute, her stable and galloping companion, Celestial City, who has won three races in a row.

Northern Supremo, Piggott's second likely winner for Cecil, is actually by Northern Dancer himself and he bears a striking resemblance to the Minstrel who was also by that Canadian stallion who has had such a profound influence on racing the world wide. But there the similarity ends because whereas at this stage of his career the Minstrel had already won the Derby, not to mention the Dewhurst stakes, Northern Supremo has still to win a race. In fact he did pass the winning post first at Newbury last month but he was disqualified, through no fault of his own, because the stewards deemed Piggott guilty of improper riding. A wind infirmity restricted Northern Supremo to only one race last year but judged on the way that he has been going at home recently and at Newbury he has overcome that problem.

All in all interest in today's meetings is sread more evenly than normal. A week ago Michael Stoute and Walter Swinburn scaled the highest peak of their careers at Epsom when they won the Derby with Shergar. Today they will be at Beverley trying to win the Hilary Needler Trophy with Vaigly Star.

For Stoute, in particular this will be a special occasion because whereas others have supported him only since he gained a reputation, Trevor Sellier, the owner and breeder of Vaigly Star, has been one of his backers from the start. Vaigly Great has already done them proud and this evening it should be the turn of that good sprinter's young half sister by Star Appeal to do likewise. Although she was beaten in her first race at Leicester by the more experienced Fimi, Vaigly Star still finished 10 lengths ahead of the remainder.

At Newbury, Pat Eddery looks like being the man to follow. Leixlip (2.0), Fandangle (3.0) and Sharlie's Wimpy (3.30) all look capable of giving him a wining ride. Leixlip ran well enough in her only race, at Windsor, to suggest that a race such as the Ilsley Maiden Fillies Stakes ought to be within her compass, and Sharlie's Wimpy did likewise at Bath to foster the belief that he can beat My Dear Fellow in the Berkshire Stakes. The George Smith Memorial handicap, which is Fandangle's objective, looks an infinitely harder race to win but he could do it.

STATE OF GOING (official): Newbury: Good. Great Yarmouth: Firm. Beverley: Good to firm.

Newbury programme

2.0 ILSLEY STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies : £2,910 : 5f)

101 Armalou, D Sasse, 8-11 ...... W Carson 7
102 Brenbines, R Houghton, 8-11 ...... D McKay 10
104 Crystal Bright, H Candy, 8-11 ...... P Waldron 6
105 Duran, H Candy, 8-11 ...... W Newnes 3 16
106 Falaka, R Houghton, 8-11 ...... J Reid 15
107 Hithermoor Lass, Mrs C Reavey, 8-11 ...... I Rogers 14
108 Jumble Sale, G Hunter, 8-11 ...... P Cook 8
109 La Castellana, F Durr, 8-11 ...... J Mercer 19
110 0 Lad Murfax, W Wightman, 8-11 ...... G Baxter 11
111 0 Latin Light, G Lois, 8-11 ...... G Sexton 12
113 0 Leisure Girl, G Kindersley, 8-11 ...... G Ramshaw 3
115 2 Leixlip, J Tree, 8-11 ...... P Eddery 9
114 Mrs Willie, M Masson, 8-11 ...... A Bond 6
118 Paddock Bar, G Kindersley, 8-11 ...... R Street 2
119 Preparation, R Smyth, 8-11 ...... G Starkey 1
121 0 Red Rosie, R Smyth, 8-11 ...... J Matthias 13
124 Roman Hyacinth, R Hannon, 8-11 ...... R Cochrane 3 18
125 Sdenka Royal, Mrs R Lomax, 8-11 ...... M Thomas 17
127 Wollisa, H Price, 8-11 ...... B Rouse 4

15-8 Leixlip, 7-2 Falaka, 11-2 Wollisa, 15-2 Crystal Bright, 10-1 Jumble Sale, 14-1 La Castellana, 16-1 others.

2.30 HERMITAGE STAKES (£3,080 : 1m)

201 001/30- Documentary, S Woodman, 6-9-0 ...... P Cook 1
202 23004-4 Remainder Imp, R Turnell, 4-9-0 ...... J Mercer 6
203 30-3300 Salubre, R Houghton, 4-9-0 ...... J Reid 3
204 200-440 Tugoflove (D), D Laing, 5-9-0 ...... P Eddery 7
205 0 Starposo, B Swift, 4-8-11 ...... M Thomas 9
206 0-447 Herbie Quayle, B Hills, 3-8-2 ...... S Cauthen 10
207 21- Obrovac (D), H Price, 3-8-2 ...... B Rouse 2
208 0-0 Fear No More, C Nelson, 4-8-1 ...... I Rogers 5
209 11-0004 Lady Christine, B Hanbury, 3-7-13 ...... R Still 4
210 102- Seasurf, M Jarvis, 3-7-13 ...... W Carson 8

9-4 Herbie Quayle, 5-2 Obrovac, 4-1 Seasurf, 7-1 Salubre, 12-1 Tugoflove, 14-1 others.

3.0 GEORGE SMITH MEMORIAL HANDICAP (£4,194 : 6f)

301 203-000 Tinjar (D), L Holt, 9-7 ...... P Waldron 8
302 2111-00 Miss Quaver, R Hannon, 9-6 ...... R Cochrane 3 5
304 01-0401 Steel Pass (D), G Hunter, 9-0 ...... G Starkey 10
305 42-01 Fandangle (D), J Tree, 8-13 ...... P Eddery 3
306 3100-30 Plum Lane, I Balding, 8-12 ...... J Matthias 13
307 021312- Red Gold, P Cundell, 8-11 ...... S Cauthen 7
311 204-10 Pavilion (D), Thomson Jones, 8-6 ...... P Cook 1
313 01100-0 Hound Song (D), C Nelson, 8-2 ...... I Rogers 11
314 00-2-3 Blacker (D), G Hunter, 8-0 ...... W Carson 9
316 331-040 Banbury Cross (D, B), W Wightman, 8-0 ...... G Baxter 3
318 01-0 Sovereign Flame (D), M McCormack, 7-12 ...... D McKay 12
319 141114 Dawn's Delight (D), K Ivory, 7-8 ...... S Salmon 4
321 0-00 Brave Gem, P Cundell, 7-7 ...... W Newnes 3 6

5-2 Fandangle, 5-1 Steel Pass, 11-2 Dawn's Delight, 13-2 Blacker, 8-1 Miss Quaver, 10-1 Red Gold, Plum Lane, 12-1 Pavilion, 14-1 Tinjar, 16-1 others.

3.30 BERKSHIRE STAKES (2-y-o : £3,069 : 5f)

402 12 My Dear Fellow (D), N Vigors, 8-11 ...... P Cook 7
403 1100 Prairie Dunes (CD), G Hunter, 8-11 ...... G Starkey 4
404 210 Tender King (D), J Sutcliffe, 8-11 ...... G Baxter 6
406 0 Abonalja, H Price, 8-7 ...... B Rouse 3
407 0 Alev, M Masson, 8-7 ...... A Bond 1
408 0 Parthia's Picture, G Lewis, 8-7 ...... P Waldron 5
409 3 Sharlie's Wimpy, P Cole, 8-7 ...... P Eddery 2

3-1 Prairie Dunes, 5-2 Tender King, 4-1 Sharlie's Wimpy, 6-1 My Dear Fellow, 10-1 Abonalja, 20-1 others.

4.0 TWYFORD STAKES (3-y-o fillies : £3,687 : 1¼m)

501 043-14 Home On The Range (D), H Cecil, 9-0 ...... P Eddery 1
502 01 Salue, B Swift, 8-10 ...... M Thomas 3
503 223- Norfolk Queen, J Bethell, 8-7 ...... S Cauthen 2
504 Sextant, W Hern, 8-7 ...... W Carson 4

7-4 Home On The Range, 5-2 Sextant, 3-1 Salue, 9-2 Norfolk Queen.

4.30 NETHERAVON HANDICAP (£1,998 : 1m 5f 60yd)

601 00-0000 Hans Brinker, I Wardle, 6-10-0 ...... R Cochrane 3 8
602 30-0400 Simette, J Bethell, 4-9-9 ...... W Carson 7
603 002210- Sir Doro, G Balding, 4-9-6 ...... R Weaver 9
604 0200-02 Jondi, P Mitchell, 6-9-4 ...... G Starkey 1
605 0/0000 Charlotte's Choice, W Wightman, 6-9-2 ...... — 4
606 400-004 *Champagne Charlie, P M Taylor, 4-9-1 ...... — 2
607 010-2004 La Piccolina (C), P M Taylor, 5-8-11 ...... A Clarke 5 3
608 04-4400 Marechal, S Woodman, 4-8-10 ...... J Reid 6
609 000-133 North West, M Masson, 6-7-9 ...... R Still 8

9-4 Jondi, 7-2 North West, 9-2 La Piccolina, 6-1 Simette, 8-1 Sir Doro, 12-1 others.

Newbury selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Leixlip. 2.30 Seasurf. 3.0 Fandangle. 3.30 Sharlie's Wimpy. 4.0 Home on the Range. 4.30 North West.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 La Castellana. 2.30 Seasurf. 3.0 Pavilion. 4.0 Home on the Range.

Runnett defies the march of the microscopic menace

By John Karter

Before the start of this season the odds against John Dunlop saddling only three winners by the end of Derby week must have been well into treble figures. However, incredible as it may still seem, the usually prolific Arundel trainer did find himself in just such a dewildering position, due, almost inevitably it seems these days, to the march of the microscopic menace known simple as "The Virus".

Yesterday at Lingfield Park, Dunlop saddled only his third runner for a mouth when Runnett lined up for the Leisure Stakes, the most valuable race on the card, so badly had his horses been affected. But when that four-year-old beat off the challenges of Integrity and the odds on favourite, King of Spain, to scoop the £8,000 first prize, you could not blame Dunlop for wearing one of the few smiles to be seen on an afternoon when the heavens opened and the bookmakers satchels stayed firmly shut.

Runnett is a top class sprinter at his best and he will take on King of Spain (one of seven beaten favourites during the afternoon) in the Kings Stand Stakes at Royal Ascot next week. However, one man who is more than a little confident that those placings will not be confirmed is Peter Cundell, King of Spain's trainer. Cundell is adamant that his horse is a different proposition over the shorter Ascot trip.

The honours of the race, however, went to the three-year-old filly, Integrity. Having her first race for almost 10 months she made the running until one furlong out when lack of racing fitness found her out. Bruce Hobbs, her trainer, who went on to win the Hall Stakes with another attractive filly, Fee, will run Integrity next in the Cork and Orrery Stakes at Royal Ascot. Hobbs also said that Scintillating Air, his Derby third, would tackle the Grand Prix de Brussels on the Sunday after Ascot.

Hobbs and Carson, who rode Runnett, also showed their winning ways with the opposite sex yesterday. The young lady concerned was Sue Vergette, the daughter of the trainer, George, who rode Fiona to win the OCS Ladies Stakes from the odds on favourite Mistress Gay. On the way to the start a pin came out of one of Miss Vergette's leather and she almost ended up underneath the horse instead of on top. Carson and Hobbs were there to provide an instant repair service and send her on her way to only the second success of her career.

Mark Smyly's initiative in bringing Wally Swinburn over from Ireland for the day to ride Kearney in the Leisure Stakes paid only a fourth dividend, but Smyly hit the jackpot with his two other runners, Crested Lark and Kearney's half brother and lead horse, Etonian, who took the Blond McIndoe Handicap and the Mansion Handicap, respectively.

Even that perennial crowd pleaser, Lester Piggott, who is in grave danger of losing his "old stoneface" image if he continues to be seen as relaxed and smiling as he was yesterday, could not keep the customers satisfied. Piggott rode the fancied horses Photo and Effect, in the last two races, but the nearest he came to victory was on Effect who finished third in Etonian's race.

Photo, whom he rode in the Manor Maiden Fillies Stakes, started a short-priced favourite but finished out of the frame behind Bless the Match. However, this daughter of the Derby winner, Blakeney, and 1,000 Guineas runner-up Photo Flash, showed up for a long way and is one to follow when she races over a longer distance.

French success: Gosport came with a late run to take the Prix du Chemin de Fer du Nord at Chantilly yesterday afternoon, Desmond Stoneham writes. Cleverly ridden by Jean-Claude Desaint, Gosport beat Moon Engraver by half a length with Some Lute a close third in front of Nemr and Confetti. Jacky Cunnington will next race Gosport, who paid 8.40F for a win, in the seven-furlong Prix de la Porte Maillot at Longchamp on June 28. Olivier Douieb has a more ambitious programme for Moon Engraver who was making her first appearance of the season. She next contests the group 1 Prix D'Ispahan.

CHANTILLY: Prix du Chemin de Fer du Nord (group III: £14,815: 1m): 1, Gosport (J-C Desaint); 2, Moon Ingraver (A Lequeux); 3, Some Lute (A Badal). 8 ran.

Great Yarmouth programme

2.15 KITTY WITCHES STAKES (Maiden fillies : £1,168 : 5f)

3 0 Autumn Ballet, W Marshall, 8-11 ...... B Taylor 7
5 Buckton, W Holden, 8-11 ...... P Gunn 8
6 Cawston Star, H Collingridge, 8-11 ...... M Rimmer 9
7 Gentle Warrior, J Gilbert, 8-11 ...... B Crossley 5 5
8 Glenside Lady, F Durr, 8-11 ...... R Marshall 1
9 03 Harleston Lass, G Blum, 8-11 ...... G Duffield 3
10 0 Home Ride, W Marshall, 8-11 ...... P Bloomfield 13
14 Lavender Dance, H Cecil, 8-11 ...... L Piggott 12
15 Lorina, B Hanbury, 8-11 ...... B Raymond 4
16 My Royalty, C Mackenzie, 8-11 ...... O Payne 7 10
17 Record Answer, R J Williams, 8-11 ...... E Johnson 6
20 0 Super Natalie, A Jarvis, 8-11 ...... S Jarvis 5 2
23 Swiftblade, C Mackenzie, 8-11 ...... B Elder 11

11-8 Lavender Dance, 4-1 Harleston Lass, 6-1 Record Answer, 7-1 Super Natalie, 8-1 Lorina, 12-1 Glenside Lady, 16-1 Buckton, 20-1 others.

2.45 FLEGG STAKES (Selling : 2-y-o : £654 : 6f)

1 310 Eightpence, M Tompkins, 8-13 ...... P Madden 1
5 Railway Match, P Feilden, 8-11 ...... B Raymond 6
6 Be Quiet, W Guest, 8-8 ...... E Guest 7 5
7 404 Heavenly Scent, G Blum, 8-8 ...... Miss C Peat 7 3
8 Higher and Higher, D Leslie, 8-8 ...... E Johnson 8
10 2 Next Decade, M Prescott, 8-8 ...... G Duffield 4
11 02 Spotty Jane, G Blum, 8-8 ...... M Rimmer 3 7
12 04200 Superb Singer, K Ivory, 8-8 ...... K Leason 2

7-4 Next Decade, 5-2 Spotty Jane, 9-2 Eightpence, 8-1 Superb Singer, 10-1 Heavenly Scent, 12-1 Be Quiet, 20-1 others.

3.15 RADIO NORFOLK HANDICAP (3-y-o : £2,043 : 1¼m)

1 1-32 Full of Reason, L Cumani, 9-7 ...... L Piggott 4
4 003-330 Glen Air, G P-Gordon, 8-10 ...... G Duffield 5
5 043-110 Tudor Bob (D), M Jarvis, 8-10 ...... B Raymond 3
6 040-322 Arkan, J Hindley, 8-5 ...... B Taylor 7
9 000210- Universal Penny, W Marshall, 8-0 ...... B Crossley 5 2
10 000-000 New Confinent, E Eldin, 7-10 ...... A MacKay 1
11 010-021 Reliance News (D), N Callaghan, 7-10 ...... A McGlone 5 6

9-4 Full of Reason, 11-4 Reliance News, 7-2 Tudor Bob, 9-2 Glen Air, 6-1 Arkan, 12-1 others.

3.45 DOMESDAY STAKES (3-y-o Maidens : £1,136 : 1m 3f 100yd)

1 020-02 Aniece, F Durr, 9-0 ...... W McKeon 7 4
2 0 Boxberger Boy, M Ryan, 9-0 ...... C Nutter 1
3 0-2 Capelli, Miss A H-Wood, 9-0 ...... K Leeson 5
4 0 Double Discount, J Winter, 9-0 ...... E Johnson 12
5 0 Illini, B Hanbury, 9-0 ...... B Raymond 9
6 003 Lakenheath (B), H Wragg, 9-0 ...... G Duffield 6
7 00 Le Gran Brun, L Cumani, 9-0 ...... R Guest 8
8 0-4d Northern Supremo, H Cecil, 9-0 ...... L Piggott 3
10 00-23 Sigir, L Cumani, 9-0 ...... A McGlone 5 13
12 00000-0 Abo Ace, M Ryan, 8-11 ...... P D'Arcy 7
14 Cropley Grove, H Wragg, 8-11 ...... S Parr 5 2
15 0- Farsound, M Stoute, 8-11 ...... M Giles 10
17 My Annassar, J Hindley, 8-11 ...... B Taylor 14
18 Sue Ellen, R Boss, 8-11 ...... P Madden 11

5-4 Northern Supremo, 7-2 Lakenheath, 9-2 Sigir, 6-1 Capelli, 10-1 Aniece, 12-1 My Annassar, 20-1 others.

4.15 THREE HERRINGS HANDICAP (£1,623 : 1¾m)

1 022133- Francesca (CD), H Cecil, 5-10-0 ...... L Piggott 3
2 0/1230 Four Fathoms, A Goodwill, 7-9-6 ...... M Rimmer 5 4
3 3-0000 Franciscus (B), A Jarvis, 3-9-5 ...... S Jarvis 5 7
5 120-101 Sunset Ray (C, D), J Winter, 5-8-8 ...... B Taylor 7
6 d02023 Salthouse, N Callaghan, 4-8-5 ...... A McGlone 5 8
8 030403 Tenoria (C, B), M Jarvis, 4-8-0 ...... E Johnson 2
10 0-02030 Carvers Corah (B), D Leslie, 7-7-11 ...... B Crossley 5 6
11 00-0000 Quilpee Mai (C), D Thom, 4-7-7 ...... — 5

7-4 Sunset Ray, 11-4 Salthouse, 9-2 Tenoria, 6-1 Francesco, 10-1 Carvers Corah, 13-1 Quilpee Mai, 20-1 others.

4.45 BURGESSES HANDICAP (£1,061 : 7f)

1 210-003 Tower Joy (CD), L Cumani, 7-10-0 ...... S Cullen 5 9
3 04010-0 Lady Sister (D), I Walker, 4-8-4 ...... J Fortune 7
4 10- Garnish Island, G P-Gordon, 3-8-2 ...... D Brockbank 8
6 200-0 Wollingo, A Hide, 5-7-7 ...... D Fox 1
8 0-02000 The Old Feller (C, D), K Ivory, 5-7-7 ...... Miss J Waite 5 2
10 010000 Witchingham Lass (D, B), R Hannon, 4-7-7 ...... D Brown 5 4
13 000000- Low Mileage, N Callaghan, 4-7-7 ...... P Martin 5 6
15 0-02040 Smart Guard (B), B Richmond, 4-7-7 ...... A Rawlinson 3
16 00030-0 Silari, C Wildman, 7-7-7 ...... G Lomax 5 5

9-4 Tower Joy, 3-1 Lady Sister, 9-2 Garnish Island, 6-1 The Old Feller, 8-1 Wollingo, 10-1 Witchingham Lass, 16-1 Smart Guard, 20-1 others.

Great Yarmouth selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.15 LAVENDER DANCE is specially recommended. 2.45 Next Decade. 3.15 Full of Reason. 3.45 Northern Supremo. 4.15 Sunset Ray. 4.45 Tower Joy.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Lavender Dance. 2.45 Next Decade. 3.15 Full of Reason. 3.45 Northern Supremo. 4.15 Sunset Ray. 4.45 Tower Joy.

Great Yarmouth

2.15 (2.17) JOHN HOLDRICH MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,054: 5f)
MR JERUSER, b c by Mr Prospector—Speak Softly (C d'Alessio) 9-0 ...... E Hide (16-1) 1
Come On The Blues ...... P Robinson (2-1 fav) 2
Chiddown Blue ...... W R Swinburn (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 78p; places, 20p, 16p, 18p. Dual F: 99p CSF £4.71 +1, ½l. Warm Order (16-1) 4th.

2.45 (3.49) TOLHOUSE SELLING HANDICAP (£748: 1m)
MATCHLESS DANCER, ch h by Bold Lad—Blue Butterfly (S Gallagher) 5-9-9 ...... N Day (14-1) 1
Maurice's Tpl ...... B Crossley (7-1) 2
Minigold ...... P Young (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.31; places, 24p, 12p, 83p, 88p. Dual F: £3.51; CSF £10.92. J Jenkins, Horsham. 1½l, 4l. Goldoration 5-1 fav. Retsa (25-1) 4th. 18 ran.

3.15 (3.17) CHARTER HANDICAP (£2,061: 1¼m)
LAFONTAINE, b c by Sham—Valya (Mrs J Bigg) 4-9-4 ...... B Taylor (6-1) 1
Norfolk Flight ...... D McKeown (8-1) 2
Tolstoy ...... B Raymond (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.17; places, 32p, 16p, 31p; Dual F: £4.50; CSF £5.59. C Brittain, Newmarket. +L, 6l. Roysia 5-2 fav. Staying Alive (10-1) 4th. 12 ran.

3.45 (3.48) BLACKFRIARS MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £1,105: 1m 6f)
BAY OF MIST, b f, by Ragstone—Tashkin (D Prenn), 8-11 ...... E Hide (35-1) 1
Rudra ...... B Taylor (9-2 jt fav) 2
Alangrove Sound ...... P Young (9-2 jt fav) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.73; places, 40p, 29p, 27p. Dual F, £4.18. CSF, £13.18. J Winter, Newmarket. Sh head, 1l. Couple (11-2) 4th. 16 ran. NR: Harvester Story, Head in the Clouds.

4.15 (4.20) HOPTON STAKES (2-y-o: £1,170: 6f)
KAMAL, b c, by No Robbery—Stampy (Sultan Adham), 8-11 ...... B Taylor (10-1) 1
Dragon Fire ...... P Cook (20-1) 2
Con O'Mara ...... R Cochrane (40-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £2.20; places, 55p, 42p, 85p; Dual F, £14.76. J Hindley, at Newmarket. 2½l, ¾l. Bunt the Thimble (2-1 fav) 4th. 17 ran.

4.45 (4.46) CRADOCK HANDICAP (£1,452: 5f)
QUAY BOY, b c, by Sandford Lad—Princess Quay (M Robinson), 3-8-7 ...... P Cook (7-4 fav) 1
Delta's Pride ...... K Leason (10-1) 2
Lilac Star ...... R Hills (5-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 22p; places, 10p, 46p. Dual F, 67p. CSF, £2.03. D Laing, at Newbury. 1½l, hd. Over the Rainbow (4-1 fav) 4th. 6 ran.

DAILY DOUBLE: Lafontaine, Kamal, £6.50. Treble: Matchless Dancer, Bay of Mist and Quay Boy. Placepot: Won, £9.42.

La creme de la creme

£12,000 p.a. Tax Free
P.A. to M.D./Chairman
SAUDI ARABIA
Food Company

A male graduate, aged around 30, with executive stature and maturity. Travel arranging, reception and secretarial skills essential in managing the personal office of the Managing Director/Chairman. Knowledge of Arabic preferable but not essential. Fringe benefits include free furnished accommodation, car, medical cover, home leave arrangements.

Suitably qualified candidates please phone 01-631 1444 for application form quoting MRD 1017 (24 hour answering service).

MRD
Management Recruitment Division
BOYDEN INTERNATIONAL LTD.
87 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON W1P 9HD.
AUCKLAND, BRUSSELS, CARACAS, GENEVA, HONG KONG, JOHANNESBURG, LONDON, MADRID, MELBOURNE, MILAN, MEXICO CITY, PARIS, ROME, SAO PAULO, SYDNEY, TOKYO, TORONTO AND OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE USA.
Consultants to Management on Executive Placement since 1946.

SECRETARY
£6,895 p.a. (Oct. Review) Hammersmith

This is a genuinely exceptional opportunity for a person with some years' experience at senior management level and keen to prove their ability in a demanding job.

Working for the Purchasing Director, you will be at executive level with considerable client contact. You will be very much involved in group purchasing activities and monitoring company progress, and thus able to extend your scope beyond the usual range of secretarial duties.

We are part of the large Grand Metropolitan Group of Companies and we are a leading name in industrial catering and the provision of site services at home and abroad.

Please contact:
Steven Friedlander,
Bateman Grandmet Holdings Ltd.,
Banda House, Cambridge Grove,
London W6 0LE.
Tel: 01-741 1541.



GENTLEMAN COUNTRY FARMER
in Hampshire, seeks personable, efficient, high class private and confidential PA/Secretary to assist him in his varied and wide ranging business and private affairs. This is a most interesting and unusual opportunity giving scope to use own initiative to ensure the smooth running of his office procedure. Normal secretarial skills, office experience and integrity essential. Possibility of travel abroad and at home from time to time. Age ideally 27-32. Live in, live out and stable available for horse, if required. Applications to:

Box 0356 G, The Times

Managing Director seeks Secretary/PA—c £7,000 p.a.
Consolidated Safeguards is a well established security company based in the City. Our Managing Director urgently requires the assistance of a first class Secretary with experience of running an office, fast shorthand and accurate typing. You should be aged 25-35, self-confident, and enjoy the challenge of variety and responsibility. The Company offers a super working environment, pension, free life assurance, and 20 days' holiday p.a. (rising to 25).

For further details contact Nigel Leakey
01-404 0632 Personnel Dept, Consolidated Safeguards Ltd., 10-12 Emerald Street, London WC1
(No agencies please)

City of London
Development Consultants
Require a general Secretary/Shorthand typist to join their development team. If you have fast shorthand and typing speeds, good personality and initiative and would like to earn a salary in the region of £5,500 p.a. dependant on experience,

Please contact Sue Bennett, Gerald Archer & Co. 248 8225.



Stella Fisher IN THE STRAND

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT
£7,000—CHELSEA

Do you speak architects' language? Can you take fast shorthand as accurately when clad in your wellies in a site office as in your own smart Chelsea environment? You'll have your own assistant and will be expected to take full responsibility for running the office. You must be a completely flexible 25-35 year old with the character to deal with everyone from a senior architect to a site foreman.

Stella Fisher Bureau
110 Strand, W.C.2. 01-836 6644
Recruitment Consultants

BANKING + FRENCH
£7,000

A bright personality, excellent translation and secretarial skills, ability to work on your own initiative, will all help the Senior Director of this small friendly merchant bank. Luxurious offices. Excellent perks. Age 24+. Telephone Elizabeth Bogod for more details.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
3/6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA
01-606 1611

Reception with a difference to £5,500
This prestigious position not only offers you the chance to meet many interesting people, but also to involve yourself with assisting the young dynamic executives who run this friendly, busy, W.1 based Company specialising in the Creative World. Your typing skills are all you need. Interested? Then call Sandra Gibbons on 01-439 0376.

BANKING £7,000+
PA Sec with top skills and banking experience to work for Executive Director of expanding bank in EC3. Ability or willingness to use word processor. Excellent benefits.

West End 439 7001
City 377 8600

Secretaries Plus
The Secretarial Consultants

POSITIVELY P.A.
£7,000+

A career orientated position for an above average P.A. (sh./typ.) with interest in technical or financial world. The ability to make decisions, organise the office and cope with a progressive businessman is essential.

For an appointment phone 493 1184.

Handle Staff (Rec. Cons.)

P.R. ASSISTANT
Required for Director of Consultancy in S.W.7 with well-known fashion and home interest accounts. Good secretarial skills and ambition to be an executive essential. P.R. experience preferable. Good salary.

01-370 4436

SECRETARY: Contemporary Music
A capable secretary, with sound administrative ability is urgently required to work for the Contemporary Music Officer and her Assistant. The main area of work concerns the organisation of Contemporary Music Network tours. Based in pleasant offices in Covent Garden, this busy position requires excellent shorthand/typing and the ability to minute meetings. There may be occasional audio work, and the person appointed will be trained on a DIAMOND word processor. He/she will also be expected to handle a wide range of matters during the absence of the Officer and her Assistant. An interest in contemporary music, including jazz, is desirable.

Starting salary up to £5,756 (presently under review). Possible proficiency allowances of up to £602 p.a., plus additional allowance after word processor training. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For an application form and job description, please write to Glenys Palmer, Assistant Personnel Officer, Arts Council of Great Britain, 105 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU, or telephone 01-629 9495 Extension 31. Closing date 19th June 1981.

Arts Council OF GREAT BRITAIN

SENIOR SECRETARY
WOOD GREEN
Worley Engineering, one of the largest employers in Wood Green, require a Senior Secretary to work for the Finance Manager.

Duties include typing of confidential reports, accounts and general secretarial back-up at a senior level. Applicants should be aged 25+ and previous experience preferred in a similar position in an Accounts or Finance Department.

Salary will be in the region of £5,600-£6,200 for the successful applicant.

For further information please contact Mrs R. Searle, Personnel Officer on 01-889 3171 or write enclosing an up-to-date resumé to:

Box 0346 G, The Times

P.A./SECRETARY
The publisher of a prestigious new interior design magazine wishes, to appoint a Personal Assistant/Secretary.

The successful applicant will be required to work closely with the editor and the Advertising Director and should be capable of taking responsibility for the administration of a busy office. Top flight secretarial skills and a pleasant manner are prerequisites. A knowledge or interest in interior design would be an advantage. Apply in writing giving full details of career to date to:

The Publisher
Interiors
50 Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1

FASHION CONSCIOUS PA/SEC?
N 1 c £7,000

The Chairman of this well established company involved in the fashion industry is seeking an intelligent and well spoken Secretary. Top secretarial skills, efficiency and an attractive personality essential. If you are 25-30 and would like to work nearer home don't miss this opportunity! Call Caroline Oldroyd or Elly Nagler for further details 499 5966 or 629 8511.

Executive Secretaries
(Recruitment Consultants)

The City University
COURSE ORGANISER
required in the Post Experience Course Unit of our Business School, which is based in the City. The work involves organising allocated courses including support of course speakers and production of course papers, catering orders, enrolment of participants, and day to day running of courses. A good standard of typing is essential.

The successful applicant must have a good telephone manner and a tactful personality as much of the work involves dealing with enquiries, both written and telephoned, from senior management.

Salary will be on the scale £5,097 to £5,972 per annum inclusive. 35-hour week; 37 days annual leave including Public Holidays; excellent working conditions and facilities. Closing date for receipt of applications 23rd June, 1981.

Application forms can be obtained from Ms. Jane Cameron, Personnel Recruitment Assistant, The City University, Northampton Square, London, EC1V 0HB. Telephone 250 1107 (24 hour answering service).

P.R. WRITER
c. £6,800

We are looking for a creative organizer to assist the International P.R. Manager and the Creative Director of a respected advertising company in E.C.4. Proven writing experience essential, combined with a knowledge of printing techniques, video production and briefing designers. An eye for detail and willingness to work under pressure necessary. Age 25-30. Hours 8.45-5.00.

Ring 437 1126

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

MATURE SECRETARY
c. £6,000

Our client in the West End needs a friendly and versatile secretary to join their marketing team, working with charming and civilised people. This is a position that requires very good secretarial experience, including competent shorthand and typing, and the savoir-faire to deal effectively at senior level and coordinate a busy team. Age 30-50s. Public school education preferred.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

INTERESTED IN HORSE-RACING?
£5,500

We have a super job in W1 working as a Secretary/Receptionist in a beautiful shop selling expensive gifts and trophies. The applicant must be well presented as there will be constant contact with clients. You must have a mature outlook and be able to cope with pressure. If you are thirty years + and have secretarial skills of 80/55 please contact Simone Sykes for further details.

01-493 6019

ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS
Recruitment Consultants
31 Berkeley Street, W.1

SUCCESS STUDYBOOKS
Secretary/Editorial Assistant for well-known series of F.E. Books. Must have initiative, accurate shorthand/typing and the ability to write effectively. Suit graduate with editorial experience. Write with full CV to Irene Slade, John Murray Publishers Ltd., 50 Albemarle Street, London W1X 4BD.

PA/SECRETARY
£6,000 p.a.

Required for Managing Director of W1 based Property Company. Interesting and varied work with wide responsibility. In addition to normal secretarial duties you will be expected to be fully involved in the work of the company and to act on your own initiative on many matters.

Phone 01-499 8776.
No agencies, please.

CONSUMER PR EXECUTIVE
PR executive for major consumer accounts, ability to write and to be integral part of growing agency. Salary negotiable. Write with CV to

Box 0355 G, The Times

ART GALLERY
Secretary / Receptionist for private Bond Street Gallery. Efficiency and good humour essential, languages a bonus. Demanding and exciting job for the right person.

TEL.: 499 8572/3

YOU WANT TO MOVE OUT OF SECRETARIAL WORK
Young person needed for administrative back-up for European Sales Office of International Hotel Group, who will be trained as Sales Executive to handle major European accounts. Salary c£6,500 negotiable. Send curriculum vitae to: European Sales Manager, Les Cardens Hotel, Empress Place, Lilly Road, SW6.

City Merchant Bank
DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY
Age 25-30 c. £7,000 p.a.

A leading Merchant Bank, one of the Accepting Houses, has a vacancy in its Banking Division for a thoroughly experienced and well organised secretary, with first-class shorthand and typing skills and capable of working under pressure. Hours of work are from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. and the offices are located close to Liverpool Street, Moorgate and Bank stations.

In addition to a competitive salary, the substantial staff benefits will include: low interest housing loan, non-contributory pension scheme with free life assurance, profit sharing, family medical cover, interest-free season ticket loan and £1 per day Luncheon Vouchers.

Please apply in writing with full details to the Personnel Manager,

Box No. T/680, St. James's House,
4/7 Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London EC2A 3EB.

CHAIRMAN'S P.A.
I am advertising for my successor. I am Secretary/PA to the Chairman and Managing Director of Black Arrow Group Ltd, a public company primarily engaged in leasing and office furniture distribution. I am leaving after eight years to take up residence abroad. Applicants aged 30-40 should have considerable experience as Secretary/PA to Senior Executives and any without such experience will not be considered. This is an opportunity for a top secretary to take up stimulating and well paid employment in Hounslow.

Please telephone Helen Hodgson
01-572 7474

SECRETARY
EC3 £6,000-£7,000

E. F. Hutton, a leading American Brokerage House require a Secretary for their busy Eurobond Department.

The successful applicant, aged 20-25, should preferably have experience in a City, Eurobond Trading or Stockbroking environment. Good shorthand/typing skills are essential.

Hours 9.30-5.30. Excellent benefits package includes 4 weeks holidays, LV's, Pension, Life Assurance scheme and BUPA.

Please telephone Rod Wakeford for an application form, on 01-481 2515.

A SUMMER IN ADVERTISING
We have a small team of 'floating temps' who thrive on variety and hard work within the exciting and dynamic atmosphere of advertising. Flexibility is the key together with first-class secretarial skills.

If you are available immediately or in the near future for a period of one month upwards and would like to join our team, phone Penny Gill on 01-935 4426.

FOOTE, CONE & BELDING LTD.,
82 BAKER STREET,
LONDON, W1M 2AE.

SCIENCE PUBLISHERS N.W.2
Administrative Secretary
This position provides a wide range of responsibilities associated with book and periodical publishing. Applicants should be well educated, with pleasant unruffled personality, first-class secretarial skills and a flair for organising.

Flexible time. Salary £6,600+

Please phone Anne Bolton 459 0066
PION LTD., 207 Brondesbury Park, NW2 5JN.

DIRECTOR'S PA
£7,250 + MORTGAGE

Due to the promotion of his Secretary a director of this dynamic young international bank requires a highly organised PA. In addition to the usual secretarial skills you will need the confidence to deal with influential clients and knowledge of French/German would broaden your concept of the job. Happy, hard-working atmosphere. Excellent benefits. Age 25-35.

Ring 628 4835



Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

MULTILINGUAL SERVICES
City banking group requires top calibre bi-lingual secretary/P.A. with fluent FRENCH (both shorthands). £7,500 + excellent fringe benefits.
Senior Executive of W.1 International traders requires secretary with perfect GERMAN and very good ENGLISH including shorthands. £7,000 + 5 weeks' holidays.

22 Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2.
836 3794/5
Recruitment Consultants.

SECRETARY TO EURO-MP
Conservative M.E.P. requires an experienced secretary to be based in London but able to travel occasionally to Brussels or Strasbourg. French or German would be useful. Reply to Miss L. Pharo, 11 Copthall Avenue, London EC2R 7LU.

ENGINEERING
£6,000

Secretary PA required to work for part time Chairman and Visiting Directors of busy company in Victoria. Very happy atmosphere. Secretary must have good audio. Good benefits plus bonus.

West End 439 7001
City 377 8600

Secretaries Plus
The Secretarial Consultants

SOMEONE SPECIAL
c £7,500

Senior Executive of well known international co. needs a superb PA/sec (35-55) with a public school education and the flair and panache to handle all aspects of his busy social and business life.

01-730 5148
(24 hrs)
Consultants



JAYGAR

BERKELEY SQUARE
Top level (but unpretentious) secretary to assist present harassed secretaries in luxurious offices of company with interests in investment and leisure. 20s. c. £7,000. Immediate start.

Phone Anne:
409 0868

ENG/ITALIAN PA/SEC
£6,500 neg City

Small representative office marketing Italian Co. services requires capable person to take over smooth running of office. A wide variety of duties for experienced person with fluent English and S/H. Aged 25-30.

Paragon Language Consultants
580 7056

SENIOR SECRETARY In Computers
£6,500 Negotiable

Enjoy the responsibility delegated to you by the Regional Director who has 4 London branches reporting to him. Excellent sec. skills essential together with organisational ability and pleasant personality to liaise at all levels. This is a large organisation with branches elsewhere in the UK and someone in mid to late 20's with "A" level standard education would be ideal. Phone Jackie Mills on 588 3467

DRAKE PERSONNEL
(Consultants)
SOMEONE TO BELIEVE IN

£7,500 WEST END
A senior and dynamic Vice-President of this international leasing company needs a young Secretary/PA who enjoys working in an entrepreneurial and informal environment. Age 20-35. Speeds 100/60.

£7,500 + mortgage BANKING W.C.2.
This prestigious American Merchant Bank needs a well educated Secretary/PA to assist the Vice-President with running of their small but expanding Loans Syndication Department. In addition to providing secretarial support, you will also help to organise and attend signings, receptions, and luncheons. Age 30-45. Speeds 120/60.

ANGELA MORTIMER LTD.
Recruitment Consultants
629 9686
166 Piccadilly



ENERGY DEVELOPMENT
c £7,500

One of Europe's top Consultants on Energy is seeking a top P.A. to manage his affairs. Organizational and secretarial skills combined with the desire to be completely involved are a prerequisite for this superb opportunity with an international company.

Business People
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Ten Maddox Street, W1R 9PN
Telephone: 01-629 9863

SCOPE
£7,000+

Director of Management Consultancy in W.1 requires a P.A./Sec., 22+, to assist him. The position requires someone with a good working record, well organised, a good administrator, capable of working on own initiative. Bonus + perks.

COSMETICS
£6,000+

P.R. Manager of leading Co. in W.1 needs a well groomed P.A. Sec., 22+, with good skills and outgoing personality. The person will handle clientele, deal with press and wish to progress beyond secretarial field. Good perks.

Call Christine Watson



Profile Appointments Limited
21 New Bond Street London W1Y 9AB
Telephone 01-409 0035

PA TO SURGEON
c. £6,500—Denmark Hill

A leading Professor, specializing in heart surgery, at this well-known teaching hospital is looking for a top PA to whom he can delegate responsibilities with total confidence. You must have the initiative and tact to deal with as much of his work as possible and organize his extremely busy timetable. This is a very involving and rewarding job for someone who enjoys working at senior level and has excellent Sh/Typ. skills. Medical experience helpful but not essential.

Ring 437 1126

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
£7,500

Expanding substantial City operation requires lively, presentable and articulate personal assistant for their Senior Partner. Very much a P.A. position with responsibility involvement. Good secretarial skills and experience at a senior level essential. 25-30 years.

01-408 1611

MacBlain NASH
Recruitment Consultants

CHAIRMAN'S P.A.
£7,000+

Experienced secretary is needed for this interesting and involving post where your first class skills will be used to the utmost. You will work in attractive offices off Bond Street. Previous experience in the banking or financial world would be most useful. Age 25-40.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

MATURE SECRETARY TO THE CHAIRMAN
at small Mayfair office of public finance house. Stamina, sense of humour are essential qualities for the right person who is not afraid of a challenge. Ability to cope with fast dictation as well as accurate typing skills will be plus points.

Please telephone for interview:
Mrs. R. Davis. 01-493 3767.

PlusOne Appointments Ltd.
For top Secretarial jobs in PR and Advertising
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SECRETARIES WITH A DIFFERENCE!
Temp and Perm.

Wanting a career in the Arts, Publishing, Commercial or Non Commercial World? If you need ideas from a small, friendly agency, please ring for an appointment. Must have good shorthand (90+) or audio/copy typing (45+).—London Town Staff Bureau, Covent Garden, 836 1994.

Elizabeth Hunt

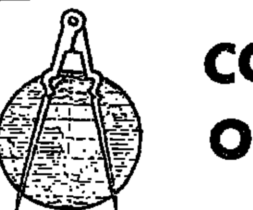
INTERESTED IN THE ARTS £7,000
The Senior Partner of a SW1 professional firm seeks a P.A./Secretary. He has a strong interest in the opera and is also involved with a number of charities. He will particularly appreciate a like-minded person. Own office 100/50 skills needed.

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Our clients, a major W1 firm of architects, seek a P.A./Secretary to their Project Co-ordinator. 100/55 skills needed.

SAIL AWAY £6,500 neg.
Join the Managing Director of a City based Shipping Company as P.A./Secretary. Although 80/50 skills are needed this position is most suited to a good Organiser/Office Administrator.

CHAIRMANS SECRETARY TO £7,000
An excellent opportunity to join a leading City Investment Bank. Although you would be working at top level this is a non-pressurised position and calls for a mature Secretary with good formal skills.

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants
18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 2921



CONFERENCE ORGANISER
required for
Surveyors Technical Services
(a Company wholly owned by the R.I.C.S.)

Interesting and challenging post, part of a small team running conferences, courses and seminars all over the country for the surveying profession.

Applicants need to be calm and adaptable with a good education, ability to type and have had several years work experience in a commercial environment.

AGE 23-30 years. SALARY c. £5,700 per annum.

Apply to the Personnel Officer, The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, 12 Great George Street, Parliament Square, London SW1P 3AD (Tel.: 01-222 7000, ext. 212).

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY
The Managing Director of Thomson Consumer Magazines requires a top class Secretary. Thomson Consumer Magazines is responsible for some of the country's most prestigious publications including the "Illustrated London News", "Family Circle" and "Living".

The successful candidate will have impeccable secretarial skills and administrative and organising ability.

This is an excellent opportunity for an ambitious secretary seeking a rewarding career in an exciting industry.

A good salary and all the benefits of working for a large company including holiday discounts are offered.

For further details:
CONTACT Ms. P. WILLIAMS
ASSISTANT PERSONNEL OFFICER
THOMSON MAGAZINES
ELM HOUSE, 10-16 ELM STREET, LONDON, W.C.1
Tel. 278 2345 ext. 37

PERSONAL SECRETARY FOR MANAGING DIRECTOR
West End Property Company
TOP SALARY

for experienced Personal Secretary over 30 years of age. Busy position requiring good typing, audio and some shorthand. The successful applicant should have a good educational background, be capable and well organized and of smart appearance.

Apply:
Mr. D. Tebbit,
Personnel Manager, 3 Manchester Square, London, W.1
Telephone: 486 1661/5

PA/SECRETARY
International Company
to £7,000 p.a.

A major progressive company in Sussex seeks two highly competent and professional PA/Secretaries for positions at Senior Director level.

Ideally aged 25-40 and having already worked at Director level you will have first class administrative skills, shorthand/typing and possess the poise and confidence to cope when the pressure is on. Conversational French and German would be a distinct advantage.

There is a high degree of involvement and you will enjoy the opportunity to use your own initiative and to pursue your career advancement.

For preliminary interviews contact: JANET CLARKE
ATA Selection & Management Services.
34 The Boulevard,
Crawley, Sussex.
Tel: Crawley (0293) 514071.

RECORDS
£5,500 + +

Are you young, bright, intelligent, mad about music? Do you want a secretarial job where your ideas count? Do you want to work for a dynamic go-ahead boss who'll appreciate you? If the answer to all these questions is yes, contact us now for the job of a lifetime.

499 6566

THE GROSVENOR BUREAU
Staff Consultants

£8,000
Our client, the Senior Vice-President, is consulted by International Companies and Governments.

He needs the back-up of a P.A./Secretary whose flair for organization will ensure business and social activities run smoothly.

Directors' Secretaries
Tel: 01-629 9323

SECRETARY/PA
£6,500

Marketing and market research consultant WC1 requires work-a-holic with high standards of accuracy and presentation. Must relish working under pressure on a variety of tasks and be used to dealing with clients.

Tel. Gill Baily on 01-379 6661/6709 to discuss job and arrange interview.

HOLBORN SOLICITORS
Two Partners' secretaries required, one with good conveyancing experience and the other to manage an irascible senior partner involved in international commercial matters. Salaries in the region of £6,000.

Tel. 01-831 7571.

NEW VENTURE FOR EXP. SEC.
£6,500 + PROFIT SHARE

Join this highly successful American company and be there at the opening of the London office. Arrange cocktail parties, lunches, functions and extensive travel arrangements for dealers. A demanding position, where you will need excellent secretarial skills, very smart appearance and charming personality.

Call Amanda Newall on 387 0821
DRAKE PERSONNEL
(Consultants)
SOMEONE TO BELIEVE IN

SECRETARY FOR PARTNER
Solicitors near Law Courts are looking for a young, intelligent and lively Secretary with Shorthand. Legal experience preferred. Hours 9.30-5.15. Good salary and benefits.

Tel. Mrs. Fitzgerald
242 6041

ATTENTION!
Director level Secretary required to work for friendly and hectic Sales Marketing Company in W1. Excellent shorthand and typing essential. P.A. duties to include hotel and travel bookings. Salary c. £6,000. Tel. Sue Dormer, 409 1828.

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Queen's Bench Division

When a subpoena may assist an inferior tribunal

Currie and Another v The Chief Constable of Surrey

Before Mr Justice McNeill

[Judgment delivered May 20]

Guidelines on when a subpoena may be issued to assist an inferior court or tribunal were given when allowing an appeal against a master's order setting aside a subpoena compelling witnesses to attend a police disciplinary hearing before a chief constable.

His Lordship said a subpoena may issue out of the Crown Office to assist an inferior tribunal when the inferior court or tribunal (a) was recognized by law; (b) was acting judicially or, quasi-judicially in the exercise of its functions; (c) was acting on evidence, whether or not on oath, and (d) had no sufficient power of its own to secure the attendance of witnesses or the production of documents.

An appeal by the Chief Constable of Surrey was allowed from a decision of Master Lubbock on May 8 to set aside a subpoena ad testificandum (Rules of the Supreme Court, Order 38, rule 19) issued on April 28 by the High Court on the application by the Chief Constable commanding Mr Michael James Currie and Mrs Margaret Currie to attend a disciplinary hearing held in accordance with the Police (Discipline) Regulations 1977 (SI 1977 No 580).

Mr Ian Foster for the Chief Constable; Mr Godfree Browne for Mr and Mrs Currie.

The judgment

MR JUSTICE McNEILL, delivering judgment in open court after a hearing in chambers, said that Mr and Mrs Currie had been unwilling to attend.

It was accepted that a subpoena could issue to an inferior tribunal exercising judicial or quasi-judicial functions but not, however described, to a tribunal exercising only administrative functions.

Mr Foster submitted that the hearing was judicial or quasi-judicial; Mr Browne submitted that it was not.

Mr Foster accepted that the powers vested in the Queen's Bench Division were not exercisable where the inferior tribunal had an alternative method of securing the attendance of witnesses. Mr Browne contended that the Queen's Bench Division could not assist the disciplinary tribunal because the regulations provided in part for compelling the attendance of police witnesses and in part for excluding the enforcement by compulsion of the attendance of other witnesses.

On the first of those points, Mr Browne contended that the hearing was internal to the police force, no public interest being at stake. His Lordship, observing that the regulations provided for the punishment of officers for such charges as corrupt and improper practice and abuse of authority, found it impossible to say that no public interest was at stake and he rejected that part of the submission.

Parliament

His Lordship said that the remainder of the submission required consideration of the regulations. They had been referred to by both sides, one to show the proceedings were at least quasi-judicial, and the other that legal trappings had been used to dress up administrative proceedings. Having considered the Regulations his Lordship found it impossible to say other than that the disciplinary hearing was a tribunal exercising quasi-judicial functions.

Mr Browne submitted that while a police officer might be ordered to attend as a witness, and therefore there was no need for a subpoena, in the case of a non-police witness no more was required by the regulations than that he be given notice that *his attendance* was requested and it followed that Parliament did not intend that any compulsory powers should be used to require such attendance. It appeared to his Lordship that the interests of the public, the complainant and the accused would all be ill-served if there could be no more than a request to a non-police witness to attend and he could not accept that was what Parliament intended. It was plain that there was no express exclusion of the right to seek the issue of a writ of subpoena but he was not persuaded that that meant it was impliedly excluded in the case of police witnesses as submitted by Mr Browne.

Mr Browne contended that the issue of the writ was inappropiate where, as here, there was no power in the tribunal to receive evidence on oath. In his Lordship's opinion it was clear from the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Barrat v Kearns* ([1905] 1 KB 504) that the presence or absence of a power to administer an oath, or failure to do so when the power existed, did not alter the character of the tribunal.

On oath

It might be argued that the writ of subpoena ad testificandum by its terms meant to give evidence on oath but that could not be sustained. The argument clearly could not apply to subpoena duces tecum for that required no more than attendance at the hearing with the material documents.

It followed, in his Lordship's view, that the master was wrong to set aside the subpoena and the appeal was allowed.

Solicitors: Wontner & Sons; Neale, Turk & Co, Farnborough.

Law Report June 9 1981 — Court of Appeal

Nursing home rates relief

Morgan v Windsor and Maidenhead Royal Borough Council
Glenherne Nursing Services Ltd v Same

Before Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice Shaw and Lord Justice Donaldson

[Judgment delivered May 22]

Medical treatment in an old people's home on a regular basis does not disentitle the owner from claiming a rebate in respect of rates chargeable on the property.

The Court of Appeal, in a reserved judgment, allowed appeals by Anthony Clive Morgan, proprietor of Glenore Nursing Home, Cookham, and by Glenherne Nursing Services Ltd, Maidenhead, from the dismissal at Slough County Court by Deputy Judge Ellis Meyer of their appeals against the refusal by the local rating authority, Windsor and Maidenhead Royal Borough Council, to give rate rebates.

The Rating (Disabled Persons) Act, 1978, provides by section 2: "(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the rating authority for any area in England and Wales shall grant a rebate in respect of the rates chargeable on any hereditament situated in the area which is occupied by a local authority or other body and is used — (a) wholly for one or more of the purposes specified in subsection (2) below; or (b) partly for one or more of those purposes and partly for purposes ancillary thereto.

"(2) The said purposes are — (a) the provision of residential accommodation for the care of persons suffering from illness or the after-care of persons who have been suffering from illness; . . .(3) In subsection (2) above — 'care' does not include the provision of medical, surgical or dental treatment, but without prejudice to subsection (1) (b) above; . . .(4) The person entitled to a rebate under this section is the occupier of the hereditament."

Mrs Daryl Trewella for Mr Morgan, Mr Grant Crawford for the applicant company; Mr Guy Roots for the council.

LORD JUSTICE DONALDSON said that in January 1980 Mr and Mrs Morgan applied to the rating authority, under section 2 of the Act of 1978, for a rate rebate in respect of the Glenore Nursing Home, which was a registered nursing home owned, occupied and operated by them in partnership. The application was refused, and they appealed to the county court.

In the same month, Glenherne Nursing Services Ltd also applied to the rating authority under the section for a rate rebate in respect of White Lodge Nursing Home, Maidenhead. That, too, was a registered nursing home owned, occupied and operated by the company. The application was refused and the company appealed to the county court.

Both appeals were heard together by the deputy judge, who dismissed them. The applicants appealed.

A rebate under the section applied to premises which were institutional rather than domestic, and the rebate was equal to the whole of the rates which would otherwise be payable.

As rebates were only to be granted in respect of rates on a hereditament "occupied by a local authority or other body," the rating authority contended that Mr and Mrs Morgan were not an "other body" within the meaning of the section.

It was not easy to see what the draftsmen or Parliament had in mind but, in his Lordship's view, the phrase was intended to reflect the institutional scope of section 2 as contrasted with the non-institutional scope of section 1 of the Act.

As individuals, Mr and Mrs Morgan were not an "other body", but they occupied the premises as proprietors of an institution, which was the occupying body for the purposes of section 2.

The rating authority did not seek to challenge the fact that the company was an "other body," no doubt taking the view that it qualified as a corporate body. The corporate status was irrelevant, for the company qualified for the same reason as the Morgans.

Having established a right to apply as an "other body," the applicants must next show either that the premises were used wholly for one or more of the purposes prescribed by subsection (2) or that they were used partly for one or more of those purposes and partly for purposes ancillary thereto. In the present context a purpose was ancillary if it was connected with and subordinate to a prescribed purpose.

The 25 people at the Morgans' home were aged between 78 and 97. They all suffered from some of the physical or mental afflictions which were the curse of old age. The 33 people at the White Lodge were similarly afflicted. It was clear beyond argument that both groups, who were referred to as patients, suffered or had been suffering from illness.

Both applicants could bring themselves within purpose (a) of section 2(2), if the premises were used for the provision of care or after-care of the patients. As a matter of ordinary language, it was clear that that was the case, but the judge took a different view because of the unusual definition of "care" in section 2(3) of the Act.

As one might expect, elderly patients who were suffering from illness needed medical treatment, and that treatment was provided at the homes by a doctor who visited the patients there. In addition, the trained nursing staff administered drugs and medicines in accordance with the doctor's instructions.

The judge thought that as "care" did not include medical treatment and medical treatment was given at the premises, the accommodation was not used for the care of the patients. His Lordship did not agree.

The accommodation was provided for the care of the patients, and that care extended to nursing and domestic care as well as to the giving of medical treatment. The judge erred in thinking that because the definition restricted the ordinary meaning of "care", things done within the restricted meaning ceased to be "care" because things were also done which fell outside that restricted meaning.

In his Lordship's view, the definition of "care" was intended to point to the contrast betweem premises provided for the administration of medical, surgical and dental treatment, such as the district hospital; and premises provided for those who, as a result of illness or disability, could no longer live at home, such as old people's homes or hospices. The former institutions were outside the scope of the Act, the latter fell within it.

The applicants had proved their case, and the appeals should be allowed and the rating authority directed to grant the rate rebates in accordance with section 2.

LORD JUSTICE STEPHENSON, agreeing, said that he inclined to the view that medical treatment was not one of the purposes for which the homes were used. But if it was, it was a purpose ancillary to the main purpose, which was the care of persons suffering from illness.

Lord Justice Shaw agreed.

Solicitors: Berrymans for Allan Janes & Co, High Wycombe; Lovegrove & Durant, Windsor; Mr P. A. Welch, Maidenhead.

Maintenance variation may be antedated

Warden v Warden

Before Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice Dunn and Mr Justice Waterhouse

[Judgment delivered June 4]

A court making an order to vary a maintenance agreement may antedate the order to meet the justice of the case.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by Peter William Warden from an order of Mr Justice Balcombe whereby it was declared, on an application to vary a maintenance agreement between Mr Warden and his wife, Jean Barbara Warden, that the court had no power under section 35 of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1973, to antedate orders for variation of maintenance agreements.

Section 35 provides: "(1) Where a maintenance agreement is for the time being subsisting and each of the parties to the agreement is for the time being either domiciled or resident in England and Wales, then, . . . either party may apply to the court . . . for an order under this section.

"(2) If the court . . . is satisfied . . . (*a*) that by reason of a change in the circumstances in the light of which any financial arrangements contained in the agreement were made . . . the agreement should be altered so as to make different . . . financial arrangements, . . . then . . . that court may by order make such alterations in the agreement — (i) by varying or revoking any financial arrangements contained in it, or (ii) by inserting in it financial arrangements for the benefit of one of the parties to the agreement . . . as may appear to the court to be just having regard to all the circumstances, . . . and the agreement shall have effect thereafter as if any alteration made by the order had been made by agreement between the parties and for valuable consideration."

Mr Peter Ralls for the husband; Mr Bruce Coleman for the wife.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD said section 35 gave the court power to vary maintenance agreements and it was reproduced from the Maintenance Agreements Act, 1957. Up to that time no such power existed to deal with the hardships which resulted from the difficulties of drafting maintenance agreements.

The maintenance agreement between the husband and wife, who were separated, was entered into in 1975. He covenated to pay her a gross yearly sum of £2,678 for herself and two of their children, to continue until, inter alia, the death of the wife or the making of a court order.

Within a short time thereafter, the husband lost his job and was in financial difficulties. Negotiations to revise the terms of the agreement failed.

In 1980, the wife obtained judgment for £3,796 arrears of maintenance in Order 14 proceedings under the Rules of the Supreme Court. The master took the view that the husband had no defence because of the decision in *Carr (D. V.) v Carr (G. A.)* ([1974] Fam 65) that the court could not back-date any variation of maintenance agreements. Execution was stayed pending the husband's application which came before Mr Justice Balcombe, who came to the same conclusion as Mr Justice Hollings in *Carr's* case.

Mr Ralls submitted that the effect of section 35(2) was that the agreement, having been varied by the court, continued subject to that alteration. He said that the obligations of the parties remained contractual and therefore could be varied retrospectively for valuable consideration.

His Lordship said that if Mr Justice Hollings and Mr Justice Balcombe were right, then any injustice resulting from the agreement up to the date of variation could not be dealt with. There were no explicit words of the section leading to that conclusion, and his Lordship would not accept it.

Lord Justice Dunn and Mr Justice Waterhouse concurred.

Solicitors: Kenwright & Cox, Ilford; Parker, Fogg & Pinsent, Hornchurch.

Inflation included in compensation

Re: Crowther & Nicholson Ltd

Inflation should be taken into account in assessing the compensation payable to directors of a company under their service contracts which provided for inflation-proofed salaries when the company went into liquidation, Mr Justice Dillon said in the Chancery Division.

Mr John Crowther and Mr Reginald Jamieson were directors of Crowther & Nicholson Ltd under service contracts which provided for the company to pay inflation-proofed salaries, reviewed annually. The company went into members' voluntary liquidation in 1976.

The question arose, as a matter of principle, whether in calculating the amount of the claims by the directors account was to be taken of their contractual rights to annual salary reviews after the winding up and during the remainder of the service agreement.

HIS LORDSHIP said that Lord Scarman in *Lim Poh Choo v Camden and Islington Health Authority* ([1980] AC 174) had concluded that the correct approach was to assess damages without regard to future inflation.

In the *Lim Poh Choo* case, the claimant had no contractual right to protection against future inflation. In the present case the service agreement was concerned with future inflation.

Account should be taken of salary increases provided for in the service agreements. The actual amounts had been calculated in the actuarial report.

Last chance on indecency law

Getting at the people behind sex trade

By Sarah Segrue

Sex shops are opening throughout the country. To reach the sweets in the corner shop children often pass the magazines, many of them pornographic. Posters outside the cinema frequently show the most titillating scene from a film, while advertisements often use sex or implied sex to sell the product.

To many what is thrust at them is offensive and indecent, yet the law as it exists is outdated, largely ineffective and seldom used.

Efforts in the past decade to improve the law and increase the penalties imposed for displaying indecent material have *failed through lack of parliamentary time.*

Today the Indecent Displays (Control) Bill, a private member's Bill introduced by Mr Timothy Sainsbury, Conservative MP for Hove, reaches its committee stage in the House of Lords.

It will be the last opportunity for changes to be made to the Bill, as it has completed its passage through the House of Commons and will return there only if amended by the Upper House.

The Bill creates an offence of making a public display of any indecent amtter. It extends to the inside of premises, including shops, other than where under-18s are excluded from a display where a payment has been made, or if in a shop a person passes a prominent notice giving warning that they "will find material on display which they may consider indecent".

Television programmes, under the control of the British Broadcasting Authority and Independent Broadcasting Authority, theatre plays, films, displays in art galleries, museums, Crown and local authority buildings are excluded from the Bill's provisions.

Penalties include fines of up to £1,000 on summary conviction, or an unlimited fine with imprisonment for up to two years on indictment.

Significant alterations are not expected by Lord Nugent of Guildford, the Bill's sponsor in the Lords, although amendments to bring penalties in Scotland into line with those of England and Wales are likely to be made.

Apart from such tidying-up aemndments, Lord Nugent says: "It would be a mistake to try to change it. The Bill is valuable, working within well defined limits. It will have a really useful purpose in getting displays of fthe streets."

Certainly what the Bill does is to simplify and consolidate existing legislation, mainly nineteenth century, which goes back to the Vagrancy Act (1824), when the displayer of indecent material was deemed to be a rogue and vagabond.

It also introduces stiffer penalties, replacing the maximum fine of £200 or one year's imprisonment under the Vagrancy Act, or £50 or three months' imprisonment under the Indecent Advertisements Act.

Critics of the Bill, which could be in force by the autumn, think that like preceding legislation it will largely be ineffective.

Mr Sainsbury acknowledges that it is a limited Bill, but as a Private Member's Bill, he says, had it been drafted much wider there would have been a danger that it would have failed completely.

It would have been outside the scope of his Bill to attempt to reform the Obscene Publications Act or to ban pornography.

It has won almost unanimous approval from both Houses of Parliament, the dissenting voices being on point of issue rather than principle. Chief of these is the Government. It has taken no action yet on the 1979 report of the committee on obscenity and on film censorship, which was chaired by Professor Bernard Williams.

Another point at issue is that the term "indecent" has not been defined, although another attempt will be made today by Lord Houghton of Sowerby to incorporate a precise definition in the Bill.

It will be resisted, as it was in the Commons when the matter was debated at length. The difficulty of any definition of "indecent" is not so much what it includes as what it excludes.

Other areas to be debated today are the reduction of the exclusion age from under 18 to under 16, and the enforcement of the Bill six months from Royal Assent instead of the present three. These points are unlikely to be agreed.

There have been changes to the Bill as it has progressed through the Commons. Interested organizations such as the Nationwide Festival of Light, the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, the National Federation of Retail Newsagents, the police and representatives of the sex industry, both shops and magazines, all had meetings with Mr Sainsbury, the sponsor of the Bill.

All were agreed that something needed to be done about the existing situation. Those meetings proved invaluable to Mr Sainsbury, as did the legal advice which came from many quarters.

In an attempt to get at the people behind the sex industry rather than just the front man in the shop, an amendment was made in the Commons committee stage, which made "any person causing or permitting the display to be made" guilty of an offence, in addition to the person making the display.

To make clear that the offence would apply only to what was displayed, a point which concerned the magazine producers, the ambiguous statement that "any matter is indecent if the whole or any displayed part of it is indecent" was removed.

It was replaced in more precise terms of matter being disregarded which is "not open to view".

Other Commons committee amendments included the exact wording of the warning notice and a new clause relating to the police powers of entry, seizure and arrest.

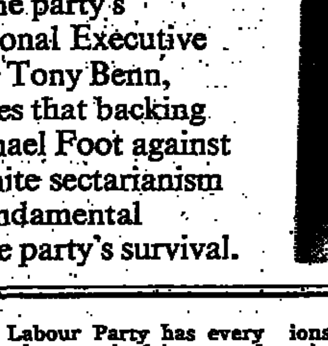
After representations from magazine producers and newsagents, the period before enactment was changed from one month to three

Further amendments were made when the Bill had its Third Reading in the Commons, with the dropping of the imprisonment penalty on summary conviction by magistrates, urged because of the overcrowding of the prisons, and the removal of a few words in the powers of arrest, seizure and entry clause, which could have conceivably been used in place of the Suspected Persons Charge.

Mr Sainsbury is confident that the Bill will become law. He will have succeeded where others before him have failed. One government measure had its second reading in 1973, when Mr Sainsbury took his seat as Hove's newly elected member.

Why I back Foot—and Labour MPs' freedom

Joan Lestor, left wing Labour MP and the longest serving member on the party's National Executive after Tony Benn, argues that backing Michael Foot against Bennite sectarianism is fundamental to the party's survival.



For most of the past two years and especially during the past six months, the Labour Party has been obsessed with personality at the expense of policies. The argument had to be brought out into the open even at the possibility of a greater crisis, and that is what Michael Foot has now done by challenging Tony Benn to contest the Labour leadership.

By finally revealing what has long been Westminster gossip in private, Michael Foot has moved to resolve the issue that has been sapping our strength. I hope he succeeds. Then we can return to policy-making, which is the stuff and the blood of left-wing politics.

I would be surprised if Michael Foot ever expected Tony Benn to accept his challenge. I think his purpose was deeper and more fundamental to the party's survival. The need to create a genuine policy unity, not a semblance of it just before the next election. Without unity we will not win it. One of my Parliamentary colleagues said recently that he did not want unity because it meant compromise and that was the last thing he wanted.

What happens to the broad church then? A movement that cannot compromise is a movement without reality, a church so narrow that one could not see it sideways. We owe more to nonconformism than to Calvinism. Theological purity is for the cloisters, not Westminster.

I am not one of those crying "Good riddance" to those who left the Labour Party, however great the temptation. If the Labour Party is seen only for those who toe the line, it will rebound on us, and upon the left more than the right.

Those who left Labour to form the Social Democratic Party did not leave on the strength of their principles or our intolerance; they left on the ground of their vanity. The left in the party has recent victories; it stayed and fought again and again to achieve finally some of its policy goals.

That is why I can accept that there are those in the Labour Party who believe there are other paths to righteousness, who believe it is not heretical to disagree. The narrower the party becomes in demanding strict adherence to every point of policy, the more the concept of the broad church will fade and the more we will be seen to represent the views of a diminishing section of the country.

The Labour Party has every right to be proud of its record in democratization and widening of accountability, although we still have to determine our attitudes towards restricting patronage and defining collective responsibility.

But within this process there is no room for intimidation and no room for those who demand that MPs should become mere spokesmen—"marionettes", as Michael Foot describes them—for the party's views. Or that the party simply becomes legions of followers. Ideally, reselection should strength the bonds between MPs and their constituency parties, not weaken the individuality of MPs. We should be seeking ways for MPs and their local parties to work together to bring about the fundamental changes already agreed by the party conference. They should exert pressure on the establishment, not on the individual.

When I first joined the Labour Party, more than 25 years ago, we were fighting for the policies which are now accepted by the party conference.

We campaigned against nuclear weapons and, later, entry into the Common Market. Michael Foot was at the centre of those campaigns. No one then dreamed he would one day be party leader. Expulsion seemed more likely.

Cynics cannot say his accession is because he has moved to the right. It is the party that has changed, and I for one rejoice in that. I can understand Michael's resentment at suggestions that he is part of a collective sellout of party principles.

The movement as a whole recognizes its victories. That is why Michael is unchallengeable, electoral college or not. His essential beliefs in liberty and democracy make him the only person at present who can unite the party on radical, left-wing policies.

To implement those policies we must first oust this Government. That is the most important item on our agenda. But we have to *win* the election on our own account, not hope for it to fall into our laps in reaction against Mrs Thatcher.

We have all disagreed at one time or another with party-conference decisions. I recall my horror when the conference endorsed what I considered racist, the 1968 Commonwealth Immigration Act. I voted and campaigned against that Act long after conference had supported it.

No one put the finger on me. Those of us who opposed that measure had our views respected. So why is it different if some of my colleagues disagree with the decisions taken at the Wembley conference? That is their right. I am prepared to accept the decision but they have every right to try to change it.

The test of any democracy is how it copes with disagreement. Intolerance shadowed us in the past, but it has no place in my socialist philosophy.

Many of those now saying that the Wembley decisions were sacrosanct were pledged to fight and fight and fight again if the decisions had not gone their way. The depth of one's emotions is not a reason for changing the argument.

All the elected representatives of the party should stand by decisions collectively arrived at by the conference. That is our maxim. But within that approach there must be room for individual views to be expressed and expounded. Today's heresy is tomorrow's truism. Otherwise no progress would ever take place.

Henry Fairlie

A popular President, but does he have any clothes?

At a meeting in Denver last week of local leaders of the Democratic Party from all over the country, one broke into a desultory discussion and asked her colleagues to start debating the party's real problems, among them the fact that the United States now has a popular Republican president. She came from North Dakota, which last year voted for Mr Reagan.

His popularity at the moment is hardly to be denied. He is, quite simply, liked. He seems comfortable in the office. People seem comfortable that he is there. He receives ceremonial presents pleasantly. He is light-hearted, making little jokes, while his predecessor was earnest. If he appeals to public spirit, it is in traditional terms which people do not feel they must take personally.

He quotes a Chinese philosopher, Sun Tzu, to the cadets at West Point without anyone imagining that he has read him. President Carter might have claimed not only to have speed-read him, probably in the original Chinese, but to have done so with Mrs Carter on their honeymoon. Mr Carter never realized how much his earnestness disturbed people. It is no wonder they find Mr Reagan so amiable.

Also he has been shot and then recovered, whereas the President of Bangladesh was shot and killed. It may not be actually said from pulpits that he was miraculously saved for his people, but one conservative columnist has not hesitated to write of his "imperishable grace". Mr Reagan once dined at the columnist's house: perhaps the imperishable grace, one churlish soul has suggested, was one which he offered before the meal.

Mr Reagan now turns his age to his advantage, as when he told the cadets that he began his military career in the cavalry, quickly adding that it was then the horse cavalry. It is this geniality which enables many commentators to say he is making the country feel good about itself, a view which was questioned in this column last week and can also be questioned from another point of view.

It is curious how little is said or written about what difference President Reagan's shooting has made. The question "What does he do?" is not frivolous. We know little by which to judge the character of his presidency and so what we may expect of it in future. On security grounds alone it is now easier to limit his activities and appearances to prearranged occasions when he can be seen at his best.

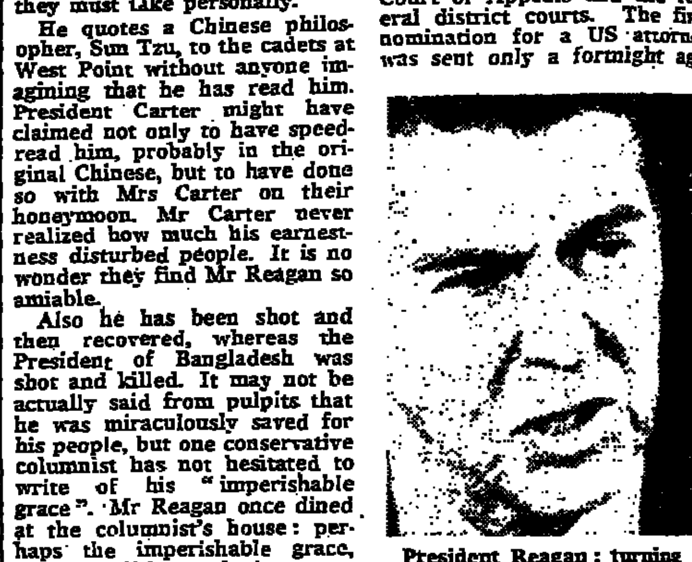
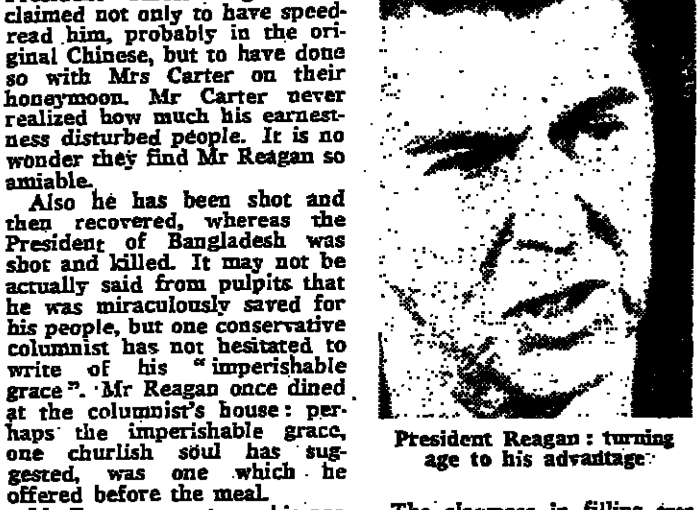
His presidential acts which are reported are few and confined to decisive interventions—or interventions which are made to appear so—such as winning over senators and congressmen to support his economic programme. That might be to the good; meddling presidents are not necessarily good presidents. But we have little notion of how much he anticipates events and initiates actions.

He apparently arrives at the Oval Office at 9 am and leaves at noon, usually not to return for the rest of the day. That does not mean he is out of touch all the time. But everyone knows it is harder for even his chief assistants to approach a president in his private quarters than if he working in his own office next to theirs. They do not like bothering him in the afternoons.

His triumvirate of chief advisers in the White House—Mr Edwin Meese III, Mr James Baker III and Mr Michael Deaver—first meet at 7 am while he is sleeping. They hold their last meeting in the evening while he is resting. Their regular meeting with him at nine am lasts for about 15 minutes: their late afternoon meeting with him has been held much less often since the shooting.

All of this may not be important. As is often said, he has always delegated. Favourable observers call it his laid-back California style. But what it must surely mean is that in the formative period of the presidency—it will soon be five months since his inauguration—habits and hierarchies are being established which must determine its lasting character in response to a president who relaxes a lot.

Two weeks ago it was discovered that no ambassador appointed by Mr Reagan was in place, except for career officers, and that no nomination had been sent to the Senate for 53 vacant judgeships in the US Court of Appeals and the federal district courts. The first nomination for a US attorney was sent only a fortnight ago.

President Reagan: turning age to his advantage

The slowness in filling even crucial positions throughout the Administration is almost a joke. Three critically important divisions in the Justice Department—tax, civil and civil rights—still have no assistant attorney generals. It is hard in the end not to trace this dilatoriness to a President who is reducing his role to a minimum of initiative and decision.

It is hard also not to trace to the same source the slowness in formulating policies in any field except the Budget. Even in defence — where the Administration appears to speak clearly and strongly—no one really knows what it intends to do. It is promising the Defence Department almost as much money as it wants—more than it can possibly spend to good advantage, say many experts—but there is no sense of strategy or preparation for its tactical execution.

Foreign policy is still undefined even in some key areas. But it is perhaps in international economic policy that the absence of policy is most obvious and most criticized abroad. President Reagan has twice prevented his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr Donald Regan, from attending vital international meetings on economic policy. It is presented with some alarm that this is a preface to an American undermining of existing international arrangements and institutions. But the fact is that no one knows.

Perhaps the Administration knows what it is doing or, rather, knows why it is doing so little in so many areas. Perhaps it is being sensible, and just not being impetuous. But it is hard after five months not to begin to wonder how the President sees his own job.

Before the election, a British observer wrote in the *Washington Post* that, if he had a vote in this country, the best reason for supporting Mr Reagan was that he liked sleeping. He did not wish or expect his advice to be literally and seriously followed.

The private Prince I came to know rather well

Prince Philip is 60 today. This tribute is by Basil Boothroyd, who wrote the official biography marking the Prince's 50th birthday.



When the book was finished he wrote in my copy: "Discharged with full remission for considerate behaviour after two years' hard labour. With gratitude for taking on this appalling task. Philip, 1971".

Perhaps I never got right inside him. There is a private core. But I penetrated the outer crust far enough to see what Michael Parker had meant when he told me: "No one has a kinder heart, or takes more trouble to conceal it". His correspondence, which I waded through by the hundredweight, confirmed this. Letters from nobodies, which you and I, in our busy and lordly way, might drop in the waste bin, were read, thought about and answered: "I don't see how I can help without more information. Let me know if ...".

I mentioned this once. "But it's important to remember", he said, "that there's often another side." In his early days he had sometimes worked up a compassionate indignation, only to find that the writer had no just cause.

Writing about him would have been an appalling task if he had shown me the impatience, the brusqueness, even coldness, that somehow still clings to the public image. I caught glimpses of these things, but seldom, and never directed against me. Well it had been his idea that I should do the book. Not that he wanted a book. But there was bound to be one for his fiftieth birthday, and genuine biographers had long been skirmishing.

Then I wrote something about him elsewhere that may have appealed by its lack of starch. I think he felt that an expanded work from the same typewriter might go lightly on the bowing and scraping.

He is not mad about bows and scrapes; sees himself as a man first, a prince second. But that does not mean it is advisable to drop the reasonable observances. Too chummy, and a chill could fall. I called him "Sir", and he did not call me anything. In conversation, that is. His letters, breezing in from all over the world and usually handwritten, were at first formal. Then he started one: "Dear Basil (if I may, and it's easier to spell)" and so continued.

Royalty has the talent, inbred or developed, of making you feel a friend. You come to your senses, but at the time you are prepared to believe it. When the Queen, seeing me uncertainly hovering over a Sandringham tea table, patted the next chair, saying: "Here, sit here". I felt we should often be taking tea together. Somehow we never have.

Prince Philip has the same easiness, though perhaps over shorter distances. My trouble was that he is too bright, too quick, knows too much in my areas of ignorance, loves an argument (which I hate). Can be intolerant of silly questions. "No, that's rubbish. ..." And then back-pedal to patch the breach. ... "No, but what you're saying, you see, in a sense. ..."

> He is not mad about bows and scrapes; sees himself as a man first, a prince second

Some plan of his, I forget what, but the authorities would not look at it, struck me as so unfaultable that I said: "Why won't they?" "Because they're insane, that's why." It is a view he can take, usually with resignation, often with a philosophic laugh. ...

He jolted my ignorance in varied fields. "You mean you don't know *The Shooting of Dan McGrew?*" And rendered several stanzas.

He was flying me over Mexico, and I was up front watching him at the controls. "That's Maya country", he went on with barely a break, looking down on the inhospitable brown hills. Maya country? I should have brushed up more.

But time had been short. To see him fly was something I wanted, but had thought in terms of a quick flip from Luton to Southend. "Well, come to Mexico", he said. He was going on Wednesday. We rolled in a Rolls to Heathrow, no roads cleared, because he hates that. Take-off to the second. He loves that, and was pleased with the Ottawa (I think) headline, Philip Flies in on the Dot.

We were strolling along the beach in Florida, outside some sort of VIP hutments at Patrick Air Force Base, having lodged the night there for an imminent tour of Cape Canaveral, and he did not care for an armed escort strolling warily behind.

"They just don't want you shot, sir." A snort. "If it hadn't been for all the security, Kennedy wouldn't have been shot." I never worked that one out.

But that was later. Andovers of the Queen's Flight being strictly short-haul jobs that have to "keep stopping for petrol, it took us five days to Mexico City. According to my geography we should have begun by crossing the Atlantic.

We made off in the wrong direction; but I did not say anything. Fuelled at Stornoway, Keflavik ("You have to come in here with one wing scraping the rock", my pilot said), and Sondrestrom, Greenland, for the first night stop.

To come, Goose, Ottawa, Florida, Yucatan, and Maya country. We should part in Mexico. He would be trundling on to Santa Barbara, Vancouver, Fiji, Tonga, New Zealand, Australia (official, from Vancouver joining the Queen).

The NASA men, besides displaying proud moon rocks and whipping us to the dizzy peak of Apollo 13 awaiting launch, and, tactfully restraining him from climbing into the degermed capsule (but he saw sense in that), mounted a great show of films, slides, lectures on the bewilderments of space. They did not bewilder him.

Some lecturers, less than concise, had their sentences finished for them. They could answer most of his questions: "But supposing there's a telemetry failure... What's the burning sequence... Aren't the HF frequencies pre-selected ... Is it a passive dish?"

A week before, in London, I had been with him to something different, a drug-addiction rehabilitation centre. The questions were equally on the ball, though the first, I remember, on the presentation of a pale inmate, was easy and direct: "How did you get hooked?"

They gave us an informal dinner for six at Patrick, wide-ranging talk, top space brass. Suddenly a general shot up and proposed the health of the Queen, with a well-rehearsed list of her titles and dignities. Startling. An expectant pause for the guest of honour's response.

"Well, thanks very much", he said. "Go on with what you were saying about continental drift."

> He jolted my ignorance in varied fields. 'You mean you don't know The Shooting of Dan McGrew?'

He had been the focal point of a bigger and more elaborate dinner at Sondrestrom, staged by the Danes and Americans based there to look after the DEW line. It began at 2.45 am by our London stomachs.

He was buoyant, made the best speech of the evening, barely touched the wine, finally said to me: "Do you feel like tottering off?" One advantage of royalty, it only has to stand up and the party's over.

He could have had this in mind, among other things, when once I gasped at his rushing life and he said: "There are compensations."

He came into my adjoining room, laughing, while I was still fumbling for the right end of my pyjamas. The no smoking notice over his bed had a warning, Violators Will Be Prosecuted; he wanted to see if I had got one, too. I had, but was too tired to have isolated the double entendre.

He had also brought me the draft of an article for some Council of Europe publication. Would I look it over? He had written it (after nine hours' flying) in the short interval before dinner, which might otherwise have been wasted. The energy is numbing. Seen at close quarters it drains one's own. Next day in the Andover I returned the draft with some diffident amendments. He adopted them with thanks.

This was back in the cabin. He pilots so long as it is interesting—take-offs, put-downs, tricky weather. Just to sit up front with nothing to do is boring. That is what his RAF co-pilot is for. So we talked of everything under the sun. Or he did. Including the sun; which eventually would fail to pierce the pollution, and that would be the end of the world. His mind darts about. Quite a tirade against form-filling and petty officialdom, youth was right to want to change things. ...

It was nonsense to say we kept royal ceremonial because the tourists liked it, we should keep it because we liked it. Tower blocks; human happiness, the motor car, Richard Nixon, the blue whale, mental deficiency, the melting of the ice-cap.

Did I know (opening a bottle) that true Liebfraumilch should be spelt Liebfrauenmilch, and came only from the vineyard slopes around Cologne cathedral?

My eyes may have closed. "How about a stretch-out?" Getting up to lower some sort of bed for me from the cabin wall.

He does not stretch out much. Or did not then. Now, 10 years on? I should not think so. There are only so many minutes in an hour, a year, a life. They demand full employment.

Too much of this, perhaps, about the Mexico trip. It is just that, despite red carpets and motorcades at all arrivals, he was in effect off duty. In the air they can not get at you. Well, I did. But that had been his whole idea. I found out more about him, though never all, than in any of the routine interviews. But there was a typical Q and A at our first. Would he want to see what I had written, when I had written it? "Only if it will help you."

> One advantage of royalty, it only has to stand up and the party's over

The draft came back heavily interleaved with handwritten notes. And quickly. How had he found the time? "What makes you think I'm biased over politicians? Any evidence?" "Please don't say I want to fly when the Met men are against it. Oddly enough, I'm concerned for my own neck." "Steady! The Variety Club got Sinatra, I just went." "I don't think it's accurate to say Charles has more ponies than I have." "Why are you against nannies?"

The day of the "appalling task" inscription was our last meeting. I had a pre-birthday present, and put the small red box on his desk. "Snap", he said, matching it with a small green one.

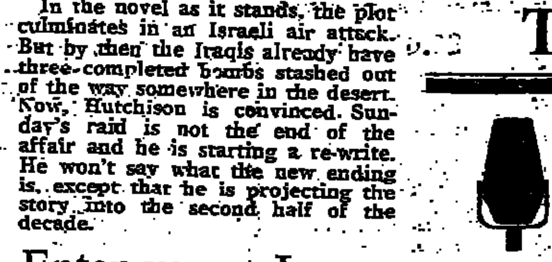
Cufflinks. I knew what they cost, because his accounts, like everything else, had been thrown wide open. But they were worth more than that.

THE TIMES DIARY

All civilized people will miss The Listener *this week, victim of the pay dispute at BBC Publications. But, it appears, music-lovers are missing it more than most. Editor Anthony Howard tells me he has been inundated with telephone calls because, as a result of having to produce the magazine single-handed last week, he just did not have the time to include its monthly radio supplement.*

Since Radio Times *has reduced its listings of classical music to Radio 1 and 2 levels,* The Listener *supplement, which is published on the first Thursday of every month, has become the only music guide with the kind of detail liked by the classical buffs.*

Howard told me yesterday: "I always thought it was rather a waste of time. But how wrong can you be? Would you tell Listener *readers through your columns that we shall publish the supplement just as soon as we are back on the streets."*



How a Canadian predicted Israel's nuclear raid

The Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor has severely jolted Robert Hutchison, a Canadian author who lives near Geneva. For the last two years, Hutchison, 43, has been researching and writing a novel alleged to be based on the diaries of an Iraqi scientist who worked on their nuclear power programme. The man was accused by the Baghdad authorities of passing information to the Israelis and imprisoned but, according to Hutchison, the diaries were written in prison and smuggled out.

The book is described as a "composite of fact and fiction," but has much technical detail on the development of the Iraqi project, including some real names. Far and away the most contentious aspect is Hutchison's claim that on Iraqi insistence, the French modified the reactor design to incorporate a "rabbit shuttle" around the core for producing plutonium.

By itself, the Iraqi French-installed plant using enriched uranium would not have made enough plutonium for a bomb. But, with the shuttle of easily obtained non-enriched uranium wrapped around it, being bombarded by neutrons, a build-up of plutonium enough to make a bomb would have occurred. Hutchinson refuses to say how he can be so sure the Iraqis actually had this shuttle system but he is known to have many contacts among the French anti-nuclear lobby, which includes some renegade nuclear scientists.

In the novel as it stands, the plot culminates in an Israeli air attack. But by then the Iraqis already have three completed bombs stashed out of the way somewhere in the desert. Now, Hutchison is convinced. Sunday's raid is not the end of the affair and he is starting a re-write. He won't say what the new ending is, except that he is projecting the story into the second half of the decade.

Enter young Ivo

It is not easy to say Ivo Pogorelich (and even more difficult to cue). But, after next Tuesday, it may be a name we all have to come to grips with. The 22-year-old Yugoslav pianist is making his London concert debut on that day in extremely unusual circumstances—and he is expected to be a smash hit.

When this young man was eliminated in the third round of the prestige Chopin competition in Warsaw last year because of the unorthodoxy of his Chopin playing, his hopes of an international career appeared to have all but vanished. However, a storm of protest from the audience and the flamboyant resignation of one of the judges, Martha Argerich, herself a former competition winner, won the young man far more publicity than the contest's eventual champion, whose name for the moment escapes me.

Now, Madame Argerich has pulled out of a Royal Festival Hall engagement and made way for the Yugoslav to take her place in Prokofiev's third piano concerto with the Philharmonia Orchestra. Madame Argerich personally convinced the conductor, Mr Seiji Ozawa, of Pogorelich's worthiness.

It certainly does not appear to be a flash in the pan. He has been booked by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra for its centenary celebrations and there is, I am told, a run on his first record, a Chopin compilation which Deutscher Grammophon are rush-releasing.

Fortune's worry

Bill Rukeyser is a good candidate for the description of second-most distinguished visitor to London this week. The editor of *Fortune* magazine, the American businessman's bible, has been in town meeting chief executives and trying to work out how the economy is going.

He is a tall elegant man, with swarthy features who might just be mistaken for a member of King Khalid's entourage in western clothes. He is rather optimistic about Britain, feels it is too soon to write off Mrs Thatcher, that businesses are slimming down successfully for the upturn in our affairs if and when it comes, and probably reflects accurately the concern of American businessmen when he says he is far more worried about what will happen in France. According to Rukeyser, half the top 50 companies in France are American-owned and what happens at next week's elections is crucial. He is taking care to be in Paris for the vote.

"We all thought that the vote for Mitterrand was mainly a way to get rid of Giscard. Now it looks as though the French parliament may go socialist as well. Whatever problems we face, socialism sure isn't the answer."

If that sounds uncompromisingly cocky, it could have something to do with the fact that since Rukeyser took over the *Fortune* editorship, and it became a bi-weekly, its circulation has increased by 50,000 to 670,000.

Bedside hints

I have a tip for the Duke of Devonshire. Opening the twenty-third Antiquarian Book Fair at the Europa Hotel in Grosvenor Square yesterday, the Duke said: "At home, my wife runs the house and I have only two jobs—the drinks tray and books for the visitors' bedrooms. I have a rule about these. The essential are: short stories by Henry James, short stories by Rudyard Kipling, a thriller by Simenon, and the *Oxford Book of English Verse.*"

Fine. But what about if you want to get rid of people? Two of the world's most boring books, *Large-Scale Desalting* and *The Geomorphology of Cold Environments*, came my way about ten years ago in circumstances I prefer not to recall. But I have always found them useful bedside hints to guests who have outstayed their welcome. I am sure readers have other, more ingenious ways, of achieving the same end.

"Would it be more effective if the minister's chauffeurs strike, rather than the Under Secretaries?"

Niet to vox pop

Time Machine, the USSR's most daring and most popular pop group has been officially banned from Soviet radio and television after sailing too close to the wind.

Soviet radio sources say that one of the group's latest numbers proved too ambiguous for the political censors and gave the radio the pretext it wanted to ban from the air a group which the establishment has long thought too western in style and sentiment.

The song was called *We are showing Solidarity*. Britain Russians this could also mean *We are members of Solidarity*. What makes it worse is that the group's leader, Andrei Makarevich, is of Polish origin.

Irish question

A genealogical investigation into Ireland's premier dukedom by writer Michael Estorick has landed him in legal trouble with the Dowager Duchess of Leinster and led to a severe attack of nerves at Weidenfeld & Nicolson.

The Duchess, widow of the seventh Duke, claims she has been libelled by Estorick and is threatening to take out an injunction to prevent publication of his book *Heirs and Graces*. Weidenfeld have temporarily withdrawn the book while solicitors examine the Duchess's claims.

Estorick's slim volume examines the bizarre and well-known claim of an American bandmaster's son Charlie Tyler, to be the sixth Duke of Leinster. The claim was made by Tyler to his bewildered family in California shortly before his death in 1967 when he was 80, 45 years after the death of Maurice FitzGerald, sixth Duke of Leinster at the age of 35.

The Duchess, fourth wife of the seventh Duke (who inherited from his elder brother), gave Estorick considerable help in his researches.

Weidenfeld will not say what her complaint against the book is but I believe she has taken exception to a passage which refers to an anonymous letter on House of Lords notepaper which came Estorick's way.

The letter makes the preposterous and mischievous claim that the Duchess, knowing the American's claim to be true, accepted money for her silence.

Estorick, 30, told me: "I relate this aspect in the book and make it clear that it is nonsense. I attach no credence to it whatsoever. The Duchess was cooperative throughout. All I can say now is that I find her reaction surprising."

The 61-year-old Duchess, who lives alone in a small flat in Chelsea, refused to comment.

King's cup

The knotty problem of what to serve the non-alcoholic King Khalid and his attendants while his English hosts sup Châteaux Filhot and Crôzes Hermitage les Maisons has been solved after a burst of diplomatic activity. At most of the six banquets and luncheons the King will attend he will be offered a delicious cocktail of *laban* and water—that is, watered-down yoghurt.

Peter Watson

PORTUGAL

Time to solve problems, not play power games

There are two ways of looking at events in Portugal. One is to concentrate on the country's freedom from *the apparently endemic violence* and extremism which has plagued post-Franco Spain.

The other is to note the time that it is taking to point Portugal in a clear direction, illustrated by the present debate on revising a Constitution still only five years old. This document committed the state to an ideologically socialist road that subsequent political experience has made look very dated. The real post-revolutionary shaping of Portugal remains in its infancy. Perhaps this was inevitable after 48 years of continuous dictatorship, which ended on April 25, 1974.

But while the electorate has shown a commitment to the ballot box greater than that of almost any other country in the Western world, with parliamentary polls exceeding 85 per cent, too many politicians still seem to expend a higher proportion of their energies on power games than the serious economic and social problems facing Portugal permit.

Ambitions and tensions within the ruling right-of-centre Democratic Alliance are more evident than any *threat from the Opposition.* Against this, Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemão heads a government with a majority of nine, a healthy cushion by Portuguese standards.

Portugal has a mixture of presidential and parliamentary government. The President is no mere figurehead. He is vested with significant powers which this Government has said it wants to curb. When, as happened last December, General António Ramalho Eanes convincingly defeated the Democratic Alliance's candidate, General António Soares Carneiro, the potential for disagreement is always there. But Senhor Balsemão's relations with President Eanes are clearly better than would have been the case had Dr Francisco Sá Carneiro lived. Dr Sá Carneiro, then Prime Minister, was killed in an air crash just before the presidential poll. He had threatened that he would not serve under General Eanes.

The lack of a strong challenge from the left is essentially due to the adamant refusal of Dr Mário Soares, the *Socialist* leader and former Prime Minister, to ally with the Communists. His total disillusionment with the *pro-Moscow* Portuguese party of Senhor Alvaro Cunhal, turned Dr Soares away from any idea of a pact long before such thinking gained ground in France.

Although the Communists attracted only 16.7 per cent of the total vote in the 1980 elections it would be premature to write them off as a political force. They are well organized, and strong to the south and east of Lisbon, where their support has been steady.

But the Portuguese Socialists have a problem. Their support has shown little dynamism. In the most recent Assembly of the Republic (Parliament) elections last October, the party and its two small allies won 28 per cent of the total vote. Under the Portuguese system, the Socialists would need to increase this percentage by half if they were to form a government without going into coalition.

The 1980 poll showed a slight improvement on that in the previous year, but in the Constituent Assembly elections of 1975 the Socialists took 37.87 per cent, and 34.07 per cent in the Parliamentary contest of 1976. The *Socialists' argument is* that they paid the price of introducing stringent economic policies.

Wages were held down and the balance of payments almost brought into equilibrium in 1979. This bout of austerity was supposed to produce the right conditions for success in a 1980 campaign. Unfortunately for Dr Soares, President Eanes dismissed him in 1979.

Observers inside and outside the party think it extremely unlikely that the Socialists could lift their support more than 40 per cent by 1984, when, barring unforeseen circumstances, the next election is due.

The Democratic Alliance, which embraces the Social Democrats and the smaller Centre Democrat and Monarchist parties, won 47.10 per cent of the vote last year, an improvement of just over 4 per cent on 1979. The alliance would, therefore, have to split to allow the Socialists back into power.

But first, things would have to go seriously wrong inside the alliance, certainly much *more than* any discontent detected so far. Senhor *Balsemão is well liked, even* by opponents and considered tolerant, but he is criticized for lacking an assertive style of leadership. The contrast with the dynamic, impatient Dr Sá Carneiro is marked.

A lawyer and founder of the weekly newspaper *Expresso*, Senhor Balsemão heads a government of men in their thirties and forties. He is much less concerned with any ideology than with modernizing a nation which hopes to join the EEC in 1984, but lies at the foot of the Western European development table.

It can be argued that the quiet Balsemão approach is what Portugal needs after the years of political headiness.

A *ministerial* colleague described Senhor Balsemão as "a man who wants to have a dialogue". He added: "We want to be pragmatic".

Senhor Balsemão's undramatic, almost self-effacing style has helped to fuel speculation that his leadership may be challenged. The only party leader with personal magnetism is Dr Soares, who is being talked of as a presidential candidate in 1985.

Dr Soares, while speaking of his goal of making the party "the real backbone" of

continued on page III

Thought to be the finest square in Lisbon, the Praça do Comércio is an example of Pombal's work and looks across the Tagus. Illustrations by John Thirsk

Talks on textiles hit a difficult patch

Every political party in Portugal except the Communist wants the country to join the EEC. The present working date for entry is January 1, 1984. This is on the assumption in government circles that a treaty could be signed about the middle of next year.

Political, psychological and social as well as economic reasons are all put forward by politicians and *observers in Lisbon.*

"Integration with Europe is essentially a political decision", one Socialist said. He argued that membership would create the framework in which Portuguese democratic institutions could be consolidated. Those who express this commonly-held view say that the refusal of the Community to have non-democratic states as members would be the best deterrent against a coup.

The debate is usually about why Portugal needs Europe. *There is much less* emphasis on the importance of Portugal to the EEC, although when negotiations appear to be stalled or making slow headway the Portuguese can contrast the political endorsement their application has been given with the technical difficulties raised in Brussels.

Britain and France have adopted what the Portuguese consider a tough line over their textile exports to the Ten, and Italy has shown sensitivity about the budding *car industry.* The British, who took 35 per cent of Portuguese textile exports last year, are seen as having recently shown greater flexibility.

Signals from Paris before the change in the French presidency were also interpreted as more encouraging. But the Portuguese are now waiting to see what attitude the new French government would adopt on access for their products. Last year France bought 21 per cent of total Portuguese textile exports.

The textile industry illustrates the vulnerability of Portuguese manufacturing. In spite of the development of shipbuilding, steel and petrochemicals, textiles remain the crucial industry and account for 30 per cent of exports. Should there be post-entry restrictions on such a vital sector, this would increase Portugal's deficit with the rest of the Community.

It is realized in Lisbon that Portugal will have to switch to better quality textiles because it cannot compete with South-east Asian producers, and also to medium and high technology, labour-intensive goods, for example, electronics. But despite the wider spread of industries now emerging, it will take years to transform this whole sector of the economy.

Government and Opposition supporters of entry emphasize that Portugal must not become a net contributor to the EEC. This would happen if the country were not given enough time to alter its pattern of food imports. Portugal is heavily dependent on purchases from outside the EEC, notably of North American wheat, and would therefore find itself financially penalized if it continued to rely so much on non-EEC food sources.

Lisbon has told Brussels that it wants transitional arrangements of from three years for some fiscal adjustments to 10 years for the Common Agricultural Policy. Portuguese food and wine production, unlike that of Spain, does not pose a threat to southern French growers.

But there are signs of nervousness about the parallel negotiations between the EEC and Spain. The objection in Lisbon is not about joining the Community on the same day as its more powerful neighbour. But there are fears lest any difficulties over Madrid's application, for example on *agriculture, should* delay Portuguese accession. It is pointed out that Lisbon applied to join four months before the Spaniards, and wants to be treated separately.

A further anxiety, expressed to me outside the Lisbon Government, was that such sectors as the developing Portuguese steel industry should not be affected by the running-down of capacity elsewhere in the Community.

The theme of the rejuvenating impact of membership recalls that of British advocates of the EEC a decade ago. "What we really need is organization. It is not a question of foreign investment so much as organization and modernization", one politician said. He argued that if European standards were applied to Portuguese crop production, agriculture would have to improve.

Statistics underline how much Portugal lags behind the rest of Europe. Per capita gross domestic product is more than $2,000. Productivity on the land and in industry is much lower than elsewhere, but so are wages. According to a recent analysis pay levels are less than one fifth of those in West Germany and below those in Spain and Greece.

Sharp regional differences are found within Portugal. Infant mortality rates in isolated parts of the north are much higher than the national average, which in turn is exceptionally bad by European standards. It is estimated that 30 per cent of the population is still illiterate. It will take much more than EEC aid to lift Portugal's health, education and communications to the standards prevailing in the rest of Europe.

But attitudes are changing. The shortcomings described above are being criticized by the Portuguese themselves. Psychologically, the days of a poor, proud, isolated nation are over. Freed from African entanglements, Portugal seems to need admission to the Community as an acceptance that it is fully European.

An estimated one million Portuguese citizens work in France and another 400,000 elsewhere in the EEC, mainly in West Germany. They have helped to make their relatives at home aware of the much higher living standards achieved abroad.

With so many Portuguese already working in the Community, and the existing levels of unemployment inside the EEC, it seems unlikely that *membership* would lead to any dramatic increase in emigration to the richer, northern economies.

Lisbon's concern during negotiations has been to ensure that Portuguese nationals would not be made to return home before accession. France has given a guarantee on this point.

It will seem strange if Portugal fails to join the EEC in view of the degree of coordination already achieved. The country has received *275m* units of account in *pre-accession* aid, and this is being used for roads, schools and hospitals. The gradual dismantling of industrial tariffs since a 1972 agreement with Brussels means that Portugal has increasingly been exposed to outside competition. Membership would not therefore mean a sudden commercial onslaught.

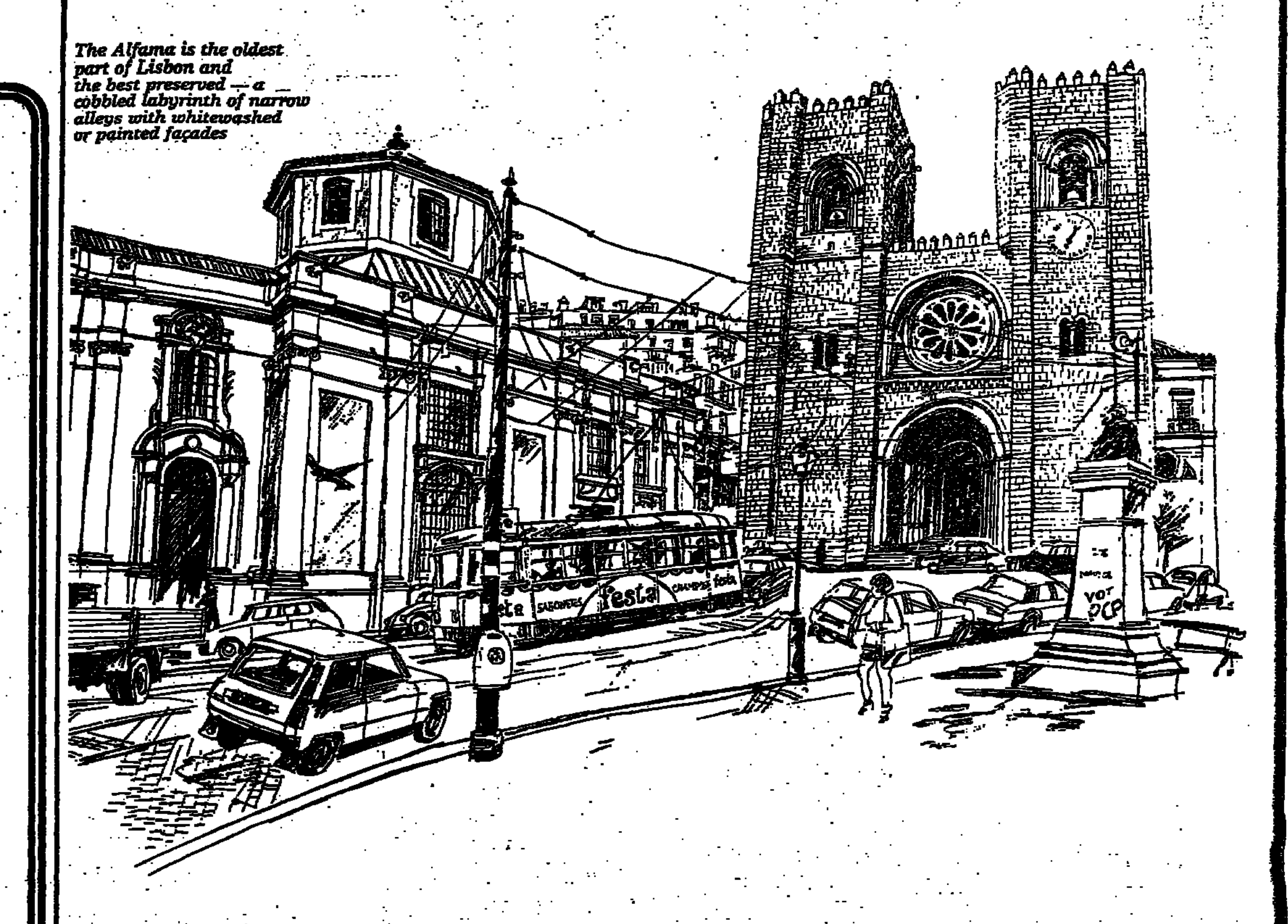
The pattern of foreign investment indicates that firms are looking for bigger markets than the 10 million Portuguese can provide.

While the Portuguese have found the United Kingdom less forthcoming than they had hoped over textiles, the two countries share common views on fishing rights. The preoccupation of the British and West Germans with reforming the Community is also appreciated in Lisbon, as is the fact that the French have long had electoral matters on their minds.

Possibly the Portuguese Socialist Party's description of the European option as irreversible will turn out to be correct. Perhaps the Democratic Alliance politician who put the emphasis on the EEC wanting Portugal inside as part of a strategy to secure democracy throughout Europe was right, and the country will not be faced with unacceptable economic conditions.

But as another government politician said: "If we fail, the Socialist Party fails. The only party to gain will be the Communist".

Denis Taylor



The Alfama is the oldest part of Lisbon and the best preserved — a cobbled labyrinth of narrow alleys with whitewashed or painted façades

Keeping up with Joneses in EEC will swell trade deficit

There is lively debate among top economists over Portugal's large and growing balance of payments deficit, a question likely to dominate the nation's economic situation for the next decade.

Financial experts predict that Portugal's unquenchable desire for economic development, to enable it to catch up with its future partners in the European Economic Community, will bring with it new record levels in the balance of payments deficit. It was an unprecedently high $1,500m deficit in 1977 which forced the Socialist Government to carry out a harsh International Monetary Fund (IMF) austerity programme in a successful attempt to control a near runaway situation.

Senhor Anibal Cavaco e Silva, a former Minister of Finance in the ruling Democratic Alliance coalition, gave warning recently that plans to boost the gross national product by 5 per cent a year over the next five years would inevitably mean a balance of payments deficit on the current account well in excess of $1,500m.

His predictions are confirmed by Senhor Jacinto Nunes, Governor of the Bank of Portugal (the central bank), who told a newspaper interviewer that a new round of talks with the IMF was under way. Professor Nunes said that preliminary negotiations had started for IMF credits to help to finance the sharply increasing balance of payments deficit.

Other sources said these credits could be as high as $1,000m over a three-year period. This is the first time that Portugal has applied to the IMF for aid under its new supplementary facility. A successful negotiation would be a useful endorsement of Portugal's creditworthiness in the international money markets.

Government economists backed by a recent World Bank study believe that with careful management and given the growth-oriented ends of the deficit, Portugal is capable of living with a high balance of payments deficit over the medium term without undue suffering.

Despite this official optimism both Senhor Nunes and Senhor Cavaco e Silva (technocratic central bank allies) are concerned about the growth now gripping Portugal. Development should not be striven for at any cost, they say. Unrestrained growth (5.6 per cent last year), easier credit and an uncontrolled pricing policy, are causes of grave concern, according to the two men.

They have called for a prices and incomes policy to avoid overheating the economy and give warning that the drive for growth and its accompanying effects on the balance of payments will make it very difficult, if not impossible, to hold inflation down to the target of 16 per cent level this year. The fight against inflation has been, and remains, a key plank in the Conservative Government's economic programme.

Another aspect worrying Senhor Cavaco e Silva is the high interest payments due to foreign lenders on the accumulated debt of the past four years, which, according to him will reach the $1,000m level by 1984.

The alarmist nature of these two important central bank economists is in stark contrast with the relative optimism reigning down the road in the Finance Ministry, where a young and dynamic team of technocrats talks confidently of both growth and development and controlling the current account deficit.

Earlier this year Senhor Joao Morais Leitao, the Finance Minister, unveiled his 1980 budget and proposals for the country's first five-year medium-term plan.

His main concern is to prepare the way for entry to the European Community scheduled for 1984, and the watchword of the plan, and indeed of government philosophy in general, is "development".

Portugal is economically the most backward of all Western European countries. In 1980 its per capita income was $2,020. A third of the population is illiterate. A disproportionate 30 per cent of its labour force is employed on the land but is nevertheless unable to produce enough of the nation's food requirements, 60 per cent of which is imported — a figure officials admit is deplorable for a fertile country.

In his budget the minister proposed a 5 per cent annual growth in the gross national product (compared with predicted zero growth in the OECD countries next year) and an 8 per cent increase annually in gross fixed capital formation, weighted in favour of private sector investments. (Through post-revolutionary nationalizations, the state controls the most vital 30 per cent of the economy, namely such sectors as banking, insurance, steel, cement, oil refining, transport and armament production.)

This emphasis on the private sector is in line with government philosophy to provide ample scope for private initiative and at the same time oblige the public sector to survive without increased government help.

"What we want is a European model for the Portuguese economy", one planner said, meaning a swing away from heavy state intervention and net reduction in government funding of the public sector.

But bold and challenging as the Government's medium-term plan is, it is conditioned by external factors beyond its control. Heavily dependent upon imported materials and machinery to produce its exports, Portugal will find its trade gap widening as it increases its purchase of such capital goods in the drive for growth.

A contracting world market, still in a severe recession, will make it very difficult for Portugal to expand its exports, which last year dropped to 8 per cent from a high of 23 per cent in 1979.

At the same time the country's two main sources of foreign exchange — tourism and remittances from emigrant workers abroad — are likely to be severely restrained by the continuing recession.

Tourism receipts reached a peak at $1,100m last year while emigrants sent back a record $2,200m, neither of which amount is expected to be exceeded this year.

However, underlying the Government's optimism and its decision to go for growth, is a basically sound financial foundation. At the end of last year all except 1 per cent of Portugal's gold reserves of 700 tonnes were free of pledges. And these, valued at $10,000m, together with about $4,000m of foreign currency reserves, form a solid basis for securing the credits necessary to ensure the Government's plans succeed.

Portugal has very little choice: there can be no standing still in the face of the EEC challenge. The country has got to develop, and get into debt to do so.

Jonathan Fairfax

Anxious eye turned towards Spain

The Portuguese tend to be very sensitive about the way the outside world brackets them with Spain, and emphasize the distinctiveness of their own customs and language. The Portuguese have traditionally looked beyond the peninsula to France for intellectual sustenance, although English has become the first foreign language of the new generation.

But there is no mistaking the degree of anxiety in Lisbon about events across the border.

Dr Mário Soares, the Socialist leader, said: "If a military regime were established in Spain, it would be a catastrophe. The whole of Europe would be threatened."

Not everyone would put it so apocalyptically, recalling that the Spanish Civil War "was the beginning of the World War". But in a fledgling democracy like Portugal, people are bound to lose confidence if the even more recent experiment in democracy next door should fail. One fear is that a coup in Spain would give ideas to extreme right wing elements in Portugal.

The opposite argument is also heard that their record shows there is much less cause for worrying about the Portuguese military and that Spanish democracy will probably weather the present assaults upon it.

Across the political spectrum there is keen interest in the election of M François Mitterrand as President of France. The Socialists are elated that the left has come to power without making common cause with the Communists. This is seen as eventually having immense implications for the southern European tier of Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece. Comfort is taken from the speed with which the French Socialists have gained electoral support.

The Government is still waiting to see how French policy will evolve. Lisbon will be particularly interested in any change of emphasis on the EEC, which Portugal is negotiating to join, and on Africa.

Closer relations are developing with the five former Portuguese territories in Africa: Mozambique, Angola, Guinea Bissau, the Cape Verde Islands and São Tomé and Principe.

"Our relations without exception are excellent", Senhor André Gonçalves Pereira, the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, told me recently in Lisbon.

"But we very seldom work together at the United Nations. We are trying to depoliticize our economic and cultural cooperation", he said. There were 800 Portuguese teachers now working in Angola, "but our purpose is not to interfere in Angola's internal affairs".

He emphasized the importance of the Portuguese language for working in the former territories and said that technicians were now going out to Africa to work. They often have African experience, but they are not drawn from among former settlers, the *retornados*, who have been successfully integrated in Portugal.

Given the ideological differences between Marxist governments like those in Angola and Mozambique and the right of centre administration of Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemão in Lisbon, it seems realistic for the Portuguese to concentrate on improving relations at a technical level. Nevertheless, developments like the visit to Portugal of Mr Joaquim Chissano three months ago imply that links will increase with the former African territories. This was the first high-level contact between the two states since Mozambique's independence.

Lisbon's relations with another Marxist state, Cuba, have been distinctly cool recently. In March, the Portuguese chargé d'affaires in Havana was publicly accused of having helped in the seizure of the Ecuadorean embassy the previous month, declared persona non grata and ordered out of the country.

Portugal then told the Cuban ambassador to leave Lisbon.

The Portuguese are seeking to expand their links with the Arab world. This makes sense in a country dependent on imports for more than 80 per cent of its energy needs.

Senhor Gonçalves Pereira said, however: "Our efforts are not only to get oil, but to increase relations, to sell products and have Portuguese companies working there."

He described relations with Britain as excellent. There were "no bilateral problems between us", he said.

Denis Taylor

Old wine and new opportunities keep a 600-year friendship thriving

British business, which dates back to the eighteenth century, remains alive and well in Portugal. While the *competition for exports to* Portugal by Britain's European Community associates, Germany and France, and the United States, is officially described as fierce, the United Kingdom is still its old ally's best customer for such Portuguese goods as tinned sardines, tomato paste, textiles, port wine and cork *products. Last year* that trade added up to £335.1m.

According to an official in the commercial section of the British *Embassy in Lisbon*, Britain is holding on to its share of a promising export market of 10 million people. That share, generally listed among the top five, amounted in 1980 to £389.85m, representing sales of lorries and other transport equipment, plastics, seed potatoes, chemicals, lubricating oils, and cattle and pigs for breeding.

"Although a lot of good will towards us is engendered by Britain's 600-year-old alliance with their country, the Portuguese, quite naturally, take a hard look at everything we have to offer", the official said.

"No preferential consideration is given to British goods just because they are British. Portuguese government people and business men insist on top quality at the best price for anything they buy, *from anywhere.*"

Evidence of the long-standing commercial partnership between the two countries is the British-*Portuguese* Chamber of Commerce in the capital. Established at the turn of the century, it is still thriving and its members include a number of the 4,500 British-born residents of Portugal.

The port wine trade, which plays an important part in Portugal's economy — fluctuating and fragile since the 1974 revolution — is studded with venerable British names such as Croft, Sandeman, Cockburn and Offley. The 800 Britons living in and around Oporto, centre of the trade, are the oldest and most *respected* foreign community in that misty, northern town that even boasts a cricket club. Some of the residents are *descendants* of British merchants who came to pick and choose the grape harvests of the rugged Douro valley after the signing of a 1703 trading agreement between England and Portugal.

Still known widely as "the Englishman's wine", port was a British discovery. The Douro wine often turned sour on its way to England so those early shippers began adding brandy to the casks to stop fermentation and to keep the *wine's fruity sweetness.*

Thus, glowing, robust port was born and became the "prince of wines" in which the loyal toast to the *throne* has been drunk for decades at banquets and in officers' messes. The Portuguese shippers continue to look to their British counterparts to help to maintain the unique quality of port wine, which Walpole, Pitt and Gladstone *in turn enjoyed.*

It was the British, too, who helped to establish the Portuguese cork trade last century when the Robinsons, the Rankins and the Reynolds became the "three Rs" of the business. The Robinson company in Porto Alegre is today owned by Portuguese, but the Rankin factory, which was set up in 1884, still exports cork bottle stoppers to customers all over the world. The Rey*nolds* company, founded earlier, in 1840, is now the Sociedade Nacional Corticeira. It manufactures a variety of cork products, from bulletin boards to beer mats, at its large factory at Barreire across the Tagus river from Lisbon. It has also been testing cork as an insulator in Portugal's solar energy programme.

Oxford-educated Roderick Reynolds, managing director of SNC, who speaks Portuguese as fluently as any of his workers, said: "Portugal accounts for 52 per cent of the world's cork trade. I'm proud that my family and I have helped to foster and expand it."

Down south in the "garden *province*" of the Algarve, whose abundant sunshine and sweeping Atlantic beaches attracted seven million *international visitors (led by* the Spaniards and the British) last year, big companies and wealthy trusts based in the United Kingdom are involved in the region's present building boom. This has been generated by ever-increasing demands on hotel and other accommodation by package tour operators and villa rental companies.

Revenues from mass tourism help to provide many social services in the Al*garve.*

A large removals and storage company established in England for over a *century* has begun business there. Its customers range from former colonial civil servants from Africa and India, who "can't stand the English climate" to younger, married couples who have left Britain to *start* bars or restaurants, market or landscape gardening businesses and other small concerns. In fact, half the British residents in Portugal live in the Algarve, giving rise to the wry Portuguese joke that England may have lost an empire but she has gained a province.

The interests of all the British in Portugal — residents, business visitors and holidaymakers alike — are looked after by the British consul and his small staff who *occupy* a *first-floor* suite of offices overlooking the harbour of bustling Portimao, the Algarve coast's halfway house.

The consul is a courteous, soft-spoken man with the air *and complexion of* an English gentleman farmer. He is, however, a distinguished Portuguese, Senhor José Manuel Teixeira Gomes Pearce de Azevedo, whose maternal grandfather was for 13 years, from 1910, Portugal's first republican ambassador to the Court of *St. James's.*

Senhor Azevedo, who was himself once a businessman in his father's shipping firm, warmly acknowledges Portugal's debt to Britain in various sectors of trade and development.

"I'm a man of two worlds", he chuckles, "and I support and encourage both of them."

Eric Robins



Taking a sample in the Sandeman wine lodge on the Vila Nova de Gaia, Oporto

Power and pragmatism

continued from page I

Portuguese democracy, declined to look so far ahead. He told me that his main objective was to win back the 10 per cent of voters who had defected from the Socialists since the peak of their popularity, and to concentrate on trying to do this in the local elections next year.

He saw his task as persuading voters who had switched to the right. His party's centre of gravity already *looks well* to the right compared with that of the British Labour Party. The Portuguese Socialists favour membership of the EEC, a mixed economy and a commitment to Nato. Portugal's geographical position means, however, that the party does not have to agonize over issues such as whether nuclear missiles should be stationed on the national territory.

The recent dispute inside the Socialist Party, resolved resoundingly in Dr. Soares's favour last month, was not a question of left versus right. *One group, including* a number of technocrats, wanted greater decentralization and a reduction in the powers of *Dr.* Soares, the Secretary-General. The Soares supporters claimed that their opponents wanted to control the party. But there was no suggestion that anyone other than Dr Soares should be leader.

Because a *two-thirds* parliamentary majority is required to amend the Constitution, the Government needs Socialist support for reform. Although there will inevitably be detailed bargaining before any agreement is reached, the Socialists are likely to be flexible about dismantling the revolutionary rhetoric enshrined in the document.

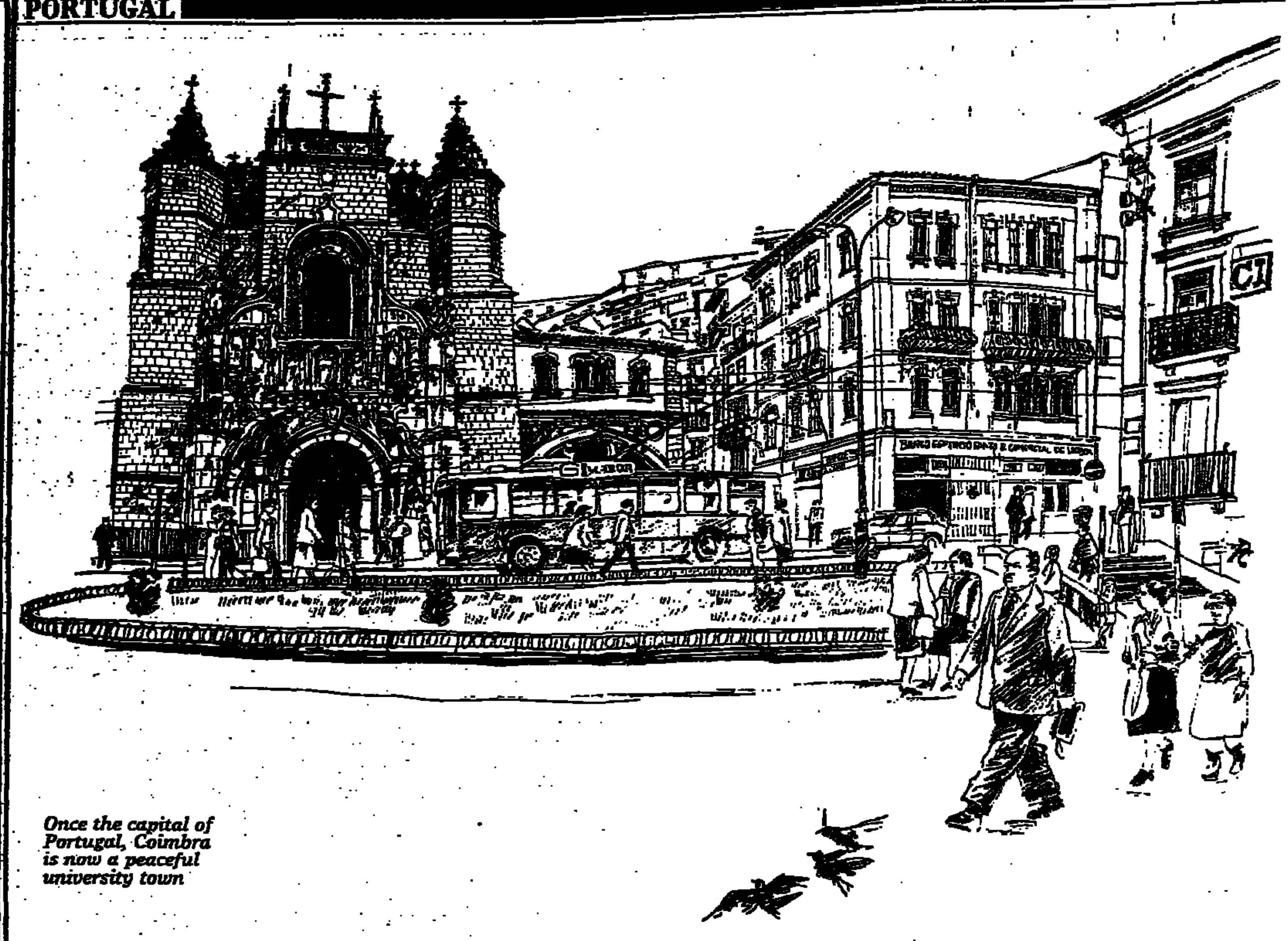
A clean sign that the post-revolutionary era is entering a *new phase* is *the desire* across party lines to abolish the Council of the Revolution, and the council's own willingness to be wound up.

The council, which includes the President, the Chief of the General Staff and service chiefs, can recommend to the President that he dissolves Parliament, dismisses or appoints a Prime Minister and declares a state of emergency in the case of a foreign attack or threat or of an internal threat to the democratic order. The Revolutionary *Council* can also make laws "concerning the organization, fuctioning and discipline of the Armed Forces".

For the first time since that event, a civilian government faces the prospect of *having the Armed Forces* under its control. The exhilarating days when soldiers led the revolt against the old order, their rifles decorated with carnations, already seem part of history.

Denis Taylor





Once the capital of Portugal, Coimbra is now a peaceful university town

Modified trading patterns offer challenge to exporters

For 600 years Portugal and Britain have been linked by an alliance of friendship and cooperation, the fruits of which can be seen in the important trade links maintained by the two countries. Portugal has long been the United Kingdom's chief overall trading partner, selling more to Britain than to any other country and figuring last year as twenty-fifth in the United Kingdom's export table.

Department of Trade statistics show that in 1980 British exports to Portugal were worth £390m or 9 per cent of Portugal's total imports, meaning that per capita the country absorbed more British products than Spain, Poland, Greece, Austria, Israel or Brazil.

In turn, last year Portugal sold 15 per cent of its total exports to the United Kingdom. The next biggest customer was West Germany (13.6 per cent) and France (10.4 per cent). West Germany since the mid-1960s has been Portugal's biggest supplier, capturing 11.45 per cent of Portugal's total import market in 1980, while the United Kingdom figured in third place, behind the United States, with 8.8 per cent of the market. This contrasts with the position between the two world wars when Britain absorbed 70 per cent of all Portuguese exports and sold to it 25 per cent of its total import requirement.

The change, according to British officials in Lisbon, was the inevitable result of Portugal's diversification of trade. The British Government uses traditional channels such as trade fairs, visits, commercial delegations and seminars to attract the Portuguese market and expand sales of British goods. The Manchester and Leeds chambers of commerce are to visit Portugal this year, and last month the City of London held its first seminar in Portugal on services available in the city.

The indications are that as Portugal prepares to enter the European Community its trading patterns are being modified yet again, and now, instead of direct capital goods imports to aid its manufacturing industry, it is more interested in the kinds of imports which imply technology transfers.

Thus the Government is encouraging joint ventures, collaborative investments, manufacturing under licence and transfers of export knowledge. These avenues represent new challenges to British and other concerns that would like to trade with Portugal in the next decade.

Britain is fifth in Portugal's list of foreign investment, but according to Mr Roger Hart, British commercial attaché in Lisbon, there could be a good deal more investment by United Kingdom companies, for apart from the good will Portugal has for Britain, there is much British technology that could be sold in joint ventures.

The Portuguese are concentrating on developing their electronics industry, which they believe is ready for launching once Portugal joins the European Community. In this sector there is a lot of scope for transfers of skills and manufacturing processes.

Machine tools and textile machinery are other areas of interest to Portugal. The market is open for anyone interested in moving into the marine equipment industry. Portuguese shipbuilding is slowly expanding, especially in view of the need to renew and modernize its antiquated merchant navy. The Government's policy is to give the bulk of this work to local shipyards. These are interested in using locally produced marine kits to outfit the new fleet, but a national industry is almost non-existent and joint ventures are being studied as one solution to the problem.

Britain's main exports to Portugal are transport equipment — buses, parts for buses, heavy trucks and kits for BL, General Motors and Ford cars assembled there. Next is heavy machinery, with chemical products third.

Portugal's chief exports to Britain are textiles and clothing, followed by wood and cork, beverages — mainly wine and port wine — and footwear. In 1980, the balance of trade showed a £55m credit for Britain. A year earlier the balance had been £30.6m in Portugal's favour.

In recent months British firms have landed some significant contracts in Portugal, the biggest being a £20m deal to build a pulp and paper mill at Figueira de Foz in the north. Another large contract was to build the country's biggest grain terminal at Trafaria, across the estuary from Lisbon, worth £17m to Britain. Rolls-Royce has also won a contract to supply engines for the five Lockheed Tristar long-range aircraft recently ordered by the national airline, TAP-Air Portugal.

The only shadow cast over Anglo-Portuguese trading relations in recent months has been the argument over rising Portuguese textile exports to Britain, whose own industry is in a parlous state. Textiles represent a vital 30 per cent of the country's total exports and Portugal is insisting that there be no restrictions on these exports once the country is integrated into the EEC. Both France and Britain have raised obstacles to this proposal and discussion on the important EEC customs and excise dossier tabled by Portugal during negotiations in Brussels late last month, is deadlocked.

With Britain presiding over the EEC Commission for the next six months, Lisbon is apprehensive about the whole question.

Jonathan Fairfax

Foreign investors like what they see

Foreign investment is steadily flowing back into Portugal after the period of uncertainty which followed the 1974 revolution.

Businessmen have been encouraged by the stability of Portugal's young democracy and by the prospect of it joining the European Economic Community (EEC) in the mid-1980s.

After experiencing 12 governments in four years, Portugal is now ruled by a centre-right coalition with a healthy parliamentary majority and a four-year period of office ahead.

Foreign investment, measured in terms of capital inflow, totalled 6,300m escudos (£50.4m) last year and was 90 per cent up on 1979, according to the Foreign Investment Institute.

The institute licenses all foreign investment in Portugal in accordance with criteria laid down by the Government. Priority is given to manufacturing, mining and fishing. "The foreign investment outlook for 1981 is one of sustained growth", Senhor Francisco Lopo de Carvalho, one of the institute's directors, said.

Two major projects launched last year typify the kind of investment the country is looking for to equip Western Europe's most backward economy with a sound industrial base. Renault started a £240m investment programme to build a new vehicle assembly plant and a car engine factory in Portugal.

According to contract requirements, up to 80 per cent of components will be manufactured locally and a large slice of production is destined for export. The need to establish a local components industry is leading many of Renault's traditional suppliers also to invest in Portugal.

DBA, a French subsidiary of the American Bendix Corporation, is to sign a £4m contract next month to manufacture brake systems at Abrantes in central Portugal. Ten per cent of its production will supply local assembly lines and the rest will be exported.

The Government hopes that investments such as Renault's will lay the base for establishing an advanced car industry in Portugal, taking advantage of the country's abundant skilled and cheap labour and ready access to European markets.

General Motors established two components plants in Portugal last year and the Government is hoping that Ford will choose Portugal as the site for a new £500m European factory.

Another notable foreign investment project launched last year was the creation of Somincor, a company 51 per cent owned by the Portuguese state and 49 per cent by French interests, to mine Europe's richest deposits of pyrites in southern Portugal.

The Somincor mine, with an £18.4m input of foreign capital, will enter production in 1985, enabling Portugal to replace present imports of copper, zinc and lead and lay the base for a future metallurgical industry.

Multinational companies are suddenly discovering Portugal's mineral wealth, which also includes vast reserves of iron ore and sizable deposits of wolfram, tin and uranium.

Rio Tinto Zinc, BP, Shell and Belgium's Societe Générale have recently joined the rush to take out exploration rights. Mining accounted for 27 per cent of foreign investment last year after receiving not a cent in 1979.

Two thirds of foreign investment in Portugal comes from Western Europe and the United States, with France, Switzerland (through multinational holding companies) and the United States being last year's leading investors.

The shadow of impending nationalization no longer hangs over Portuguese industry as during the turbulent years after the 1974 revolution and legislation is now before Parliament to allow the reopening of private banks. All Portuguese banks, except three foreign-owned ones, were nationalized in 1975.

European businessmen are talking of a new confidence in Portugal and one American official in Lisbon commented: "There appear to be more American companies sniffing round the bush than there were a year ago".

Unions are fairly docile and absenteeism rates of 10 to 15 per cent are improving. Seventy per cent of foreign investment in Portugal last year was channelled into the creation of new companies and into projects with a majority stake of foreign capital.

Portugal plans to join the EEC in 1984 and businessmen emphasize that unlimited future access to the EEC for Portuguese exports is a decisive factor in favour of investment.

Nevertheless, the Government is determined to maintain controls on foreign investment for as long as possible to prevent multinationals from snapping up ownership of the juiciest sectors of the economy while contributing little to national development.

Portugal is asking the EEC for a five-year transition period to retain control of capital movements in and out of the country after it formally enters the Community.

Michael Grant Reddish

Workers subordinate demands to country's interest

Portuguese workers earned a high reputation for militancy during the 1974 revolution and its aftermath, but present trends show that, at least since the Communist Party lost influence in government in 1975, the trade union movement has responded to pleas to subordinate its demands to the national interest.

The country's 3,700,000 workers are organized into two main trade union federations — the Communist-led CGTO/Intersindical, which claims 1,500,000 members, and the UGT (General Union of Workers), which claims 178,000 members and is backed by the Socialist and Social Democrat Parties.

The UGT was founded in 1978 at the initiative of the Socialists to contest Intersindical's monopoly of trade union organization and provide an anti-Communist alternative. It has not met with the results it hoped for, recruiting *slowly* from predominantly white-collar workers. Unionists of all political shades favour Intersindical for effective action.

Industrial relations in Portugal from both labour and management viewpoints reflect the relative youth of trade union traditions. The right to organize was banned for most of this century by the Salazar dictatorship, which also retarded industrial development until the 1960s. "These factors are important", a labour attaché from a Western embassy claimed. "During 50 years of Salazarism, management was accustomed to telling people what to do rather than consulting them. It is difficult now for the older generation of managers to change, especially when they are often subject to abrasive confrontations from the workers."

The right to strike was first won in Portugal in 1910, after the monarchy was overthrown in favour of a republic. According to A. H. Oliveira Marques, the historian, there were "only some 100,000 real proletarians in Portugal" at this time. Unlike its modern counterpart, the CGT federation formed in 1919 was anti-Soviet, allied to the anarchist Workers' International Association.

After the Republic gave way to dictatorship in 1926, strikes were banned and unions established on Mussolini's corporatist model. For 37 years, free trade union activity was ruthlessly suppressed. *When Dr Salazar* died, his more liberal successor, Marcelo Caetano, allowed limited trade union activity, leading to the formation of the CGTO/Intersindical in 1970, crowning years of clandestine activity led by the Communist Party.

With the 1974 revolution, Intersindical established itself as Portugal's sole trade union bureau, drawing on the prestige of its illegal struggle. In the tumultuous days of 1974 and 1975, it occupied factories and seized land in order to back Communist Party demands for a greater share in government, and thus provided a serious problem for the majority Socialist Party, which was led by lawyers and doctors and lacked an industrial base.

Two factors have modified Intersindical's power since the revolution — the Communist Party's fall from office in November 1975 when General Ramalho Eanes and his "group of nine" military officers took power, and the Socialists' decision in 1978 to set up the rival UGT.

The former led to a change of tactics by the Communist Party, which found new value in parliamentary tactics and accordingly exercised *greater discipline over* its industrial wing, a strategy tempered, too, by the challenge of the UGT.

The potential power of the Communist Party to dictate to government through its industrial strength has been an underlying theme of political discussion since 1975, but is largely illusory. The lack of a long trade-union tradition has limited the ability of Intersindical to call political strikes — there is no tradition of strike funds, for example, and its over-centralized structure has undermined shop steward initiatives (the most flamboyant factory and land seizures of 1974 and 1975 were unauthorized). Successive Governments have been able to break strikes with an ease unknown in neighbouring European countries, by use of the "civil requisition" which declares strikes in essential sectors illegal and subjects strikers to court action.

Moreover, after the revolutionary dust had settled, Portuguese workers found that in the pursuit of utopian goals their wages and conditions had suffered. In 1979 real wages were back to 1973 levels. Today the national minimum is £7 a week, giving unionists little scope *to sustain long strikes. This* largely accounts for the success of the conservative Democratic Alliance Government, elected in 1979, in dismantling agricultural collectives in the radical Alentejo region against opposition from rural workers' unions.

This is not to say that the workforce in post-revolutionary Portugal is docile, as their continuing loyalty to the militant Intersindical rather than UGT shows. Foreign investors, as local managers, are constantly frustrated by tough controls on the right to hire and fire, fiercely defended by the unions. These are often circumvented by hiring on short-term contracts and the present Government intends to introduce a labour law which will extend employers' rights.

Although the power of the political strike is generally over-estimated, Intersindical has adapted its tactics to prevailing conditions by calling strikes of small groups of key workers in sensitive areas.

The civil service has also become a new focus for militant union action. With limited chances for employment in Portugal's small industrial sector, graduates must seek work in a Civil Service where their talents are *underpaid* and their aspirations frustrated by nineteenth-century bureaucratic practices.

The 1974 revolution introduced procedures for regular consultation between government and labour leaders, but there are inevitable breakdowns, reflecting the newness of the experiment. This happened in April when Senhor Eusebio Marques de Carvalho, the Administrative Reform Minister, who resigned on May 31, caused outrage in the labour movement on the eve of a national civil service strike. He appeared on television to make sweeping accusations of irresponsibility and malingering by civil servants. The dispute was inflamed to a point where calm could be restored only by some hasty footwork on the part of the Government.

Jill Carlton

The suspension bridge across the Tagus was opened in August 1966. To mark the revolution in 1974 its name was changed to Ponte 25 de Abril.

State banks to increase their capital

After the 1974 revolution, Portugal was turned into Europe's political laboratory. Seven years later, those more interested in experiments of an economic kind should turn their eyes back to Portugal, where a revolution is about to overtake the financial markets.

By the end of this year, according to Senhor Joao Morais Leitao, the Finance Minister, every company in which the state has a stake will have shares traded on the stock exchange. The Government is also working on fiscal incentives to make it worth while for privately owned companies to go public in another effort to bring the long-dormant Lisbon and Oporto stock exchanges back to life.

In the next six months, Senhor Leitao promises, the main public sector companies such as the National Steel Mill, the telephone company and the huge chemical firm, Quimigal, will have issued bonds worth 70,000m escudos (nearly £600m). As the first bond issues since the revelution by the Banco do Fomento Nacional and the electricity company (EDP) earlier this year were vastly over-subscribed, the Government is placing great hopes on this new device to mop up excess liquidity.

In May, one of the main nationalized banks, the *Banco Espirito Santo e Comercial de Lisboa*, almost quadrupled its working capital to 4,000m escudos (nearly £30m). It was a measure that had been greatly overdue and the other state-owned commercial banks, long criticized for being under-capitalized and for having too high a gearing ratio, are expected to follow suit soon.

Portugal's entire banking legislation, dating back to an era when the board of one bank was still arguing that there was no point in acquiring computers to replace cheap and plentiful clerks, is being brought up to date to adapt it to the requirements of the European Economic Community. But most important of all, the Government is pressing ahead with plans to throw banking and insurance open to private investment for the first time since the great wave of nationalizations of 1975.

The Government earlier this year licensed an investment company, formed by 83 leading private firms, including the country's leading wine and textile exporters, and this will act as the nucleus of a wholesale bank once the law is changed.

Two of the great business families which dominated Portugal before the revolution, the Melos and the Espirito Santos, are also setting up their own investment companies that will put them back in the banking business with the help of the compensation they are finally to be paid for their nationalized empires.

But it was the revolution which put an end to the traditonal mattress economy of the Portuguese. A cycle of high inflation, whose beginning coincided with the fall of the dictatorship, forced the Portuguese to drag their savings from their hiding places under the bed and deposit their money with the banks instead.

The trouble is, according to the Minister of Finance, that there is now far too much on term deposit with the nationalized banking system and that the bureaucracy-plagued banks are not capable of channelling this money where the economy needs it. A punitive tax on interest earned on deposit accounts is being increased to 18 per cent to nudge the Portuguese into changing their habits.

More and more foreign banks are opening representative offices in Portugal, ready to bid for lucrative corporate business once their international clients discover the advantages of investing there.

The Bank of Portugal is creating shorter-term treasury papers to make more flexible monetary instruments available to the banks. Leasing and factoring are suddenly fashionable words.

The Portuguese are, in fact, beginning from scratch after a political revolution that drew some very old-fashioned dust covers over their financial system.

This is the profile the Minister of Finance drew of what he called Portugal's small, inefficient and obsolete financial system: "Credit for farming and housing is insufficient because there are no specialized institutions to handle the kind of finance that is needed. Credit for investment is also inadequate and the truth is that most of Portugal's productive investment is financed by dangerously short-term domestic or foreign loans. Insurance plays only a small role and Portuguese insurance companies are losing out to foreign ones."

Opening a recent parliamentary debate on allowing private banks to return, Senhor Leitao said: "Enclosed within a state monopoly, those who work in the banking and insurance sectors feel trapped in a rigid system bordering on the Civil Service in which merit receives every day less recognition, and where corruption is beginning to rear its head while productivity declines all the time."

The warning to unimaginative managers of the nationalized banks could not be clearer. The Government is convinced that healthy competition is the best way to make the state-owned banks become more efficient. And the three existing foreign-owned private banks, Banco do Brasil, Bolsa and Credit Franco-Portugais, the only ones which escaped nationalization, are really far too small to offer the kind of competition that is needed.

Portugal's nationalized banks are busy opening new branches both at home and abroad, but are still themselves too small and weak. Although bank mergers are notoriously difficult in Portugal a few will be needed before the country can boast a really European-sized bank and there have been recent hints that at least part of one or two of the smaller ones, such as the Banco Borges e Irmao or the Banco Fonsecas e Burnay, may be sold.

The Government also intends to draw up tight regulations imposing steep minimum equity requirements on the new banks and the Finance Minister promised legislation to prevent what he described as "any undesirable promiscuity between banks, industry and agriculture".

The new banking rules, the mergers, anti-trust legislation, the revival of the stock exchange, quite apart from the creation of new banks, will all require a great deal of time.

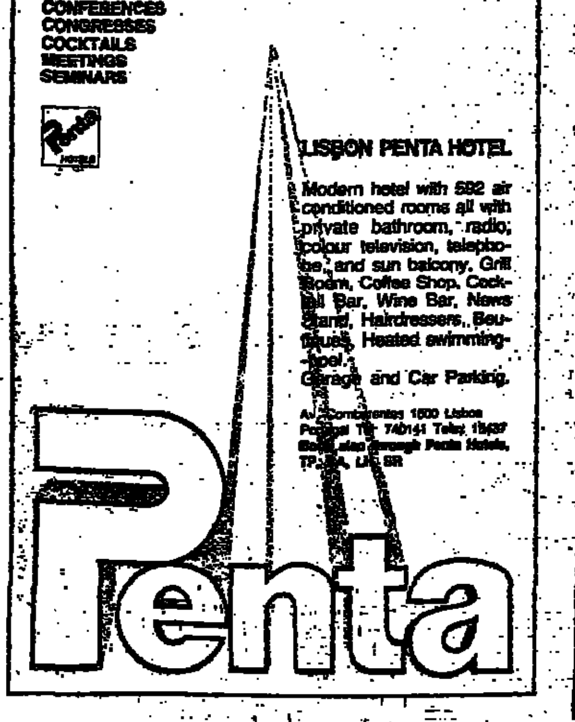
Setting utterly unrealistic programmes has been the hallmark of all Portuguese governments since the revolution. This one has the advantage of having a longer life expectancy than any of its predecessors because the next general elections are not due until 1984 and it has a comfortable Parliamentary majority.

But the list of all the tasks that this Government must deal with, to modernize Europe's most backward economy in time for Portugal's planned entry into the EEC in 1984 is formidable.

The most complicated and politically sensitive of these tasks is, probably, allowing *the return of private banks* and, although credit must be given for this Government's effort, it may be biting off more than it can chew.

Anthony Charles







The pursuit of quality tourism pays off



A common sight on Portugal's country roads: an ox cart seen between Lisbon and Tomar

Portuguese tourism arrived at a crossroad two years ago and rightly, it has proved, did not change direction.

By carrying straight on in pursuit of the quality market, tourism has recovered from the slump that followed the 1974 change of political direction and again accounts for about 5 per cent of Portugal's gross national income.

The decision to concentrate on quality rather than mass tourism was not difficult to make. Portugal is a small country and could not cope with a great influx of tourists. In any case the experience of neighbouring Spain with its uncontrolled hotel development was suitably chastening.

Planning applications are vetted rigorously, and, although incentives for overseas hotel developers to build in Portugal are attractive, and likely to be further improved by the end of this year, the Government is anxious that standards should be high and that Portugal's reputation as a tourist centre remain untarnished by inadequate or unfinished hotels.

Tour operators in Portugal have found that people who have never been there are inclined to assume that it is exactly like Spain, and for this reason they have concentrated their marketing activities on highlighting the contrast between the two countries.

One result has been that Portugal is now the favourite holiday area for the Spanish themselves. The abolition of passport controls between the two countries has been the main reason, but the Spanish have found Portuguese hospitality, food and drink as much to their taste as the British have done for years. In 1976 just over a million Spanish holidaymakers crossed the border; last year five million came.

This marketing approach has also resulted in the country's sporting facilities being publicized, and British sports clubs will soon be receiving details of a new programme of activity holidays aimed at groups rather than individuals.

The establishment of a sports holiday complex at Vale do Lobo on the Algarve with the tennis courts and teaching organized by Britain's Wimbledon star Roger Taylor has been so successful that more are being considered.

To capitalize on the country's sporting facilities the Portuguese National Tourist Office in London has relaunched its "Sportugal" campaign. Market research has shown that there is an estimated £1,000m worth of tourist business available in the sports-related market.

Water sports of all types are available at most coastal resorts, golf courses are plentiful, interesting and uncrowded, and facilities for most other sports are available through hotels and local clubs. Equipment can often be hired locally, although it pays to arrange this as far in advance as possible.

The promotion of sporting holidays and marketing campaigns aimed at the conference market brought in more overseas earnings without adding massively to the numbers of tourists, for it is the unspoilt nature of the country which has always been Portugal's main asset, particularly as far as the British are concerned.

The links between Britain and Portugal are as strong as ever, despite several unfortunate incidents during the fervour of the 1974 revolution when British landowners in the Alentejo had their property confiscated.

Realism has been restored, with the Portuguese adopting the attitude that as long as it is for the good of the country it is immaterial if local businesses and property are foreign-owned, and the Foreign Investment Code has been seen as working to the advantage of both investor and the nation.

Much of the income from the code and from tourism is being ploughed back into the industry and basic services have been improved to speed up internal communications and to take best advantage of more modern airport facilities and better services by the national airline, TAP-Air Portugal.

So far much of the inward investment has come from Holland, Scandinavia and West Germany, but tourist authorities hope British hotel groups will soon take advantage of the strength of sterling against the escudo — the exchange rate has almost doubled in sterling's favour in five years — and the lack of British exchange controls.

The exchange rate makes Portugal a particularly attractive destination for the British, especially if the Portuguese preoccupation with relaxed quality holidays is carried to its logical conclusion and a fly-drive package is booked. Since there is now no direct United Kingdom-Portugal ferry service and the drive through northern Spain to the border at Vilar Formoso is worth a touring holiday in its own right it makes sense to fly from Manchester or London to Lisbon or from London to Oporto and pick up a hire car at the airport.

Then it is only a matter of selecting a route along the coast or inland to one of the many pousadas which participate in the scheme — although flexibility is the keynote and accommodation can be arranged anywhere available.

The pousadas are scattered throughout the country, often off the beaten track, and many are castles or monasteries which have been modernized to standards set by the Government. Prices range from £10 to £17 a night for bed and breakfast for a couple sharing a room, with stops often limited to four nights in the high season.

A distinct advantage of this type of holiday is that it makes more accessible the north of the country, the Minho, perhaps Portugal's most beautiful and most interesting region. By car, narrow roads can be explored alongside tumbling trout-filled mountain streams, sandy beaches discovered, local food and wine enjoyed, and a visit to the port-producing Douro valley anticipated.

It is not lack of imagination which leads every tourist guide book to suggest a trip to the port lodges. It is simply that a welcome awaits which makes a perfect end to a holiday, or sets the tone at the start of what should be a memorable trip.

David Young

Symbolic dart replaces the sword

A Portuguese matador is no glamorous star of the bullring, but merely a humble slaughterer in an abattoir. And while *corridas* are as popular in Portugal as in neighbouring Spain, it is illegal to kill the bull in the arena. Apart from the fact that the Portuguese regard Spanish bullfights as barbaric, these are not the only fundamental differences between the two Iberian spectacles.

During the Portuguese bullfighting season from Easter to October, crowds of nationals and visitors alike flock to the rings in cities and towns to watch fierce bulls being wrestled to the sand by teams of daring, unarmed volunteers and historically costumed *cavaleiros*, pitting their thoroughbred mounts against the bull in superb displays of horsemanship.

Then comes the daredevil, swaggering *espada* who has all the courage, finery and cloak science of his Spanish counterpart, the matador, but at "the moment of truth" throws his slender, ornamental sword to the ground and walks slowly away from the slavering animal. The *coup de grâce* is purely symbolic, with a dart implanted in the bull's neck at the point where a sword would enter, and an *espada* who, taunted by the crowd, once ignored the ban, was sent to prison.

As if these shows — a combination of classic horse-riding and madcap buffoonery that recalls the circus ring — and the ballet-style displays of the bullfighter were not enough to excite the patrons, the Portuguese, now and then, put on an *antiga*. This traditional *corrida* harks back to the days of knights jousting before royalty.

According to Portuguese history books and other records, the knights would enter the arena with their lances, or harpoons, a string of servants and retainers, various weapons and "enamelled blazonries". In later years, these sporting aristocrats rode into the ring in gold-gilt state coaches accompanied by kettle drummers on horses, bagpipers, halberdiers, standard-bearers and postilions.

This was the nobleman's expression of rank and virility that is recaptured today in the *antiga* when *cavaleiros* of the landed gentry, in golden coaches drawn by plumed white horses, take the place of the medieval knights.

Up to the middle of the eighteenth century, bullfighting was fought under the same rules as in Spain and the bull was put to death by the sword in the ring. Then came a tragedy. A Portuguese count was gored to death in the arena before the eyes of the entire court. By some quirk of reasoning or compassion, the reigning king decreed that from then on the fighting bulls would leave the ring alive (nowadays ending up as joints and steaks in the butchers), but had to have the tips of their horns sheathed in leather.

Such is the historic pattern of Portuguese bullfighting in the Space Age. Resplendent in a gold-embroidered coat of silk or velvet, a plumed tricorn hat and shining knee-boots with heavy, box-like stirrups and silver, spurs, the *cavaleiro* riding a fearless, caparisoned stallion enters the bullring to the fanfare of a post-horn.

With provocative, mincing steps, the unprotected horse edges close to the waiting bull as its rider cries *"Eh, touro, touro"* ("Hey, bull, come on bull"). The beast soon reacts to the challenge and charges headlong "like a black thunderbolt", as one Portuguese writer puts it, at the horse and rider. . . . A flick of the reins, and the horse side-steps and escapes the tossing horns in a series of elegant dressage that dates back to the Napoleonic wars and, like the men who drag down the bull for sport, is seen only in the Portuguese ring.

Swiftly, the *cavaleiro* plants a beribboned dart like a Spanish *banderilla* in the bull's shoulder. Always in perfect harmony, the *cavaleiro* and his mount manoeuvre to within inches of the rampaging bull after galloping around the ring. Barb after barb is lodged and the crowd goes wild as the *cavaleiro* — still wearing, remarkably, his three-cornered hat — leans down to pat the bull's head.

His quota of darts having been planted, the *cavaleiro*, as popular as any film idol, leaves the arena and the enraged bull to the wrestlers. Known as *forcados*, they wear "nightcaps", mottled waistcoats, leggings and scarlet ties and might be bank clerks, young doctors, architects and so on anxious to display their *macho*.

Imitating the youthful warriors of Minoan Crete millennia ago, the leader of a line of eight *forcados* strides towards the glowering bull, shouting insults and gesturing wildly. When the man is only a few feet away, the bull charges, and the clash is a brutal one. The *forcado* is swept off his feet like a doll.

As he clutches the horns, and is worried like a rat in the grip of a terrier, his companions dash forward and by sheer weight of numbers, with one man clinging to the tail, force the beast to its knees.

What happens if their hazardous, almost foolhardy, technique fails? Quite simply, the *forcados* are tossed around like autumn leaves or trampled underfoot. I was told by the bullfight critics of a leading Portuguese daily that there are even one or two — rarely seen — women *forcados*. Every act that goes to make up the Portuguese bullfight earns its applause and trophies of flowers, hats and other tributes tossed to the performers.

Like the Spanish matador, a good and particularly brave *espada* is a great crowd-pleaser. One I watched in the great Lisbon bullring recently, António Portugal, was as handsome and agile as any of the breed. In his peacock's costume, he stood bare-headed on tiptoe with a barb held high in each hand and awaited the onrush of the bull. With grace and split-second precision, he leaned back from the flailing horns and, to a thunderclap of cheers, embedded both darts in the bull's flesh. After repeating this display, he hobbled close to the bull on his knees and slowly, contemptuously, turned his back on it.

Antonio having mimed the death-thrust of the sword, a dozen steers and their herdsmen wearing the red and green national colours entered the ring to lead the bull back to its pen under the stands.

All other aspects apart, the Portuguese claim that their form of bullfighting is more sporting than elsewhere. And they refuse to see a contest of intelligence versus instinct in a fight between a man and a bull as a symbol of evil to the ancients.

"For us", said a *cavaleiro* from the bull-breeding region of Santarém, "the bullfight is a display of elegance, artistry and, yes, bravado in which the bull is merely an instrument".

John Fawcett



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MR REAGAN'S MONETARISM

American rates of interest are too high. They need to be lowered to secure greater stability in currency values and higher levels of international economic activity. This can be achieved in the United States without unleashing new fears of high American inflation ahead if the authorities in Washington adopt a still stronger anti-inflation fiscal policy. This necessary course demands now that President Reagan postpone or substantially qualify his election campaign promise sharply to reduce taxes in the near future.

Interest rates in the high teens are attracting foreign capital to the dollar and depressing European currencies, and this is immediately increasing European import prices and so promoting more inflation. To counter this damaging development the European central banks, including the Bank of England, could increase their own interest rates to bring them more into line with United States levels, so stabilizing currency rates. But that would inevitably deepen the current recession. The avoidance of still greater unemployment in Europe and of renewed inflationary pressures is best secured by American action to reduce interest rates there, rather than by European action to increase rates to match present levels in the United States.

The Federal Reserve Board in Washington has displayed determination to restrain the growth of the money supply in the name of combating double-digit inflation, but public and private sector demands for money in America have been great. As these have clashed with the central bank's firm stance, so interest rates have soared. It would be folly now for the Federal Reserve to allow faster money supply growth in order to bring interest rates down. Such a move would undermine the stern anti-inflation efforts of the recent past and spread alarm in financial markets about the prospects of much higher inflation ahead. Indeed it has been partly the fear that the central bank will lose its nerve and open the money supply spigot that has made many people in the United States rush to borrow money now, fearing that higher inflation lies ahead.

It is urgent now that the American authorities act to strengthen public expectations of lower inflation so curbing the speculative demands for money that have in part been pushing interest rates higher. Rates have also moved ahead, of course, because of the stronger than expected level of economic growth that has been seen in America in the first third of this year and, most significantly, because of large-scale public sector borrowing.

Interest rate pressures would subside and hopes of lower inflation ahead would be raised if public sector borrowing fell. Wall Street has been bluntly telling the White House that adoption of a tighter fiscal policy is necessary and European leaders have made no secret of holding the same view in their meetings with Americans. West Germany's Chancellor, Herr Helmut Schmidt, made this very point on a recent visit to the White House.

President Reagan has secured a quite remarkable victory in the Congress by winning approval of a public spending programme that cuts deeply into almost every non-defence sector. These spending cuts would secure a balanced budget in the United States if they were not offset by the President's planned tax cuts aiming at a decline in income taxes of approximately 25 per cent over the next three years. Large tax cuts now, despite the unprecedented spending cuts, will mean that the Federal Government's budget deficit in the next fiscal year, starting on October 1, is at least 40,000 million dollars, after a deficit in the current fiscal year of at least 55,000 million dollars.

The President holds to the tax cuts to show he is keeping his campaign pledge, to respond to his most ardent supporters who have long declared that middle- and upper-income tax payers in particular are grossly overtaxed, and to boost investment. Some of the President's economic advisers believe the tax cuts will so stimulate investment and real economic growth that government tax revenues will rapidly rise. This latter theory is unproven and the risk of acting on it is too great at a time when inflation is high, when inflationary expectations are high, and when the budget deficit is large. This approach ought to be tested at a time of greater economic stability.

If President Reagan were now to announce a delay in cutting taxes or make more selective cuts the effect on interest rates, indeed on general confidence, would be swift. There would then be the prospect of lower public borrowing with a balanced budget, which is bound to raise hopes of greater price stability ahead. There would be less speculative borrowing of money, so reducing money market pressures and bringing about a lowering of United States interest rates without the central bank having to make the slightest change in its anti-inflation money policy. Such an approach would probably bring about greater currency market stability also, and so ease to some degree the problems besetting nations such as Britain which have economic difficulties enough of their own making.

NOT THE ONLY WAY TO MEET A THREAT

By attacking Iraq's nuclear installation before it could be used to manufacture a nuclear weapon for use against them, the Israelis have rudely forced on the attention of the world an issue it can no longer ignore. The genie of nuclear proliferation is out of the bottle. To build a nuclear reactor for peaceful purposes and to manufacture an atomic device are separate activities. But the one can all too easily lead to the other, provided the country concerned is minded to engage in a nuclear weapons programme by disguising certain technical processes and evading existing international controls.

The list of those countries which have acquired sufficient expertise and experience to do this if they wish is a long one, and is growing. Most alarming of all, there is a tendency for hostile neighbours to compete to acquire the necessary technology and materials. Israel is far from being the only country which feels itself to be menaced by surrounding powers with aggressive intentions. The Israeli raid on the Baghdad nuclear plant is presented by Jerusalem as a matter of life and death, and when a nation's very existence is thought to be at risk, the niceties of international relations are not always observed. Israel has resorted to interdiction. A threshold has been crossed, and a precedent may have been set which other fearful nations may be tempted to follow.

Perhaps the most pressing case is that of India and Pakistan, which have gone to war in the not so distant past. India has been a nuclear power since 1974, when it exploded its first device. Pakistan is thought by many nuclear experts to be close to following suit, despite its repeated assertions that its nuclear programme is entirely a peaceful one. In other parts of the world, potential confrontations may not be quite so dramatic, but the risks are none the less there. In Latin America both Brazil and Argentina have nuclear industries, and their regimes are run by the armed forces, to whom the acquisition of a nuclear capability is a matter of prestige as well as military advantage. South Africa is another country believed to be well on the way to nuclear status. In the Middle East, Iraq is not the only Arab country to have made progress toward possession of the atomic bomb. Libya too has talked of the need for an "Islamic bomb", and has cooperated with Pakistan toward that end. The prospect of nuclear weapons in the hands of so irrational a leader as Colonel Gaddafi is a frightening one, as is the possibility — however remote — that nuclear arms could be put at the disposal of terrorist groups.

Controlling the spread of nuclear weapons is something over which the original nuclear powers no longer have complete control. The monopoly has been broken. The technology for making at least a primitive device is widely known. But the major nuclear nations are far from being completely powerless, and indeed could take preventive action even at the eleventh hour, provided nuclear powers such as France were to play their full part.

France has been especially culpable in its dealings with Third World countries. The Iraqis were apparently able to skirt round French restrictions on supplies of highly enriched uranium — the raw material for a bomb. Italy must also take its share of the blame for agreeing to supply Iraq with a reprocessing plant capable of extracting plutonium — the other main ingredient — from used reactor fuel. It is encouraging that the French have now decided to equip their customers with reactors which use a low-grade uranium not suitable for weapons manufacture. They have, however, come to this realization rather late in the day. France, moreover, has consistently refused to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty, as indeed has China. The absence of such major nuclear powers from a treaty specifically designed to prevent the spread of atomic weapons has clearly robbed the treaty of much of its force.

The inadequacy of the NPT was demonstrated as long ago as 1974, when India exploded its device despite the efforts of Canada — which had supplied India with its nuclear technology — to ensure that adequate safeguards were maintained. The international response to that — the setting up of the London Nuclear Suppliers Club — was well-intentioned, but has on the whole had the unfortunate effect of further undermining the NPT, by acting as a parallel and rival organization. It would be far preferable if the major powers were to strengthen and — equally important — rigidly enforce the provisions of the NPT, to ensure that material and expertise supplied for peaceful purposes could not in any circumstances be diverted for military aims. The nuclear powers must also join together to bolster the verification and inspection procedures of the International Atomic Energy Agency, whose conditions all signatories to the NPT are bound to observe. A sense of urgency and common will are now required if the world is to avoid the fast approaching nightmare of regional nuclear conflict.

Public pay principles

From Professor H. A. Turner

Sir, Whatever may be said on the two sides of the current dispute between the Government and its unruly *servants*, the matter involves a recurrent dilemma of public pay principles. This arises from an unavoidable contradiction in attempts to use public service pay as a policy instrument. Since quite early days in Civil Service pay negotiations, governments have generally proceeded on the principle that they should be based on "fair comparison" with outside, and mainly private, employments. This appeared the only way of, at the same time, keeping Civil Sevice pay out of politics and providing a rough approximation to a market determination of pay for a sector without a market. Comparability (as the Clegg Commission found) is not an easy principle to apply, but governments have in the end found it an irresistible one.

However, governments have also necessarily had policies on incomes in general, or on public expenditure, which they could hardly avoid applying to the Civil Service itself, if only to set an example. Thus "comparability" has on several occasions been suspended by the government: between 1976 and 1979 under Mr Callaghan's administration, for instance; and by the present Government since August, 1980.

The problem is that pay in the private sector rarely follows the example set by the government at all closely, so that disparities, often large, develop between pay rates in comparable public and private jobs. The experiment usually ends with large "catching-up" increases for the Civil Service, amidst general disgruntlement.

The consequences of these interruptings of comparability thus include a deterioration in relations between the government and its own employees, and a growing politicization of the public pay process, and of the civil service unions, which experience intensified factional conflicts. There is also some evidence that such intermittent suspensions of comparability produce an inflationary "whipsaw" effect between public and private sector pay.

It is no solution to this dilemma, between comparability as the only tried and tested basis of public pay policy and the inevitable desire of governments to use public pay as a policy instrument, to say that civil service pay should be determined by what the government can afford. What the government can afford is itself largely a political decision. Nor is it a solution to determine Civil Service pay by the labour market; in career occupations the short-term signals of labour demand and supply are poor indicators of longer-term equilibria. Private firms themselves are driven to use (now, very widely) pay research and comparability to determine appropriate market rates.

One way out does not yet seem to have been considered. This is that, while public policy might determine *actual* Civil Service pay rates under conditions of economic stringency or necessity, pay research should continue to determine *nominal* salaries on a basis of comparability with the private sector. Any difference between the two scales (assuming, as is generally likely, this disadvantaged civil servants) could then be accumulated as deferred pay.

In justice, the deferred pay should attract interest, and there should be limits to the deferment. It might (for instance, and very suitably) become payable on the Dissolution of the Parliament that authorized it, when consumer demand needed boosting, or, in individual cases and at choice, on withdrawal or retirement from the service.

Since in the *long* run public and private sector earnings seem to keep roughly in line, it would cost governments no more (and might cost them less). And what would amount to the adoption of an intermittent forced savings system for civil servants would offset the argument that Civil Service comparability ought now to allow for the greater insecurity of private employment.

Yours faithfully,
PROFESSOR H. A. TURNER,
Churchill College,
Cambridge,
June 6.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Democracy and the Labour Party

From Mr Christopher Patten, MP for Bath (Conservative)

Sir, Mr Field (June 8) is wrong about the nineteenth-century view of the party system; he ducks the question of the proper relationship between Parliament and party; and if he is disagreeing with David Watt's assessment of the civil war in the Labour Party he is being wildly optimistic.

Victorian politicians and political writers did not, as Mr Field suggests, believe in "a parliamentary system without parties". Far from it. "Parliamentary government", said Disraeli, "is party government. You cannot have one without the other." Writing about the House of Commons, Bagehot noted that party "is inherent in it, is bone of its bone, and breath of its breath". He believed that "party organisation is the vital principle of representative government, but that organisation is permanently efficient, because it is not composed of warm partisans. The body is eager, but the atoms are cool. If it were otherwise, parliamentary government would become the worst of governments — a sectarian government".

That is of course exactly what some of the "warm partisans" in Mr Field's party want. They have picked up once again the argument for a commissar Constitution with which the Labour Party flirted in the 1930s. The aim is to replace government by the Crown in Parliament with government by the party outside Parliament. The party becomes the master of the government not its servant. As Leo Amery wrote:

> Parliament becomes a mere instrument for registering (the party's) decrees. The personal character and quality of members no longer matters and debates lose all real significance. Policy is shaped, not in the light of full and free discussion, nor even in that contact with realities and with that sense of national responsibility and continuity which influences a Cabinet, but by an irresponsible partisan caucus, thinking only in terms of party aims or party interests. The danger of irresponsible power is even greater when an outside body, like the Trades Union Congress, primarily existing for industrial purposes, attempts to use its influence in party organization and finance in order to direct the general policy of a government.

Not only do some of Mr Field's colleagues wish to make Parliament subject to party, they also want undiluted majoritarian government with the mandate theory of politics reigning supreme, It is only a matter of time before we hear the call for a real "people's democracy".

Sooner or later Mr Benn is going to win the fight in the Labour Party. This makes it even more important than it would be if his chances were less rosy to find answers to the two questions which should stand at the top of the political agenda. First, how can we safeguard our Constitution and our traditional view of limited government (limited but strong and guaranteeing freedom under the law)? Secondly, how can we restore the authority of Parliament?

I do not believe that the door-knocker democracy advocated by Mr Field is particularly relevant to these questions though I can see that it may be of some tactical value in a reselection conference.

Yours faithfully,
CHRIS PATTEN,
House of Commons.
June 8.

Drainage plans for Norfolk Broads

From the Director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England

Sir, A public inquiry into the mammoth land drainage proposal at Halvergate marshes, Norfolk, is important, as your leader (June 6) states, because of the impact it would have on the largest remaining stretch of the Broadlands' unique open marsh grazing landscape. But my council (CPRE) is also convinced, on the basis of independent expert assessment of the economics of the proposal, that it is a thoroughly suspect proposition in public expenditure terms. The one thing worse than wholesale drainage of the Halvergate marshes would be their wholesale drainage at public expense with no prospect of public benefit at the end of it. An inquiry really is vital to sort this matter out.

But still broader issues are at stake. All over the country, drainage schemes like this one — with equally severe implications for landscape and wildlife, supported by equally questionable economic calculations — are proceeding remorselessly. Growing sums of public money are being made available discreetly for that purpose by the Ministry of Agriculture (MAFF) — in 1978-79, £16.3m; in 1979-80, £26.8m. This is happening at a time of expenditure constraints in practically every other sphere.

The 5,800-acre Halvergate scheme has only come to light, as your leader notes, because the Broads Authority has persuaded the MAFF to notify it of proposals for grant-aided drainage in its area. The CPRE has long argued that comparable notification arrangements ought to apply all over the country so that damaging cases can come to light and can be argued out in public.

Such a shift is all the more necessary because of the immense bias towards "improvements" which is built into the MAFF's system of grant-aid for drainage. In the Halvergate case there would be no public funds available for the installation of new pumps simply to maintain the present drainage regime. Only *bigger* pumps can attract grant. So arising from the MAFF's grant system itself there is a perpetual pressure to alter existing landscapes and habitats. Do we really want this to continue?

The Wildlife and Countryside Bill, now in Parliament, provides an opportunity for setting some of these matters to rights. Let us hope that the Government will now recognize the urgent need for changes to present law and practice.

Yours faithfully,
R. B. GROVE-WHITE,
Council for the Protection of Rural England,
4 Hobart Place, SW1.
June 9.

From Mr J. E. Hooson

Sir, Your report (June 2) on agricultural drainage in areas adjoining the Norfolk Broads gives a misleading impression of the position. The marshes referred to have been drained and farmed for centuries and, being below high-tide levels, depend entirely on pumped drainage which has ensured that the land does not revert to salt marsh and so lose the landscape character which is considered of such importance by the Council for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE). The new scheme will replace worn-out pumps and so safeguard the levels from saline flooding.

Neither footpaths nor nature conservation in the area are threatened. Protection of sites of special scientific interest (SSSI) has high priority and farmers recognize that their designation implies a national significance. The fact that farmers are compensated by the Nature Conservancy Council through agreements under section 15 of the Countryside Act 1968 makes for a good understanding between nature conservation and agriculture. Talks aimed at protecting wildlife in a considerable area in addition to the SSSI within the present scheme are nearing a successful conclusion.

The main difficulties arise from the potential agricultural use of land lying outside the SSSIs. The drainage scheme will allow conversion of poor grazing land to arable cultivations. This need have little impact on existing landscape features or rights of way, and indeed most of the farmers in the area have indicated a desire to maintain, as far as possible, existing tree cover and other substantial items in the landscape.

Unlike the SSSIs, however, neither the Countryside Commission nor the Broads Authority feel able to compensate farmers where in the interests of further landscape conservation they are persuaded not to make the profitable change to arable crops. There is no lack of good will on the part of the farming community but the onus is now clearly on the conservation agencies and bodies such as CPRE to put a value on the existing landscape and to make positive and practical financial proposals to the farmers in the areas they wish to conserve.

Yours faithfully,
J. E. HOOSON,
Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee,
The National Farmers' Union,
Agriculture House,
Knightsbridge, SW1.
June 2.

From Prebendary Hayes Treen

Sir, "Drained fens . . . as landscape . . . are uninspiring" (from your fourth leader of today's date (June 6).

Dull of sight and mind you must be!

The changing colours of naked soil, green growth, harvest sheen and warm stubble, and on a hot summer's day the silvery lead roof of Ely Cathedral shimmering, visible for miles across the fens, with the great vault of the sky above: Uninspiring indeed!

Yours faithfully,
HAYES TREEN,
The Vicarage,
Bishop's Hull,
Taunton.
June 6.

Easing the burden of church upkeep

From Mr J. Brandon-Jones

Sir, I was delighted to read the Reverend Harry Ogden's letter in *The Times* for June 5. I am sure he was right to suggest that a campaign for the repair and enhancement of an old church would be likely to draw together the parishioners in a common effort. If they succeed it will give them a sense of achievement that can only be good for morale and the reminder that St Francis started his mission by rebuilding a ruined church was particularly apt.

For the first 10 years of its existence I was a member of the Advisory Board for Redundant Churches. It was an interesting assignment, but it was depressing because in so many cases it seemed that the inheritance of a fine building had become an embarrassment rather than an inspiration to a small congregation with limited endowments.

More recently, as a member of the Churches Committee of the Historic Buildings Council, I have been concerned with the allocation of state aid for churches in use. I have been impressed by the fact that even a small grant will often put fresh courage into a struggling parish and I have been filled with admiration for the efforts made by clergy and congregation to raise the balance of the funds required for the restoration of their church.

At the same time, it has been disturbing to find that many churches have run into serious difficulties because elementary precautions have been neglected and small leakages or blocked gutters have not been given prompt attention. Minor defects that could be remedied for a modest sum may, within a very few years, cause damage requiring the expenditure of thousands of pounds. In too many cases the limited funds available have had to be spent on work that ought never to have been necessary.

Quinquennial surveys are only of use if the architect's recommendations are followed by action. If, for financial or other reasons, the work required is beyond the capacity of the parish the fact should be reported immediately to the archdeacon so that attention can be given to the problem at a higher level.

Do any theological colleges run short courses or weekend conferences on elementary building maintenance?

Yours faithfully,
J. BRANDON-JONES,
2 Redington Road, NW3.
June 6.

From Mr Gordon Cook

Sir, I endorse the Reverend Brian Doolan's call (June 4) for a strong and imaginative policy on the future of the Church's inner-city plant, and would add that in very many cases the great Victorian churches he glorifies are capable of adaptation to contemporary needs at far lower financial and environmental cost than the provision of new buildings.

Yours faithfully,
GORDON COOK,
Chairman of Trustees,
The Churches Community Development Consultancy,
17 Scotts Lane,
Shortlands,
Bromley,
Kent. BR2 OLH
June 5.

College closures

From the Principal of Bedford College

Sir, On two recent occasions *The Times* has published reports purporting to reflect the views of the Committee on Academic Organization set up by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London. Today (June 2) *The Times* quotes accurately from its latest "discussion document" (on the future of non-medical schools) but under the misleading headline, "Threat of closure faces five colleges".

The proposal that we should form a consortium with a sister school is, it is true, coupled with a suggestion that by themselves each school may be at risk, but this is far from being a threat of closure. This college welcomes any constructive proposals for maintaining and strengthening its academic status in a period of financial insecurity, and in the last few months has been preparing itself for discussions with any college of like mind. To paraphrase Palmerston: to close, Sir, is the last thing the college will do, and we particularly want those thinking of coming here, and our present students, staff, and well-wishers, to know this.

The committee's document will undoubtedly provoke a great deal of discussion; that *is* its purpose. In the meantime the atmosphere in which this discussion can proceed can only be clouded by misleading headlines such as today's.

Yours faithfully,
J. N. BLACK,
Bedford College,
University of London,
Regent's Park, NW1.

Hindsight

From Dr and Mrs R. C. Jones

Sir, Your new diarist may unhappily be correct in assuming (June 5) that few 10 year olds read his particular contribution to your newspaper with any regularity — with or without moving their lips.

It is, however, a matter of some irritation and amusement to us that we can no longer be assured of a pristine copy of *The Times* with our breakfast. Our sons, aged 7 and 11, peruse the columns avidly, in particular the front page, letters, sport and broadcasting sections. To our horror they find your newly introduced "Information Service" even more compelling. Walton-on-the-Naze may be far from rural Perthshire, but a budding fascination with its tidal proclivities suggests, Sir, that your have two more readers for life.

Should we become a two *Times* family or employ a butler to iron our present copy?

Yours faithfully,
ROGER JONES,
SUE JONES,
11, Argyle Park,
Dunblane,
Perthshire.
June 5.

From Mrs G. Heastie

Sir, May I congratulate you on the two new features in *The Times*. The Friday critics' guide is most interesting and I find *The Times* Information Service on the back page absolutely wonderful.

Yours faithfully,
GERDA HEASTIE,
131 Falmouth Gardens,
Ilford, Essex.
June 3.

From the Reverend Owen Barraclough

Sir, It is just no good. The back page suffers from coffee stains and the odd fish which has escaped from the breakfast plate, bacon fat and other evidence of having been read during the morning meal.

When this covered the trip to Majorca or the advertisements for two pictures, price £45, or the intriguing message in your Personal Column, somehow it had a comforting feel about it. Now, Sir, it covers the weather. It just isn't on. Please give us back our back page.

Yours faithfully,
OWEN BARRACLOUGH,
Christ Church Vicarage,
71 Bath Road,
Swindon,
Wiltshire.
June 4.

From Mr R. J. A. R. Rathbone

Sir, My initial doubts about the new format of the back page were at once dispelled today. As my eye wandered from a tricky 17 down towards the right it chanced on the "Talks, lectures" column. There I learnt with much joy that Dr Walter Kirstein was to talk at St Jude-on-the-Hill on "Climbing and ski-ing in the Alps with slides". If you promise to keep this standard up then I willingly succumb to the change.

Yours sincerely,
RICHARD J. A. R. RATHBONE,
4 Holland Park Road,
W14.
June 2.

From Mr Vesey Crichton

Sir, Whatever next? Pop-out leader columns?

Yours faithfully,
VESEY CRICHTON,
Eglinton Lodge,
West Green,
Hartley Wintney,
Hampshire.
June 3.

Seat-belt legislation

From Sir Ronald Bell, QC, MP for Beaconsfield (Conservative).

Sir, This week an attempt will be made in the House of Lords to introduce into the Transport Bill provision for compelling people to wear car seat belts. It will not, of course, be a Government proposal, because the Government's view, quite rightly, is that this is not a proper field for further state control of the individual.

It will not be a proposal reflecting a general public demand for more prescription by the Government in the conduct of our daily lives. Many and multiplying as are our faults, we are not yet so far sunk into pseudo-Scandinavia. It will, quite simply, be the latest attempt at pressure-group legislation.

Pressure groups are responsible for many worthy achievements; but they always bring with them two dangers. One is the belief that their espoused cause is the one great exception to the general need to preserve personal freedom; the other is the danger of the mind that is totally committed and therefore closed. Both dangers are present in the fullest measure in the seat-belt case.

The "exception from freedom" obsession happens to be particularly obnoxious here, because already some people are killed because they are wearing seat belts, and a surprising proportion by the seat belt itself. If compulsion drove the wearing rate up to three times its present level, the number of such people would be trebled.

But it is the second danger to which special attention should be drawn before the Lords vote. The current campaign was launched by its sponsors in the belief that compulsion here would save 1,000 lives and 10,000 injuries a year (Hansard, March 22, 1979, col 1972, Mr W. Rodgers). On that they justified the severe intrusion into personal liberty.

A main element in that belief was the experience of a seat-belt law in Victoria, Australia. I pointed out two years ago in the House of Commons the absurdity of the superstructure of argument erected upon and of the dizzy extrapolation of figures from the Victoria statistics. For over the same period of time in England, with no seat-belt law, the fall in deaths and injuries was greater than in Victoria — and, doubtless in each case it was due to the oil crisis.

Since then statistics have flowed in from countries representing over 80% of the car-use of the world. They have been admirably analysed by Mr John Adams, of London University, and the analysis has been published as an occasional paper of the Department of Geography, University College. The statistics show that, over the same period, the countries where seat-belt wearing is enforced have done less well in growth or diminution of deaths and unjuries than those countries where they leave people free. An explanation advanced that wearing seat belts leads people to drive less well may or may not be true. What is certain is that any effect of compulsion on deaths and injuries is so small, plus or minus, that it cannot be disentangled from other factors affecting accident statistics.

One may wonder why, in the light of such knowledge, the bodies which initiated the move for compulsion continue their campaign for the "one great exception" to the rule of personal freedom. The answer, I suppose, is the sheer momentum of deep commitment — the second great danger of pressure groups!

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
RONALD M. BELL,
House of Commons.
June 8.

First draught

From Miss Judith Banister

Sir, I am puzzled by your reviewer's reference ("South Ken den", June 4) to Sir Hans Sloane's having invented hot chocolate. It was served in the coffee houses of London fully 10 years before he was born, a thick and frothy beverage whisked up with a "molinet".

That "excellent West India drink" was a far cry from the butter-deprived powdered cocoa marketed by van Houten nearly two centuries later. I have seen references to Sir Hans having invented "milk chocolate" — was it just that he liked his drink milky or did he anticipate van Houten in the production of cocoa? Whatever the answer, he most assuredly did not inaugurate "jocalette" as drunk for centuries in South America and for at least a century from about 1650 to 1750 in Europe.

Yours faithfully,
JUDITH BANISTER,
20 Marlborough Gardens,
Lovelace Road,
Surbiton,
Surrey.
June 4.

Chain reaction

From Mr N. W. Pirie

Sir, The photograph of a tree-climbing "bicycle" in your issue of June 2 is interesting, but the idea is not novel. Dr T. A. Davis, an Indian biologist working then in the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, made a simpler device 20 years ago. He published descriptions of it, with several photographs, in *World Crops* (December, 1961) and in a paper given at a Food and Agriculture Organization meeting on coconut production in 1964. For this invention the Indian Inventions Promotion Board gave him a cash award and certificate.

Yours faithfully,
N. W. PIRIE,
42 Leyton Road,
Harpenden, Hertfordshire.
June 4.

Fodder for thought

From Mr Raymond Andrews

Sir, The other day I made a town planning application for a circular free-standing glass conservatory in the back garden of a London town house.

In a whimsical moment I called the building a "gazebo". The reply from the Borough Planning Officer asked me, "what provision was it intended to make for the storage of the animals' food," as this might be detrimental to the amenities of the conservation area.

The borough's fee for this application was £50.

Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND ANDREWS
1 Sloane Street, SW1
June 4

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

June 9: King Khaled of Saudi Arabia arrived in London today on a State Visit to The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace.

His Majesty arrived at Gatwick Airport, London, by air.

The following are the names of the Suite in attendance: Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz (Minister of Defence and Aviation), Dr Rashad Pharaon (Private Adviser to His Majesty), Sheikh Mohammed Al-Nuwaisser (Chief of the Royal Court), Sayed Ahmed Abdul Wahab (Chief of Royal Protocol), Sheikh Naser Al-Shathri (Counsellor in the Royal Court), Dr Fazal Rahman (Private Physician to His Majesty), General Abdulla Al-Busaili (Commander of the Royal Guard) and Mr Abdullah bin Abdulkarim (Interpreter).

The Duke of Kent, accompanied by His Excellency the Saudi Arabian Ambassador, welcomed King Khaled of Saudi Arabia on behalf of The Queen.

His Majesty was then received by: Lavinia, Duchess of Norfolk (Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the County of West Sussex), Lieutenant-General Paul Travers (General Officer Commanding South East District), Air Marshal Michael Beavis (Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief Royal Air Force Support Command) and Mr Norman Payne (Chairman, British Airports Authority).

A Guard of Honour of The Queen's Colour Squadron of the Royal Air Force, with The Queen's Colour for the Royal Air Force in the United Kingdom and the Western Band of the Royal Air Force, under the command of Squadron Leader Nicholas Acons was mounted at the airport.

A Salute was fired in Hyde Park by The King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Major Robert Symonds.

At Gatwick Railway Station the following members of the British Suite, who have been specially attached to King Khaled of Saudi Arabia, were presented: the Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting), Sir James Craig (British Ambassador at Jedda) and Squadron Leader Adam Wise (Equerry in Waiting).

King Khaled of Saudi Arabia, accompanied by The Duke of Kent, travelled by special train to Victoria Railway Station.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, with The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and The Duchess of Kent met His Majesty at Victoria Station.

There were also present at the Railway Station: the Baroness Phillips (Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant of Greater London), the Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury), the Right Hon William Whitelaw, MP (Secretary of State for the Home Department), the Lord Carrington (Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), the Right Hon the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin (Chief of the Defence Staff), Admiral Sir Henry Leach (Chief of the Naval Staff), General Sir Edwin Bramall (Chief of the General Staff), Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Beetham (Chief of the Air Staff), Major-General Desmond Langley (General Officer Commanding London District), Sir David McNee (Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis), the Right Hon the Chairman of the Greater London Council and the Lord Mayor of Westminster.

Colonel Andrew Hartigan, The Life Guards (Silver Stick in Waiting) and Colonel Sam Caussen, Welsh Guards (Field Officer in Brigade Waiting) were present.

A Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, with the State Colour, the Band of the Regiment and the Pipes and Drums of the Battalion, under the command of Major Douglas Erskine Crum, was mounted at Victoria Railway Station.

A Salute was fired from the Tower of London Saluting Battery by the Honourable Artillery Company, under the command of Captain Peter Adams.

King Khaled of Saudi Arabia was conducted to his Carriage by the Earl of Westmorland (Master of the Horse) and, accompanied by The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, travelled to Buckingham Palace, a Carriage Procession having been formed in the following order:

FIRST CARRIAGE
THE QUEEN
KING KHALED OF SAUDI ARABIA
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
Mr Abdullah bin Abdulkarim
SECOND CARRIAGE
Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz
The Saudi Arabian Ambassador
The Duke of Kent
The Master of the Horse
THIRD CARRIAGE
Dr Rashad Pharaon
Sheikh Mohammed Al-Nuwaisser
The Marchioness of Abergavenny
The Lord Somerleyton
FOURTH CARRIAGE
Sayed Ahmed Abdul Wahab
Sheikh Nasser Al-Shathri
Sir James Craig
FIFTH CARRIAGE
Dr Fazal Rahman
General Abdulla Al-Busaili
Squadron Leader Adam Wise
Lieutenant-Commander Blair Stewart-Wilson
MOTOR CAR
Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN
MOTOR CAR
The Crown Equerry

The Carriage Procession was accompanied by a Sovereign's Escort of the Household Cavalry, under the command of Major Anthony De Ritter, The Life Guards. The Queen's Guard of the 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards with The Queen's Colour and accompanied by the Band of the Regiment and the Corps of Drums of the Battalion, under the command of Major Martin Somervell, was mounted in the Quadrangle at Buckingham Palace.

The route of the Procession was lined by the Armed Forces.

The Mistress of the Robes, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance in the Grand Hall, Buckingham Palace, upon the arrival of King Khaled of Saudi Arabia.

Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the Grand Hall. A detachment of the Household Cavalry, dismounted, was also on duty.

King Khaled of Saudi Arabia this afternoon at St James's Palace, received an Address of Welcome by the Lord Mayor and Councillors of the City of Westminster.

Afterwards His Majesty visited Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother at Clarence House.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh gave a State Banquet this evening in honour of King Khaled of Saudi Arabia at which Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, The Prince of Wales, The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, The Duke and Duchess of Kent, Prince and Princess Michael of Kent, Princess Alexandra, the Hon Mrs Angus Ogilvy and the Hon Angus Ogilvy and the Lady Diana Spencer were present.

The following had the honour of being invited:

Suite of King Khaled of Saudi Arabia

Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz (Minister of Defence and Aviation), Dr Rashad Pharaon (Private Adviser to His Majesty), Sheikh Mohammed Al-Nuwaisser (Chief of the Royal Court), Sayed Ahmed Abdul Wahab (Chief of Royal Protocol), Sheikh Naser Al-Shathri (Counsellor in the Royal Court), Dr Fazal Rahman (Private Physician to His Majesty), General Abdulla Al-Busaili (Commander of the Royal Guard), Mr Abdullah bin Abdulkarim (Interpreter).

Unofficial Party of King Khaled of Saudi Arabia

Salah Al-Dharrab (Assistant of the Chief of Protocol), Ambassador Mamoon Qabbani (Director of the Western Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

Specially Attached in Attendance upon King Khaled of Saudi Arabia

The Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting) and Lady Somerleyton, Sir James Craig (British Ambassador at Jedda), Squadron Leader Adam Wise (Equerry in Waiting).

Ambassadors and High Commissioners

His Excellency the High Commissioner for Mauritius and Lady Teelock, His Excellency the Ambassador of Saudi Arabia, His Excellency the Belgian Ambassador and Madame Vaes, His Excellency the Jordanian Ambassador and Mrs Izziddin, His Excellency the Japanese Ambassador and Madame Fujiyama, His Excellency the High Commissioner for Malaysia and Tengku Puan Sri Zaliah, His Excellency the Swedish Ambassador and Mrs Lind, His Excellency the Ambassador of Oman and Mrs Habib, His Excellency the Spanish Ambassador and Señora de Arias-Salgado, His Excellency the Ambassador of Qatar, His Excellency The United States Ambassador and Mrs Louis.

Members of the Saudi Arabian Embassy

Mr Naji Sadiq Mufti (Minister Plenipotentiary), Brigadier-General Ismail (Defence Attaché).

The Cabinet

The Lord Chancellor and the Hon Mary Hogg, The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher, The Lord President of the Council and the Lady Soames, The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and the Lady Carrington, The Secretary of State for the Home Department and Mrs Whitelaw, The Secretary of State for Defence and Mrs Nott.

Special Invitations

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs Runcie, The Lord Great Chamberlain and the Marchioness of Cholmondeley, The Lord and Lady Denman, The Lord and Lady Selsdon, The Lord and Lady Aldington, The Baroness Phillips, The Lord and Lady Byers, The Lord and Lady Peart, The Right Hon the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, The Lord Chief Justice of England and Lady Lane, The Right Hon Michael Foot, MP, and Mrs Foot, The Right Hon Geoffrey and Mrs Richardson, The Right Hon Lionel and Mrs Murray, The Right Hon David Steel, MP, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence and Lady Lewin, Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael and Lady Beetham, Sir Michael and Lady Palliser, Admiral Sir Raf and Lady McKaig, Sir Willie and Lady Morris, Sir Douglas and Lady Black, Sir David and Lady McNee, Sir Raymond and Lady Pennock, Major-General and Mrs Desmond Langley, The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster, Mr Wilfred Thesiger, Mr A. F. Aitkin, Mr and Mrs E. J. Daniels, Chief Superintendent and Mrs Charles Abraham, Mr Jonathan Aitken, MP, and Mrs Aitken, Mr and Mrs Nicholas Baring, Mr and Mrs F. A. Berger, Mr and Mrs P. G. Cazalet, Professor and Mrs James Coveney, Mr and Mrs K. G. Gilder, Mr and Mrs Peter Godfrey, Mr George Howard, Mr Robert Mabro, Mr and Mrs Donald Trelford, Mr and Mrs Frank Williams, Mr and Mrs Howard Wolf.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Households in Waiting were in attendance.

Detachments of The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard and the Household Cavalry dismounted, were on duty.

The Orchestra of the Welsh Guards, under the direction of Major D. N. Taylor, and the Pipers of the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, under the direction of Pipe Major A. Davidson, played selections of music during and after the Banquet.

The Queen this afternoon attended a preview of the Festival of Flowers at Westminster Abbey.

Having been received by the Dean (the Very Reverend Edward Carpenter) and Mrs C. Pope (Founder President, National Association of Flower Arrangement Societies), Her Majesty was conducted on a tour of the exhibits by Mrs R. O. Napper (Chairman of the Festival).

The Hon Mary Morrison, Mr William Heseltine and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh this afternoon addressed the Annual General Meeting of the Queen Elizabeth Foundation for the Disabled at the Goldsmiths' Hall where His Royal Highness was received by the Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company (the Lord Astor of Hever) and the President of the Foundation (Major-General Sir Randle Fielden).

Major Justin Fenwick was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Mr Francis Cornish and Major Sir Hugh Lindsay, arrived at Heathrow Airport, London, this morning in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight from Paris.

The Queen was represented by the Reverend Canon James Mansel (Extra Chaplain) at the Memorial Service for the Reverend Maurice Foxell (Extra Chaplain) which was held in the Chapel Royal, St James's Palace this afternoon.

CLARENCE HOUSE

June 9: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon opened the Joe Coral Oncology Unit at University College Hospital.

The Lady Elizabeth Basset and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

The Lady Elizabeth Basset has succeeded the Lady Jean Rankin as Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty.

The Duke of Edinburgh is 60 today.

The Dowager Marchioness of Winchester has arrived in England from India where she was given an address of honour on her 75th birthday at a gathering presided over by the Governor of Maharashtra. He also inaugurated the Bapsybanoo Marchioness of Winchester Library founded to commemorate her birthday. She has received messages of good wishes from the Queen, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the Prince of Wales, the Archbishop of Canterbury and from all over the world.

A solemn Memorial Requiem for Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, late Primate of Poland, will be concelebrated in Westminster Cathedral on Friday, June 12 at 7 pm.

Forthcoming marriages

Dr A. A. D. Blair and Miss E. F. Paget

The engagement is announced between Angus, eldest son of Dr and Mrs Donald Blair, of Dunwich, Suffolk, and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Paget, Bt, and Lady Paget, of Haygrass, Taunton.

Mr P. J. Dernie and Miss M. L. Johnson-Ferguson

The engagement is announced between Peter James, son of the late Mr James Henry Dernie and Mrs James Dernie, of Wrea Green, Preston, Lancashire, and Merlin Louie, elder daughter of Major and Mrs Brian Johnson-Ferguson, of Solwaybank, Canonbie, Dumfriesshire.

***Mr R. de Winton* and Miss D. C. Hawkins**

The engagement is announced between Robin, son of Mr and Mrs C. B. H. de Winton, of Burley, Hampshire, and Deborah Caroline, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs L. W. Hawkins, of Virginia Water, Surrey.

Mr R. G. Clinton and Miss A. L. Bennett

The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr and Mrs G. T. Clinton, of Buckland, Oxfordshire, and Annita, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Bennett, of Reigate, Surrey.

Mr R. T. Evans and Miss V. L. D. Frost

The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr and Mrs Wilfred Evans, of Shirley, Surey, and Vanessa, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Bruce Frost, of Lymington, Hampshire.

Mr P. M. Israel and Miss G. R. Shackell

The engagement is announced between Peter Michael, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Michael Israel, of Mildura, Australia, and Georgina Rachel, daughter of Mr and Mrs J B Shackell, of Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.

***Mr H. Kirk* and Miss C. M. Chapman**

The engagement is announced between Henry, only son of Dr and Mrs J. Kirk, of Adelaide, South Australia, and Carolyn Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Neal Chapman, of Cape Town, South Africa.

Mr K. Harris and Miss E. Easdale

The engagement is announced between Keith, second son of Mr and Mrs R. C. Harris, of 6 Mornington Road, Radlett, and Emma, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs H. T. Easdale, of Polkerris, Camp Road, Gerards Cross.

Mr D. H. Thompson and Miss D. M. Jewitt

The engagement is announced between David, younger son of the late Rev H. Thompson and Mrs Thompson, of Torquay and Woking, and Diana, only daughter of the late Mr T. Jewitt and Mrs Jewitt, of Ponteland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Marriage

Mr H. P. Teasdale and Miss H. O'Connor

The marriage took place on Saturday, June 6, at the Church of St Wulstan and St Thomas of Canterbury, Stourport on Severn, between Mr Hadrian Peter Teasdale, elder son of Mr and Mrs William Teasdale, of Paris, and Miss Helen O'Connor, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Terence O'Connor, of Shrawley, Worcestershire.

Birthdays today

Mr Lionel Jeffries, actor, screen writer and film director, who is 55 today.

Mr Leonard Badham, 58; Mr Brinsley Ford, 73; Mr Graham Carleton Greene, 45; Sir William G. Harris, 69; Sir Arthur Hawkins, 68; Major-General C. R. W. Lamplough, 85; Mr Robert Maxwell, 58; Canon T. R. Milford, 86; Sir Geoffrey Otton, 54; Mr Laurence P. Scott, 72; the Ven C. Witton-Davies, 68.

Latest appointments

Mr Justice Slade to be President of the Restrictive Practices Court and Mr Justice McNeill to be a member.

Mr Richard Edward Ingram Pickering has been appointed a circuit judge on the Northern Circuit.

Mr S. G. Clixby to be a metropolitan stipendiary magistrate.

The following to be Deputy Lieutenants of Greater London: Captain G K Beattie, Mr J R French, Mrs W M Taylor, and Brigadier A J Woolford.

Professor Ronald Davie, Professor of Educational Psychology at University College, Cardiff, to be director of the National Children's Bureau in succession to Dr Mia Kellmer Pringle.

Dame Margery Corbett Ashby

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Dame Margery Corbett Ashby will be held in Westminster Abbey at 6.15 pm on Tuesday, July 14, 1981. Those intending to be present are asked kindly to notify the Registrar, 20 Dean's Yard, London SW1, by Friday, July 3, 1981, to enable the appropriate arrangements to be made.

Luncheons

HM Government

The Hon Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a farewell luncheon at Lancaster House yesterday for the High Commissioner of Nigeria.

London Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Earl Jellicoe, President of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, presided at the centenary annual luncheon held in Guildhall yesterday. Mr Francis Pym, MP, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Paymaster General, was the guest of honour. Others guests included:

The Ambassador of The Netherlands, the Ambassador of the Republic of Ireland, the Greek Ambassador, the Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic, the Secretary General of the Commonwealth and representatives of London's local authorities, chambers of commerce and the business community.

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

Mr J. N.-C. James, president of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and members of the general council were hosts at a luncheon held at 12 Great George Street yesterday. The guests were:

Sir Robert Marshall, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Crawshaw, MP, Mr J E H Collins, Mr P C McQuail, Mr D R G Marler, Mr N J Reedy and Mr J P Reeve.

Dinners

Speaker

The Speaker gave a dinner in Speaker's House yesterday evening for Mr K. B. Andersen, President of the Danish Folketing, who was accompanied by Mr Helge Hjortdal, clerk. Other guests included Members of Parliament and officers of the House associated with the British-Danish Parliamentary Group.

HM Government

Baroness Young, Minister of tSate, Department of Education and Science, was host at a dinner party given in Oxford last night in honour of Señor Fernando Solana, Secretary of State for Education for Mexico. The other guests included:

Señora Solana, Dr Manuel Madrazo Garamendi and Señor a de Madrazo, Dr Young, Sir John and Lady Habakkuk, Professor and Mrs D C M Platt, Mr and Mrs Crispin Tickell and Group Captain Philip Heal.

Fisher Society

The annual dinner of the Fisher Society was held at Jesus College, Cambridge, last night. Mr Paul Fehrenbach, chairman of the society, presided. Among the guests were the Abbot of Downside and Mgr A. N. Gilbey.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, June 9, 1956

Singapore, June 8.—A new Government of Singapore was sworn in today, committed to build up a position of strength from which to renew negotiations with Britain and to stay in power only until that is done. Its aim is "the solidarity of the people" and the creation of a well organized, democratic non-Communist front to meet the Colonial Office again when Britain gives the word.

Latest wills

Miss Lucy Margaret Beaufort Moss, of Gloucester, left estate valued at £106,744 net. She left half the residue to St Mary's Abbey, West Malling, Kent.

Sir William Wilfred Morton, of Newbury, Berkshire, former chairman of the Board of HM Customs and Excise, left estate valued at £59,454 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Carrie, Mrs Marianne Charlotte, of Lydeard St Lawrence, Somerset £203,922

Moreover . . ./Miles Kington

Paul Foot has recently shown us in his book *Red Shelley* that *Shelley was not merely a lyric* poet; he was also a passionate left-wing reformer, advocate of state control and anti-Marketeer. But in my forthcoming book *Red Ed* (Furious Press, £8.99½) I aim to restore the reputation of a political thinker even more neglected than Shelley: Edward Lear.

Misrepresented all these years as a writer of nonsense for children, Lear displayed an indignation and rage at Victorian injustice which makes Shelley look like a *Nationwide* reporter. Lear's poems are not silly stories; they are agonized case-histories. There was an old man of Cape Horn, fumed Lear, who wished he had never been born. Was help forthcoming? Was there adequate social care in this part of the Third World? No—he sat on a chair, til lhe died of despair, that dolorous man of Cape Horn. I do not recall Shelley showing equal awareness of the age trap in Latin America.

Closer to home, Lear was no less caring. There was an old person of Harrow, Lear tells us (note his pioneering use of the world "person"), who bought a mahogany barrow, for he said to his wife You're the joy of my life and I'll wheel *you all day in this barrow*. That tells us all we need to know about the marriage trap—the wife treated as nothing more than a chattel, the husband, though apparently more independent, equally caught in the capitalist marriage arrangement. Note, too, Lear's sideswipe at a consumerist society; the old person could easily have used a plain barrow but had been deluded by some unscrupulous mahogany salesman into an impossible hire-purchase arrangement. I have searched the annals of Harrow, by the way, for details of this disastrous marriage, but it seems never to have come to court. Perhaps Lear's choice of Harrow as a setting is a covert reference to the fact that he would have been much more miserable if he had gone there than Shelley ever was at Eton.

It may be that Lear's language is too powerful, too direct, for us to respond to. Would we respond to him better if he used today's approach and reported that there was this old person of Cape Horn, right who suffered severely from a depression state, not helped by the disgraceful fact that he was caught in a one-chair situation? Perhaps. Yet I prefer Lear's *blunt, clear, prophetic verse*. Prophetic? Certainly. Who before Lear had attacked the idiotic expense of the space race? Not Shelley, for sure. Yet we find him attacking the old man of The Hague, whose ideas he slams as being excessively vague. He built a balloon with the express purpose in mind of examining the moon, that (Lear acidly sums him up) deluded old man of The Hague. Or The Haig, as we would now call him.

The one great mystery of Lear's verse is the identification of the Dong with the Luminous Nose. The simple explanation is that in the Dong/Jumbly dichotomy he was merely attacking racial prejudice, but I intend to argue at length that the Dong, that prophet crying in a wilderness, was none other than Marx himself, and the Gromboolian Plain is a simple misprint for the British Museum Reading Room.

My book will appear in time for the Christmas rush and will be lavishly illustrated with Lear's savagely satirical drawings. The price has unfortunately risen, since I started this article, to £12.95.

Memorial services

Sir Thomas Lund

The Lord Chancellor was represented by Sir Wilfrid Bourne at a memorial service for Sir Thomas Lund held yesterday at All Souls, Langham Place. Prebendary Michael Baughen officiated. Professor J. M. Cameron (London Hospital Medical College), read the lesson and Mr Geoffrey Care (Kidd, Rapinet, Badge and Company and Yarde and Leader), gave an address. Among others present were:

Miss R Lund (daughter), Mrs E Hughes (sister), Miss F Hughes, Mrs Doris Lund (sister-in-law), Mr Brian Leeson, Mrs E J Lund-Lack, Mr Roger Lack, Mr G Lund-Lack.

Sir Charles Russell (Charles Russell and Company), Sir Edward Singleton (also representing the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society) and Lady Singleton, Sir Antony Part, Sir Godfrey Morley, Sir Hilary Scott, Sir Henry Marking (chairman, British Tourist Authority), Lady Norton, Sir Derek Hilton, Sir Arthur Driver and Mr Theodore Willis (Jacques and Company); Sir Desmond Heap, Sir William Carter (also representing the President of the International Bar Association), Sir Denis Dobson, QC, Sir John and Lady Stebbings, Sir Denys Hicks, Sir Charles Cunningham, Sir William Boulton, Sir Edmund Liggins, Sir David Napley, Mr Michael Rapinet, Mr John Kidd, Mr John Bowron (secretary general, Law Society), Mr Michael Hoyle (secretary, Professional Purposes, Law Society), Mr Trevor Sennott (secretary, Contentious Business and Law Reform, Law Society, also secretary, ESSEBA), Mr David Edwards (secretary, Legal Aid, Law Society), Mr Edgar Dutchin (Law Society Art Group), Master Cholmondeley Clarke, Master and Mrs Chamberlain, Master Matthews (Supreme Court Taxing Office).

Mr Graham Hill, Mr James Sutherland (General Practices Section, International Bar Association), Mr Tom Ravensdale, Mr John Ravensdale, Mr Frank Coven and Mrs Deputy Coven, Dr William Thomson (president, British Academy of Forensic Sciences), Mr P R Harrington, the Master of the City of London Solicitors' Company with the Clerk and Mr David Gray (also representing Lovell, White and King), the Master of the Cordwainers' Company and Mrs Grice with the Stewart Warden, Mr Theodore Ruoff, Mr A D M Oulton, Mr Peter Cox, Colonel W T Angelo-Thomson, Mr Christopher Kenyon, Captain A Coxon, the Rev E C Leigh-Hunt, Mr Paul Leach (vice-president, Union Internationale des Avocats) and Mrs Leach, Mr L A Tipson (secretary, College of Law) and Mr A G Bensley (assistant secretary).

Mr Brian Atchley (president, Holborn Law Society), Mrs B Lucas (Theodore Goddard and Company), Professor and Mrs A C Cunliffe, Mr John Smith (Coward Chance), Mr D F Marjoram (Sun Alliance and London Insurance Group), Mr Registrar S Li Prothero (Association of County Court and District Registrars), Mr George Doughty (chairman, Solicitors Benevolent Association) with Mr Malcolm Bell (treasurer); Mrs Lee Prulandy, Mr P J C McInerney, Mr Ian Ponsford (Gamlens), Mrs D Cavis-Brown, Mr Forbes Weir (Tweedies), Mr D D Mackintosh (William Charles Crocker), Mr D T Davies (Penningtons), Mr Geoffrey T Clark (Freshfields), Mr Douglas H Grice (McKenna and Company), Mr J Clifford Gordon (Hill Dickinson and Company), Mr David Drummond (Taylor and Humbert), Sir Charles F Wegg-Prosser (Wegg-Prosser and Farmer), Mr John Southam (IBA and Rolls-Royce) and Mrs Southam, Mr Colin McFadyean (Slaughter and May) and Mrs McFadyean with Mr K E Wright; Mr Rodney Tatchell (The Athenaeum), Mr John Warren (Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal), Miss Christina Stuart and Miss Linda Bailey.

Sir Angus Gillan

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Angus Gillan was held yesterday at St James's, Piccadilly. The Rev Donald Reeves officiated. Brigadier M. S. Lush read the lesson and Lord Grey of Naunton, president of the Royal Over-Seas League, gave an address. The Ambassador of Sudan was represented by Mr Ahmed Hamid. Among others present were:

Mr and Mrs A J A Gillan (son and daughter-in-law), Mr T Gillan (grandson), Mrs N Forsythe and other members of the family.

Lady Grey of Naunton, Lord Murray of Newhaven (Edinburgh Academical Society) with Mr Ian Lyon and Mr Michael Murray; Colonel Sir Guy Campbell, Sir David Scott (chairman of the Royal Over-Seas League) and Lady Scott with Sir Alexander Ross (deputy chairman), Captain J B Rumble, RN (director-general) and Mrs Rumble, Mr C Miller-Brown, Dr A Bennett-Clark, Mr H M Lynch-Shyllon and Sir John Peel, Sir Douglas and Lady Dodds-Parker, Sir Leslie and Lady Monson, Sir Ronald and Lady Macfarlane Reid, Lady (David) Lace, Sir Gawain and Lady Bell, Sir Donald Hawley, Sir Dennis White, Mrs M S Lush, Mr J M A Craig (London/Edinburgh Academical Club), Dr J B Gurney Smith (Royal Earlswood Hospital), Colonel G M Ross (Sudan Defence Force), Mrs R McCarthy, Mr Allan Arthur, Colonel J Oriebar, Mr C Oriebar, Major Francis Hancock, Mr Arthur Davison, Mr J W Kenrick (president, Sudanese Pensioners Association) and Mrs Kenrick with Dr J F E Bloss (secretary); Mr M M Tempany (King's College, London University).

Mr R Lindsley (Carlton Club), Miss N Hine, Mr P Crawshaw, Miss L E Forbes (Sudan Archive Department, Durham University), Mr G W Shaw, Mr H P Croom-Johnson and Mr A McKenzie-Smith (British Council), Mr Martin Parr, Mr K E B Henderson, Mr G R S Bredin, Mr E C Haselden, Mr P Ingleson, Commander L Peyton-Jones, Mr and Mrs P Hogg, Mr and Mrs J V Rowley, Brigadier R H S Popham (Sudan Defence Force Officers' Dinner Club), Lieutenant-Colonel R F Wright, Mr N J W Hunger (Sudan Church Association) and Miss M Fenwick and Mr M Beresford (Foreign and Commonwealth Office).

The Rev M. F. Foxell

The Queen was represented by Canon James Mansel at a service of thanksgiving for the life of the Rev Maurice Foxell held yesterday in the Chapel Royal, St James's Palace. Canon A. D. Caesar, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, officiated and the Bishop of Rochester, Lord High Almoner, pronounced the blessing. Mr Malcolm McQueen gave an address.

OBITUARY

MR BLAIR HUGHES-STANTON

Distinguished wood engraver

Mr Blair Rowlands Hughes-Stanton, the distinguished painter and engraver, died on June 6 at King's Lynn aged 79. One of the foremost and most brilliant wood engravers of this century he produced numerous books at the Gregynog Press, and illustrated books for Golden Cockerel and Cresset presses in Britain and the Allen Press in the United States.

His engravings have a strong and dramatic sense of design and a great and meticulous craftsman, his cut lines are fine. Since almost without exception he worked only on limited edition books and his engravings cannot be satisfactorily reproduced, and because his chosen medium commanded only a small but discerning following, he was not as well known as his work would justify.

But to those who collected his books, engravings and paintings he gave enormous pleasure and an insight into a world which he saw with great richness and probing imagination.

He was born on February 22, 1902, son of Sir Herbert and Lady Elizabeth Hughes-Stanton. Although brought up in the atmosphere of an artist's family — Sir Herbert was an admired painter and President of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours — he decided on a career in the Merchant Navy and trained in HMS Conway. A change of heart took him to the Byam Shaw School and the Royal Academy Schools, but many of the skills and attitudes to work which he learnt in the wooden ship never deserted him.

He was one of the most outstanding pupils of Leon Underwood's school at a time when it was of seminal importance in the creative and artistic life of England. It was there he met his first wife Gertrude Hermes, the sculptor and also an outstanding wood engraver. His innovative typography and bookbinding designs at the Gregynog Press were widely influential and remain significant works of art. Unfortunately his layout of *The Lovers' Song Book* of poems by W. H. Davies was then considered too radical and this lovely book, with its handsome frontispiece and two drop illustrations on each page, failed to get beyond the dummy stage.

Besides their decorative quality, his wood engravings had a powerful, brooding strength. Their celebration of the drive, fertility and power of life admirably suited *Birds, Beasts and Flowers* and *The Ship of Death and Other Poems* by D. H. Lawrence. He allowed no sentimentality to touch his work, and some people found it disturbing.

In spite of the delicacy of his cut, his engravings were never pretty in the conventional English manner. His work owed more to a surprising combination of an almost medieval sense of primeval mysticism and the immediacy and explicitness of 19th century magazine illustrations which his humanist philosophy transformed into the highest art form.

It was for this reason that his forceful engravings for the New Testament *Revelation*, done in 1933, worried many people who found their mental, emotional and physical frankness not to accepted taste. But he was more than merely an illustrator of the words of others. For instance, the 1929 nude called *Emancipation of Woman* is a total social and political manifesto of compelling beauty and persuasiveness.

Such intellectual statements were not expected in wood engravings, and Hughes-Stanton's pioneering led him along a lonely path. Nevertheless the elegance of his work brilliantly revealed themselves in Milton's *Comus* and *Four Poems*, de Quince's *Opium Eater* and Butler's *Erewhon*.

With his second wife Ida Graves, the poet and novelist, he set up the Gemini Press. He typeset, printed and produced some of his finest engravings for her poem *Epithalamion*. The second half of the 1930's also saw some of his best oil paintings and a series of remarkable abstract engravings. Although a member of both the London group and the Society of Wood Engravers and a modernist in the full sense of the word, he belonged to no artistic circles or establishments.

His life, like his work, was sometimes turbulent and passionate, and he was not always the easiest of people. Physically strong, he had great charm and wit and was an amusing and intriguing story teller. He was at home in an English pub as in a French café. A life long socialist, he was first a member of the Independent Labour Party and then the Labour Party, and involved in anti-Nazi movements.

On the outbreak of war he volunteered for the army and became a camouflage officer with the Royal Engineers. He first went to Africa and then, with many other British soldiers, was landed in Greece only to be captured by the advancing German army. While in prison camp he was shot through the head, the bullet passing under an eye and through his palate and jaw. During the frustrating time in prisoner of war camps in Germany, although because of his wound he could not himself contemplate escaping, he helped the plans of others by making fake passes, identification papers and maps, and by giving to colleagues a precision compass which he had managed to smuggle from camp to camp.

He returned to Britain on the first Red Cross ship used for the exchange of prisoners considered too severely wounded to take any further part in the war. After seeing his family he immediately returned to his duties with the Royal Engineers and worked on Camouflage projects for the army's advance into Germany.

Never able to return to wood engraving, he continued to paint in oils and water colour, and to draw in pastels and ink, *and to produce a series of large* scale multicoloured lino cuts. He married again, to Ann Ross a painter from Australia, and taught part time at Colchester and Winchester schools of art, St Martins and the Central School of Arts and Crafts in London. A firm teacher, his influence on the quality and workmanship of his students, who often adored him as well as admired him, was considerable. Held in high esteem, he only stopped teaching at the Central last year.

PROFESSOR V. F. LAMBERT

Professor V. F. Lambert, MD, FRCS, Professor of Otolaryngology, Manchester University, 1947-64, and subsequently Professor Emeritus, died on June 8 at the age of 81.

Victor Francis Lambert was born on August 12, 1899, at Bolton, Lancashire, the son of James Lambert. He was educated at Bolton School and at Manchester University. During the 1914-18 War he underwent training with the Inns of Court Officers Training Corps, eventually taking a commission in the Royal Artillery and serving from 1917 to 1919.

Lambert was among the very energetic and enterprising men who started medicine immediately after the termination of the war. A little older, more mature, and more experienced in life than the average first-year student they made their way steadily through the five-year *course and soon* began to make their mark.

After qualifying at Manchester in 1923 Lambert held the usual resident posts and then devoted his attention to Otolaryngology, being stimulated, as had been many before him, by Sir William Milligan who was in charge of the Ear, Nose and Throat Department at the Manchester Royal Infirmary. He was very much influenced by Milligan's work and teaching and treasured the memories of his association with that master, and in later years he came to bear a strong facial resemblance to Milligan.

After Milligan's retirement he served as chief assistant successively under Westmacott, Lindley Sewell and Frank Wrigley; eventually succeeding the latter as surgeon in charge of the department.

He always retained a close association with the university and was appointed tutor and lecturer in otolaryngology at an early stage. He worked a great deal with the staff of the anatomy department, carrying out dissections to elucidate the intricate anatomy of the bones forming the base of the skull and of the nerves, vessels and special sense organs in man and other animals and also helping in the teaching of anatomy by means of fluoroscopy.

He was also closely associated with the Department for the Education of the Deaf and with the Christie Cancer Hospital and Holt Radium Institute and did much original work particularly on cancer of the larynx. He was always very interested in the production and care of the voice and was associated with the Manchester School of Music.

In 1947 he was appointed Professor of Otolaryngology to the University of Manchester, thereby becoming the first holder of such an appointment at any university in this country. Shortly afterwards the Royal College of Surgeons of England honoured him by conferring the *ad eundem* Fellowship upon him. He had already obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1927, the Mastership of Surgery of Manchester University in 1932 and the Doctorate of Medicine in 1940.

He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine and a regular attender of the meetings of the Sections of Laryngology and Otology having been a member of the Council of the latter Section and having made contributions to both.

He took an active interest in the Lancashire cotton industry and was a director of English Sewing Cotton Company and he made a number of visits to America where he combined visits of otolaryngological clinics with business on behalf of his company.

He married in 1930, Myra, daughter of William Farnworth. She died in 1950. They had a son and a daughter. He married secondly, in 1954, Margaret, daughter of John Norris. They had one daughter.

SIR KEITH FREEMAN

Sir Keith Freeman, Bt, chairman and managing director of Garmantex, Ltd and chairman of Aristoc, Ltd, from 1971 to 1973 died on June 5 at the age of 57.

The only son of Air Chief Marshal Sir Wilfrid Freeman, first baronet, he was educated at Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford, and served in the R.A.F. in the Second World War in Europe and the Middle East. He joined Courtaulds, Ltd in 1946 and from 1957 to 1962 was commercial director of the Courtelle division. From 1963 to 1967 he was commercial director and then managing director of Monsanto Textiles SA. In 1968-69 he was managing LR Industries, Ltd.

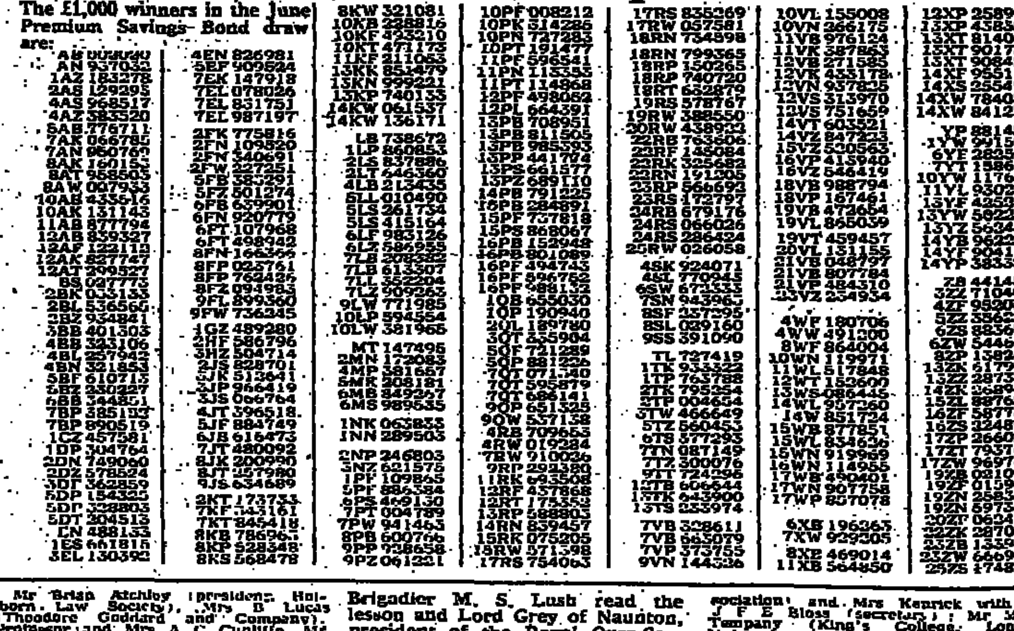
He married in 1946 Patricia Denison, younger daughter of C. W. Thomas. They had one son and one daughter. He is succeeded by his son James Robin Freeman.

George Jessel, the American vaudeville actor and comedian, died in Los Angeles on May 24 at the age of 83. Jessel was on stage from childhood — probably one of his most resounding successes was in the 1925 production of the play *The Jazz Singer*. He also starred in the early talking picture, *My Mother's Eyes*. But his greatest successes as an actor were before the Second World War.

Later he joined 20th Century Fox as a writer and producer, and was also the author of several books.

£1,000 Premium Bond prizewinners

The £1,000 winners in the June Premium Savings Bond draw are:



AB [illegible]	4EN 826981	8KW 321081	10PF 008212	17RS 835269	10VL 155008	12XP 258904
AN 937032	5EF 909524	10KB 228816	10PK 314286	17RW 057581	10VN 366175	13XP 458524
1AZ 183278	7EK 147918	10KF 493210	10PN 727283	18RN 734898	11VB 976124	13XT 814042
2AS 129295	7EL 078026	10KT 471173	10PT 191477	18RN 799365	11VK 387863	15XT 901754
4AS 968517	7EL 831751	11KF 211063	11PF 596541	18RP 150265	12VB 271585	15XT 908430
4AZ 383520	7EL 987197	13KK 851479	11PN 115353	18RP 740720	12VK 435178	14XF 955119
5AB 776711	2FK 775816	13KN 999221	11PT 114968	18RT 652879	12VN 937825	14XS 255494
7AK 066785	2FN 109520	13KP 740133	12PF 498052	19RS 578767	12VS 313970	14XW 784051
7AN 960769	2FN 340691	14KW 061537	12PL 664391	19RW 388550	12VS 751659	14XW 841273
8AK 160153	2FW 227251	14KW 136171	13PB 708951	20RW 438933	14VT 603521	YP 881408
8AT 958505	5FB 383291	LB 738672	13PB 811505	22RB 763606	14VZ 847223	1YW 991591
8AW 007933	5FZ 501274	1LP 860853	13PB 985593	22RF 146084	15VZ 520563	6YF 282564
10AB 433516	6FB 659901	2LS 837886	13PP 441774	22RK 325682	16VP 415940	7YT 158698
10AK 131143	6FN 920779	2LT 646360	13PS 661577	22RN 191205	16VZ 546419	10YW 117647
11AB 877794	6FT 107968	4LB 213435	13PZ 689110	23RP 566693	18VB 988794	11YL 930230
12AB 859327	6FT 498942	5LL 010490	14PB 791225	23RS 172797	18VP 167461	13YF 425382
12AF 122113	8FN 166356	5LS 261734	15PB 284891	24RB 679176	19VB 472654	13YW 582285
12AK 827747	8FP 025761	5LS 415164	15PF 737818	24RS 066026	19VL 865039	13YZ 563487
12AT 299527	8FP 762426	6LF 983126	15PS 868067	24RS 286424	19VT 459457	14YB 962220
BS 027773	8FZ 094983	6LZ 586955	16PB 152948	25RW 026058	20VL 131155	14YF 904110
2BK 033133	9FL 899360	7LB 209382	16PB 801089	4SK 924071	21VB 048797	14YP 383322
2BL 536566	9FW 736245	7LB 613507	16PF 494743	4SL 770945	21VB 807784	ZB 441451
3BZ 934841	1GZ 489280	7LL 352204	16PF 896752	6SW 673535	21VP 484310	3ZZ 710401
3BB 401303	2HF 586796	7LZ 909263	16PF 988132	7SN 943965	23VZ 254934	4ZF 952082
4BB 323106	3HZ 504714	9LW 771985	1OB 655030	8SF 357295	4WP 180706	5ZZ 386222
4BL 257942	2JS 828701	10LP 594554	1OP 190940	8SL 029160	4WW 491300	6ZS 883698
4BN 321853	3JK 513641	10LW 381965	2OL 189780	9SS 391090	8WF 864004	6ZW 544666
5BF 610715	3JP 966419	MT 147495	3OT 355904	TL 727419	10WN 119971	8ZP 138247
5BZ 230227	3JS 066764	2MN 172083	5OF 721289	1TK 933322	11WL 517848	13ZK 617969
6BB 344851	4JT 396518	4MP 381667	5OP 881226	1TP 763788	12WT 153600	13ZZ 287330
7BP 385193	5JF 884749	5MR 208181	7OT 071340	2TK 795254	13WS 086445	14ZK 368944
7BP 890519	6JB 616473	6MB 849267	7OT 595879	2TP 004654	14WL 957360	15ZL 887623
1CZ 457581	7JT 480092	6MS 989535	7OT 686141	3TW 466649	14W 851724	16ZF 587784
1DP 304764	8JK 200990	1NK 063833	9OP 651325	5TZ 560453	15WB 877851	16ZS 324890
2DN 749060	8JT 257980	1NN 289503	9OW 557138	6TS 577293	15WL 834636	17ZP 266023
2DZ 578524	9JS 634689	2NP 246803	4RB 709653	7TN 087149	15WN 919969	17ZT 793748
3DT 362859	2KT 173733	3NZ 621575	4RW 019284	7TZ 300076	16WN 114955	17ZW 969741
5DP 154325	7KF 343161	1PF 109865	7RW 910036	9TT 724296	17WB 490401	19ZB 081095
5DP 328803	7KT 845418	5PF 886384	9RP 293380	12TB 606644	17WN 907758	19ZF 015937
5DT 304513	8KB 786967	6PS 469130	11RK 693508	13TK 643900	17WP 857078	19ZN 258369
EN 488133	8KP 528348	7PT 004789	12RF 457868	13TS 233974	6XB 196365	19ZN 597322
1ES 661815	8KS 568478	7PW 941463	12RT 175353	7VB 328611	7XW 929305	20ZF 062445
3EL 130392		8PB 600766	13RP 588803	7VB 665079	8XB 469014	22ZK 287039
		9PP 928658	14RN 839457	7VP 373755	11XB 564850	23ZB 133957
		9PZ 061221	15RK 075205	9VN 144336		23ZW 666936
			15RW 571398			25ZS 174871
			17RS 754063			

Why petrol will cost more, page 19

Business News

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Watchmakers' battle with Japanese, page 19

■ **Stock markets**
FT Ind 545 down 2.3
FT Gilts 65.81 up 0.44

■ **Sterling**
$1.9405 down 5 points
Index 94.6 down 0.1

■ **Dollar**
Index 109.5 down 0.1
DM 2.4010 down 50 pts

■ **Gold**
$456.50 down $16

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 13¼-13⅛
3 mth Euro $ 18¼-18
6 mth Euro $ 17⅛-16⅞

IN BRIEF

Reprieve for Danish shipyard

The Danish Government has given a new export credit guarantee to Copenhagen's Burmeister and Wain shipyard to solve an acute cash crisis and permit the completion of one of the world's largest order portfolios.

The move saved the huge shipyard from almost certain collapse. The Ministry of Industry and Trade had rejected a credit guarantee last week, saying that it was not convinced that management moves to increase productivity were sufficient.

It changed its mind after the shipyard worked overtime to catch up with building delays and signed a new, binding productivity-boosting agreement.

THF bid spurned

Sir Hugh Wontner, chairman of the Savoy Hotel group has again urged his shareholders to ignore Trusthouse Forte's £67m bid for the group, which he describes as wholly inadequate. Meanwhile, THF has added another 118,000 "A" shares to its holding giving it, together with acceptances from the Kuwait Investment Office and a handful of others, 61.1 per cent of the low-voting "A" shares.

Decca sale go-ahead

Racal Electronic's £1.24m sale of Decca Radio and Television to the Tatung company of Taiwan went ahead yesterday after last-minute negotiations to resurrect the deal, which collapsed in disagreement a week ago. Racal expects to receive £15m from the separate sale of Decca Radio and TV's current assets.

Construction output

Output in the construction industry fell by five per cent in the first three months of 1981, compared with the last quarter of 1980 according to the latest provisional estimates from the Department of the Environment. The figure was 15 per cent down compared with the same period last year.

Worker participation

Of the 93 per cent of companies which said they ran worker participation schemes, 22 per cent actively involved employees in decision-making, and 26 per cent said they were looking at new ways of developing participation, according to a survey by the British Institute of Management.

Iran backs unions

Mr Mehdi Navab, the Iranian Ambassador in Bonn, told West German trade unionists Iran would use its 25 per cent stake in Krupp Stahl to block company plans for redundancies. Iran's Industry Minister is attending a supervisory board meeting at Krupp today.

Fife jobs at risk

A further 2,100 jobs could be lost in the process plant industry if substantial contracts are not awarded for the construction of Esso's Mossmorran ethylene plant, in Fife, the Process Plant Association said yesterday.

Drax plant extended

A 105mW power station at Drax, near Selby in Yorkshire, has been brought into service by the Central Electricity Generating Board, eight weeks ahead of schedule.

Computer contract

ICI's Australian subsidiary has won a £2m contract from the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Company for the supply of computer equipment and software.

Wall Street lower

The Dow Jones industrials average closed 1.20 points down to 994.44. The $-SDR was 1.15252. The £ was 0.590128.

Dispute forces up state borrowing by £1,000m

By John Whitmore, Financial Correspondent

Industrial action by the civil servants had a smaller impact on the Government's borrowing requirement and monetary growth in May than had been generally expected.

Even so, the Treasury estimates that the effect on tax receipts was to inflate the central government borrowing requirement by just over £1,000m during the month.

That means for the first two months of the present financial year the central government borrowing requirement has been £5,244m compared with £3,288m in the same period last year.

The estimated effect of the civil servants' action on monetary growth in the May banking month (the five weeks to May 20) was ¾ to 1 per cent in an overall sterling M3 increase of 1¼ per cent.

What seems clear is that revenue has been getting through to the Exchequer rather better than many outside observers suspected.

Despite the modest May increase, however, Inland Revenue receipts for the first two months of the financial year, at £3,907m, are still £481m down on the first two months of last year. For 1981-82 as a whole, Inland Revenue receipts are forecast to rise by over £6,000m, or 18¼ per cent.

Overall Government revenue for the first two months of the year now totals £8,197m compared with £9,085m in April and May 1980. The Treasury says that revenue delays in the two months have cost between £2,250m and £2,500m, and between £3,000m and £3,500m since the dispute began.

The Government has constantly reiterated, however, that the dispute does not undermine its economic strategy. It is assumed that the bulk of the tax payments that have not found their way to the Exchequer will ultimately be recouped.

On the expenditure side, supply services, which cover the largest part of departmental spending, appear to be growing much more in line with forecast this year. Over the first two months this expenditure has been running 8.2 per cent ahead of last year.

To the extent that the Government is having to borrow more, this means that it needs to sell more Government debt to the private sector or see bank deposits increase.

Although the Government has been drawing in considerable amounts of money from "calls" on gilt-edged stock and from buoyant sales of National Savings, the money supply is still estimated to have grown by about 1¼ per cent in May.

In the sense that this is considered a temporary inflation of the money supply, the authorities are fairly relaxed about it. Their main concern is the underlying trend in the money supply. The belief is that it is growing in line with the official target of an annual growth date of 6-10 per cent.

What makes it especially difficult to interpret the effect of the civil servants' action on the monetary statistics is that it is hard to know the way that companies are responding.

The latest bank lending figures, suggesting a seasonally adjusted decline of about £100m in private sector borrowing in May, look extremely encouraging. But it may be that many companies are at present using "tax money" to keep their borrowings low.

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Tables, page 20



Sir Terence Beckett, CBI director-general (left), with Sir Ray Pennock, CBI president, at yesterday's meeting.

UK may press for joint action on Japan trade

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Britain will press the European Economic Community to enforce restrictions on Japanese imports if the existing industry-to-industry voluntary restraint agreements break down.

Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, emphasized yesterday after a 90-minute discussion with leaders of the Confederation of British Industry that Community action would be possible within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and through EEC legislation.

But he stressed that such a move would be entered into only in the last resort since the British Government firmly believed that voluntary restraint pacts negotiated at industry level were less provocative than Government action.

The CBI called for the meeting with Mr Biffen after its policy-making council last month adopted a toughly-worded policy document on trade with Japan. Its tone had worried ministers. Yesterday's meeting appeared to have made some considerable progress in assuring business leaders that the Government was conscious of the growing problems faced by industry and of the need for a Community approach.

Industry leaders have expressed concern at the attacks being made by the Japanese on particular sectors of industry and at the growing trade imbalance which in the United Kingdom this year is likely to reach £1,400m and for the EEC's trade with Japan a total of £5,000m.

Speaking after their meeting with Mr Biffen, Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI's director general, said: "There is very distinct Government support for our concern and what we want to avoid—the last thing we want to do—is to have import controls. But we do want the Japanese to understand our position."

Industrialists' fears have been heightened by the sharp deterioration in the United Kingdom's trade deficit with Japan in the first two months of this year and by the possible repercussions for Europe of the recent pact between Japan and the United States for Japan to restrict car shipments to North America.

But Mr Biffen emphasized the importance which the Government attached to the voluntary agreements, which cover about 25 per cent of Japanese imports into Britain, including cars and certain consumer electronics.

Britains' concern will be strongly expressed during ministerial discussions next week when Mr Zenko Suzuki, Japanese Prime Minister, and other Japanese ministers visit London.

The next occasion will be the summit meeting in Ottawa next month where Japan is scheduled to present a paper on international trade. By that time British ministers are hopeful that the Community and the United States can agree a common approach.

Rising Sun and solar energy, Business Diary page 19.

Safeway's £20m plan for 14 new stores

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Safeway Food Stores, the United Kingdom subsidiary of the United States-based Safeway stores group, is to spend more than £20m to the end of 1983 on building 14 new stores in England and Scotland, creating 1,610 jobs.

It is part of a longer-term investment plan which is expected to increase Safeway's number of stores by more than a half by 1986 when the chain expects to have 140 outlets. Total spending by then is expected to be in excess of £70m.

Safeway, which claims 2.5 per cent share of the grocery and fresh food market, is among the top eight multiple chains in Britain. The store openings to 1983 will increase its selling area by nearly a fifth because most of the new developments are in the superstore league.

They will include in-store bakeries and off-licences. Some will also have pharmacies, the first being at Livingston, West Lothian, where a new store is to open next month.

Only one other multiple chain, BAT's Mainstop superstores, has plans so far for in-store pharmacies.

Another Safeway Store in Scotland will be at Falkirk, the others in the 1983 development programme being at Blackheath, London; Abbeydale, Gloucester; Leigh-on-Sea, Essex; Petts Wood, Kent; Walton-on-Thames, Surrey; Larkfield, Kent; Barbican, London; Verwood and Bearwood, Dorset; Moreton, Wirral; Acocks Green, Birmingham and Wilmslow, Cheshire. Six of the stores are expected to open this year. Most of those in the 1983 programme have selling areas of 20,000 square feet or more.

All feature extensive car parking in line with current thinking on superstore developments which tend to attract car-borne shoppers on their main weekly or fortnightly buying expeditions.

Record cash outflow cuts trade surplus

By David Blake, Economics Editor

The biggest ever recorded outflow of capital wiped out a substantial surplus on Britain's current account in the first quarter of this year. An estimated £2,600m flowed out of the country through capital transactions made easier by the Government's abolition of exchange controls.

Much of the increased outflow compared to the end of 1980 came from lending by the banks.

The figures for the United Kingdom's balance of payments in the first quarter of this year are complicated by the Civil Service dispute, because of which no reliable estimates are available for the trade figures or the current balance in the first quarter of the year.

But it is thought that there was probably a current account surplus overall of about £2,000m in the first quarter. Of this, about £1,000m was explained by a surplus on invisibles such as tourism and earnings from the City. There was also a big boost to our payments from EEC refunds.

The outflows of private capital, which began with the abolition of exchange controls, are believed to have continued in the first quarter of the year. About £1,000m is thought to have gone out as a result of this.

Even more important were the banks, which stepped up their activity in the early months of this year. It is thought that about £900m in sterling was loaned to non-residents. Only about £400m came in as foreign loans to residents in the United Kingdom.

Just as banks had tended to switch into sterling last year, they moved out in the first quarter of 1981. The result was to drive down the value of the pound.

There was an estimated total of about £1,800m in private investment from the United Kingdom overseas. Of this, about £1,150 is thought to have been portfolio investment, roughly the same as in the final quarter of 1980.

There was a slight increase in direct investment by British companies overseas in the non-oil sector, accompanied by a downturn in oil spending, partly because British companies were placed at a disadvantage because they did not have access to cheap Saudi crude.

One of the most dramatic factors affecting the overall payments balance was an increase in sterling lending to non-United Kingdom residents, which was set at about £900m, roughly the same as in the fourth quarter of 1980.

The figures also show that the value of oil and gas sold from the United Kingdom Continental Shelf went up sharply in the first quarter of the year.

Tourism moved back into surplus in the first quarter after a deficit in late 1980. Credits on foreign airlines went down because the number of flights fell and sea transport was hit by the seamen's strike.

Currency markets nervous

By Frances Williams

Leading currencies fluctuated widely in nervous and erratic foreign exchange markets yesterday. The pound, which fell below $1.92 in New York overnight, at one stage touched $1.9550 before dropping to $1.9405 at the end of trading, just five points down from Monday.

Its trade-weighted index was down 0.1 at 94.6 (average 1975 =100 reflecting a slight weakness against most European currencies.

The dollar opened strongly, buoyed by worries about the political and military situations in Poland and the Middle East, but fell back sharply to DM2.371 on rumours, later denied, that the German Federal Bank was to hold a special meeting yesterday which might decide to raise interest rates.

The dollar recovered during the afternoon to close in London at DM 2.4010, down 50 points from Monday. Its trade-weighted index closed down 0.1 at 109.5.

The pound was little affected by better-than-expected money supply figures, which are still confused by the civil servants dispute. Dealers took the view that these made the prospect of a rise in minimum lending rate on Thursday even more unlikely.

But news of large capital outflows in the first quarter of the year, revealed by yesterday's balance of payments figures, prompted a slight decline in sterling in the afternoon.

Lotus in new car deal with Toyota

By Peter Waymark

Lotus, the sports car manufacturer, has signed an agreement with Toyota which could lead to the Japanese company supplying engines and other important components for a new Lotus model in the mid-1980s.

Lotus has been evaluating 1.6 and 2-litre twin overhead camshaft units from Toyota for a new car, which will complement its existing Esprit range and spearhead an export drive.



Mr Kimberley: hoping for exports boost

Mr Michael Kimberley, managing director of Lotus, said yesterday: "We are looking to produce between 3,000 and 5,000 units a year and to sell 70 per cent of them overseas, particularly in the United States and Japan."

Lotus, badly hit by the recession and the strength of the pound, is producing 400 to 500 cars a year, compared with 3,000 a year in the early 1970s. Exports are taking only 40 per cent of sales against 73 per cent two years ago.

Call for customs duties to benefit Third World

From John Earle, Rome, June 9

Signor Umberto Agnelli, Fiat deputy chairman, today proposed that Japanese products entering Western Europe and North America should be subjected to customs duties which would be used for the benefit of Third World countries suffering from the effects of Japan's trading behaviour.

At the same time, social welfare levels in the West should be cut to increase productivity. Resulting increases in the gross domestic products of Western countries should also be spent on productive investment in the Third World.

Signor Agnelli, younger brother of the chairman of Italy's biggest private company, was speaking at a seminar on the West's economic relations with Japan two days before the arrival of Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, who is touring European capitals, including Britain.

Japanese sales penetration was encroaching destructively on European productive capacities, Signor Agnelli said. It was reckoned that every 100,000 Japanese cars imported caused the loss of 13,000 jobs.

US BANKS' FACILITIES EXTENDED

Washington, June 9.—The Federal Reserve Board has unanimously authorized American banks to establish international banking facilities in the United States from December 3.

In approving the facilities, the board said it would assure that the facilities participate only in international banking and thus are not used to evade controls on domestic banking.

The facilities would accept international deposits and make loans free of domestic United States reserve requirements and interest rate ceilings.

Establishment of the facilities has been sought by a number of domestic United States banks especially in New York as a means of competing more effectively in Euro dollar banking.—AP-Dow Jones.

Allianz falls short of target

By Michael Prest

Allianz Versicherungs, Germany's biggest insurance company, raised its stake in Eagle Star Insurance to 28.2 per cent yesterday at the end of the first tender offer under the City's new rules.

But Allianz was forced to pay the top price of 290p a share and the number of shares tendered left it short of its 29.9 per cent target.

Nevertheless, Mr George Megan, of Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bankers advising Allianz, described the outcome as "highly satisfactory".

He did not know, however, whether Allianz would try to buy the remaining 1.7 per cent through the market.

Allianz spent £57.1m yesterday, bringing its total cost to £116m. On Monday last week, the German company announced that it had bought 14.9 per cent of Eagle Star in a dawn raid.

But yesterday, Mr Anthony Ratcliffe, Eagle Star's general manager, said that the company was grateful for the support of the 72 per cent of shareholders who had not accepted the tender offer.

In an advertisement published today, Eagle Star tells policy holders that their contracts are not affected

The Stock Exchange took elaborate precautions, including closing the visitors' gallery, to present a last-minute scramble.

Financial Editor, page 19

Family raises £9.9m in Comet shares sale

By Peter Wainwright

Mr Michael Hollingbery, 48, and his family yesterday sold eight million shares in the group of which he is chairman because too much of the family wealth was concentrated in one company. The sale raised £9.92m.

The £51m Comet Radiovision Services is a chain of around 200 Comet Electrical discount stores and Timberland Do It Yourself shops, as well as a jewelry manufacturer and a supplier of Polarcold metal pressings for domestic appliances and cars.

The eight million share sale, which was handled by Kleinwort Benson, the merchant banker, and James Capel, the broker, took less than an hour to arrange.

The price charged, 124p, was well below Monday's close of 139p. The shares have been weak since the group reported profits almost unchanged at £5.7m in the half year.

The eight million institutional placing was well received because it lowered the family shareholding from 55.1 per cent to 35.3 per cent.

The new shares in public hands will mean a freer market to deal in, and the pledge to Kleinwort Benson of no further share disposals for at least two years was thought reassuring.

Capital gains tax will probably ensure that the 124p a share sale price dwindles to around 90p by the time it reaches the family so that the sale is worth only £7m or so.

The closest parallel to the Comet sale was the succession of disposals by Mr Selim Zilkha, founder and chairman of Mothercare.

Strike hampers imports monitoring

Disguises beat clothing quotas

By Rupert Morris

Millions of pounds' worth of cheap foreign-made jeans, sweat shirts and other clothing may be passing through British Customs undetected because of the Civil Service strike. The strike, by staff operating the Customs and Excise computer at Southend, has prevented records of shipments being kept.

The British Clothing Industries Association (BCIA) relies on these records to find out whether excessive amounts of goods are being imported from particular countries, and whether quotas should be imposed or not.

The association is concerned that, because of the strike, a number of countries with which Britain does not have quota arrangements could be flooding Britain with cheap goods undetected. Without information on shipments, it would be impossible to fix new quotas and great damage could be done to the British clothing industry.

A Customs and Excise spokesman said the strike had caused delays but records could be inspected manually. "Investigation of any illegal imports continues" he said.

The BCIA has complained to Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister for Trade, about imports of jeans from Hongkong which were accompanied by so-called waistcoats often too small to wear and clearly intended to avoid quota limits on jeans.

Fraud of various kinds has been a problem in clothing imports for some time. Lately the methods used have become more and more ingenious. Customs can expect to seize more than £4m worth of illegal clothing imports each year.

Recently, sweat shirts from Portugal have been pouring in, sometimes with two in a bag and marked as tracksuits to bypass agreed quotas. Another ruse is for shirts to be accompanied by skimpy, unfinished shorts included simply so that the package can be designated as a suit.

The Customs fraud investigation team has been strengthened this year. It has discovered substantial consignments of dresses labelled as nightdresses, and similar abuses.

A sensitive issue which particularly worries the BCIA is the import of clothes under provisions of the Multi-Fibres Arrangement which allow unlimited imports of ethnic garments such as Indian saris or turbans, not normally made in Britain. The association fears that ordinary shirts and dresses are being smuggled in under this disguise.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

AAC	23p to 681p	Peko Wallsend	10p to 505p
Barclays Bank	13p to 413p	Polly Peck	25p to 298p
Bk of Scotland	20p to 372p	Centrust	27p to 367p
Cornell Dresses	10p to 153p	Standard T Chart	10p to 637p
Global Nat Res	20p to 920p	Vosper	10p to 130p

Falls

Cawoods	12p to 200p	Metal Box	10p to 184p
Crouch D	15p to 201p	MIM Holds	9p to 279p
Dixons Photo	9p to 161p	Nthgate Explor	15p to 355p
Kode Int	10p to 305p	Shell Trans	6p to 346p
ICI	6p to 276p	Union Discount	10p to 448p

US urged to act on money rates

Sharp differences on monetary policy emerged between the European Community and the United States during a three-day conference of monetary experts in Bruges, a commission official said.

European monetary experts were increasingly critical of the Reagan Administration's policy of "benign neglect" on monetary issues, Mr Michel Vanden Abeele, adviser to Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the Commission, said.

The European experts urged the United States to abandon its policy of non-intervention in monetary matters, arguing that President Reagan's policy has led to instability in foreign exchange rates.

Accord in Tokyo

Dr Otto Lambsdorff, Economics Minister of West Germany, and Mr Toshio Komoto, director-general of the Japanese Economic Planning Agency, agreed in Tokyo that high United States interest rates have been *impeding the sound development of the world economy.*

Steel for China

Six Japanese steel manufacturers are to export 480,000 tonnes of rolled ordinary steel to China for July/September shipment at prices almost unchanged from previous contracts, *Nippon Steel Corporation said.*

Norwegian ship order

K-S Dyvi Swan of Norway has ordered two 33,000-ton multipurpose product carriers, each valued at $37.5m (£19m) from Samsung Shipbuilding companies of South Korea.

Denmark's exports

The Danish Federation of Industries says there will be hardly any increase in Denmark's industrial exports this year, and it also gave warning to the minority Social Democratic Government against new increases in direct or indirect taxes.

Spanish wages deal

A broad-based agreement has been reached in Spain that should guarantee wage restraint in 1982. It was drawn up by the Spanish Government, the National Employers' Confederation and the country's principal unions and is due to be signed in Madrid in the next few days.

Licensing move

Mr Eiji Toyoda, president of Toyota, indicated that Ford may not be prejudiced against concluding a licensing agreement instead of setting up a joint venture company to build Toyota cars in America.

Arbitration talks fail

Australia's Arbitration Commission has failed to end a nine-day wage dispute that has crippled the country's communications network, industry sources said.

Gold holdings up

South African gold holdings rose 25.08m rand (£14.3m) in May to 4,410m rand from 4,390m in April; the Reserve Bank said.

Dutch savings plan

The Dutch finance ministry has suggested ways for the new Government to prune between 13,000m guilders (£2,439m) and 24,000 guilders from public spending during its four-year term.

Crude imports down

French crude oil imports declined by 13.6 per cent during the first four months of this year, while the oil import bill rose by 25 per cent.

Ecuador cuts output

Ecuador has announced an immediate five per cent cut in its daily oil production to 217,000 barrels a day from 228,000

Yen loans to resume

Japanese banks expect to be able to resume supplying yen syndicated loans to overseas borrowers.

A personal letter to win £40m bus order

Leyland resorts to new tactics

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Leyland Vehicles yesterday resorted to unconventional tactics to win a £40m order for 525 double-decker buses which will be decided by the West Midlands Passenger Transport Committee today.

It is the largest order to be placed this year and covers deliveries over the next three years.

Leyland dispatched a car and driver from its headquarters at Leyland, Lancashire, to make a 250-mile round trip to deliver a personal letter from Mr Ken Maciver, managing director of Leyland Bus, to each of the 16 members of the committee.

The letter noted with concern that recent statements in the press implied that preference would be given to a local bus manufacturer (Metro-Cammell, Birmingham) to protect jobs in the area.

Mr Maciver pointed out that the £75m Leyland spent on West Midlands components last year was far more than the value of Leyland buses and trucks sold in the area.

If Leyland adopted a policy of not buying from those areas where the local authority did not permit it to compete on its commercial merits the consequences for the *West Midlands* would be serious.

He warned that the bus industry was facing a crisis in which survival in its present form could not be taken for granted.

"The orders currently being placed by the Passenger Transport Executives and other major operators which are 50 per cent down in some cases will not support bus manufacture on its present scale and contractions and reductions are now inevitable."

The letter added that the placing of orders for purely local interests would lead to a fragmentation of the bus industry.



Leyland's new double-decker bus on a passenger trial in central London.

What was at stake was nothing less than the survival of a British bus industry which could fend off foreign competition and compete effectively in export markets with all that entailed for the components industry.

At the same time as the driver was making his rounds, shop stewards from Metro-Cammell were lobbying Mr Gordon Morgan, the leader of the controlling Labour group on the county council, and also chairman of the passenger transport committee.

They pointed out that already more than 600 jobs — about half the workforce — were being axed at Metro-Cammell's plant because of a huge fall in orders.

The latest blow was last week's decision by London Transport to place an order for 275 buses worth £20m with Leyland when Metro had expected to share in the work.

Mr Morgan told them that he was elected to protect local jobs, and they came away satisfied that Metro-Cammell would be awarded the bulk if not the whole of the contract.

However, the Birmingham company can expect little sympathy from Leyland. During the past two years, while the state owned company has been struggling to get its new Titan double decker into volume production, Metro-Cammell has been awarded substantial orders originally earmarked for Titan. It was the sole supplier to the West Midlands during this period.

The closure of the Park Royal plant in west London because of unsatisfactory productivity and the search for a new home for Titan has now been resolved.

It is in full production at the Workington National Bus plant and Leyland is determined to recover lost ground before the Government bus subsidy is phased out in two years.

Lloyd's sets July date for ballot

By Richard Allen

Lloyd's has chosen July 17 for a ballot of members which could decide the fate of the insurance market's controversial self-regulation Bill.

This is three days before Lloyd's representatives are to return to the Commons to give the market's response to parliamentary demands for two big changes in the Bill.

Yesterday Lloyd's members voted in favour of the introduction of a new by-law which will permit postal votes in the ballot. But under Lloyd's present rulebook, a further vote will have to take place on June 17 to confirm this decision and then the by-law will have to be approved by the Recorder of London.

Assuming these procedural moves go through, Lloyd's 20,000 members will be asked to vote separately on parliamentary demands: first for an amendment forcing divestment by brokers of their underwriting interests and secondly on a clause preventing agents who act for underwriting names from managing syndicates.

It is by no means certain that a majority of members will give approval on both counts even though the Bill could fail as a result.

Although it has accepted the divestment demands, the Lloyd's committee is known to be unhappy about the call for a split between the functions of different agents in the market.

Price for Burmah's BP stake 'not unfair'

An adviser to Burmah Oil said in the High court yesterday he did not consider the price paid by the Bank of England to Burmah for the company's 20.1 per cent holding in BP was unfair.

Mr Robin Broadley, of Baring Brothers, appearing for Burmah, was asked by Mr Donald Rattee, QC, for the Bank, whether he would suggest the deal had been unfair.

"No, I have never suggested that", Mr Broadley said.

He agreed that he had known that the Bank, which stepped in with a rescue package for Burmah, always needed Government approval of any deal.

"So the Bank offered the best deal it could within the confines of the Government's control?" Mr Rattee asked.

"Yes, that is right. We did not know as much as we do now about the inabilities of the Bank", Mr Broadley replied.

Burmah is asking Mr Justice Walton to order repayment by the Bank of the current value of the BP holding, now put at £1,000m. The Bank bought the shares for £197m in January, 1975, as part of the rescue package to prevent the company going into liquidation.

The Bank is resisting Burmah's claim that the deal was unfair because the Bank took advantage of the company's distressed state and that the deal conferred undeserved advantage on the Bank.

Mr James Lumsden, Burmah's chairman at the time of the sale, said he did consider the deal was unfair. "It was an unrealistic price for a holding in BP of this size."

The Bank under instructions from the Government bought the shares at below the stock market price.

Mr Lumsden said he felt Burmah could have received a premium price for the holding, given more time.

Hanson to sell US plant

By Rosemary Unsworth

Hanson Trust, the industrial holding group, is to sell for £25m cash a Texas cement and ready mixed concrete business it acquired last January.

The business, which has a net book value of £13m, was taken over when Hanson bought McDonough Company for £74m. It is selling the Houston-based part to Marmac, a company owned by one of the McDonough family shareholders, Mr Bernard P. McDonough.

The cement and ready mixed concrete business made £1.05m pretax profit, about 10 per cent of McDonough's profits, last year, on turnover of £36.5m.

Mr Martin Taylor, of Hanson, said last night that the group would be left with the shoe and hand tools side of McDonough, which provides the balance of the profits

Shippers get tough on freight rates

By Michael Baily

Britain's leading shipping lines, already reeling from the effects of the seamen's strike and moves at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, face an aggressive new stance from their customers, the United Kingdom importers and exporters, through the British Shippers' Council.

The United Kingdom exporters can no longer afford to pay up to 40 per cent more on export shipments than their continental counterparts, Mr John Elliott of Metal Box, the Shippers' Council's new chairman, made clear yesterday. The council would be scrutinizing every penny spent on freight rates from now on, he said.

With names like Sir David Orr of Unilever, Sir Maurice Hodgson of ICI, and Sir David Steel of BP on the governing body, the council does not lack clout.

With recession biting deeply into company profits, the old cosy relationship between the United Kingdom shippers and shipowners was over, Mr Elliott said. The council would be looking *closely at issues like* higher rates from the UK and Europe within the same conference; inflexibility of conferences; and 100 per cent loyalty agreements demanded of customers.

Already the council has approached foreign lines operating outside the United Kingdom conferences and would be prepared to commend those that prove responsible and reliable to its 16,000 members, Mr Elliott said.

"We are not anti-conference, because we recognize that conference lines provide regular service to destinations all over the world and that costs money," he told a London press briefing to launch the new-look council.

"We do not want a free-for-all on rates—that could be a recipe for disaster because reputable lines might disappear and the new ones would hoist freight rates *even higher.* But there must be a relaxation of both the extent and duration of loyalty agreements".

The United Kingdom exporters had recently found they were paying higher rates than continental firms on exports of paper products, steel, and chemicals among other things, and had lost potential markets overseas. Of four conferences approached by the council two—to South and East Africa—admitted that rates from Europe had been depressed by outside competition but declined to bring down the United Kingdom rates. Two more, to the Caribbean and South America, denied there was any disparity in the United Kingdom and continental rates.

The council was taken over by the Freight Transport Association two years ago and owes its new, aggressive attitude to the staff put in by FTA to scrutinize shipping services available to British industry.

"There has been a feeling in the past that the council was totally protective of conferences", Mr Elliott said. "We see ourselves now as representing British shippers in a very competitive world market and we hope to take the conferences with us."

TOYMAKERS PLAN FOR EXPANSION

Hornby Hobbies, once the jewel in the collapsed Dunbee-Combex-Marx toy group, which was bought out by its directors and employees, has started expanding the workforce. The company was saved from the receiver's hands only a week ago, with the backing of a group of investors led by Guidehouse Ltd. and Citicorp Development Capital. It is now planning to increase its 1,300 workforce by 60.

Mr Karl Meuller, Hornby's managing director, who led the successful £5m rescue bid, said, "we are now in a position to open our door a bit after a difficult period". At its height in 1979, the toy manufacturer, which makes toy trains and cars, employed more than 2,000, but since then has seen sales slip by 20 per cent in real terms.

The Margate-based company is now expecting sales in excess of £20m this year and is on line to make up to £1.5m profits. This compares with sales in 1980 of £17m and profits of only £500,000. The expansion plan reflects an improved order book; despite a shrinking market.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Putting a value on credit cards

From Mr D. J. Armour

Sir, It is welcome news that the Department of Trade is reconsidering its position over credit card trading (May 30). The rather naive assumption behind the Monopolies and Mergers Commission recommendation (that cash discounts be permitted) was that the customer would benefit from the discounts which retailers would offer on being freed from the credit card companies' insistence on their transactions being at the same terms as cash or cheque sales.

Instead, as anyone involved in retail business could have foretold, petrol customers at most garages have been paying surcharges; in effect, paying the commission charge for the garage.

Credit card transactions should be a very welcome form of business to any retailers, particularly extended-service petrol retailers who rely heavily on casual labour to keep going, principally because the credit card transaction is 100 per cent secure for the retailer as long as he follows a few common sense rules.

It may not be appreciated generally that credit card vouchers are treated as cash at banks; the account of the payee is credited immediately (cheques can take several days to be cleared). However, the credit card voucher possesses none of the disadvantages of cash; it has no value except to the payee and no float need be kept to meet change requirements.

In a case of doubt for example, card date-expired) the transaction need not be refused; a short telephone call will usually transfer the risk to the credit card company. With more widespread usage of cards the habitual Saturday evening journey to the night safe or expensive cash collection by secure vehicles would become unnecessary for the retailers.

These are the advantages which the retailer gets from his credit card business (apart from any question of extra sales); well worth the commission charge, I suggest.

Yours faithfully,
D. J. ARMOUR,
64 Elton Close,
Hampton Wick,
Kingston, Surrey.
30 May.

French way of doing business

From Mr F. S. Law

Sir, You very kindly allowed me to use this column on a previous occasion, when I pointed out the very impressive, also almost ruthless, way in which the French deal with "overseas projects".

The recent reduction in the sales agreement with the United Arab Emirates must surely teach us a lesson.

In France, the cooperation between industry and government departments is very close and has reached a level of total confidence between the parties concerned.

I know of cases where the French Government, through one of its ministers, made sure that competing firms would not only form a consortium, but would be completely open with each other in their pricing policies, and having reached agreement, would then jointly use the help of one of the major banks to produce a package which was so attractive that the prospective customer had no alternative but to accept it. It struck me as an admirable example of how national priorities override individual companies' aims and ambitions.

Just as important is the fact that no minister in France will be allowed to make a statement about a contract as yet unsigned by the prospective customer. The discipline shown particularly under President Giscard, on this issue, was quite astonishing. Yet the French seem to have understood that when dealing with Middle East countries in particular, it is very unwise indeed to make premature announcements of one's success, before the customer has actually signed the contract. A premature announcement may well endanger the contract being signed at all.

We must hope that the example of the United Arab Emirates contract will serve at least as a lesson to be remembered on future occasions.

Yours faithfully,
F. S. LAW,
61 Cadogan Square,
London, SW1.
June 2.

Panaceas of the thirties

From Miss Heather Harvey

Sir, In the almost prehistoric times when I read economics at Cambridge, we were told to eschew what was called "the work-fund fallacy". Briefly, if crudely described, that fallacy maintained that there was in the economy a static volume of available "work", and that unemployment could be alleviated, if not eventually cured, by redistributing that "workfund" among the labour force by abolishing overtime and shift-work, lowering the retiring age, and generally employing three workers to do what two had done before.

This proposition, we were told, ignored its own consequences: lower return on fixed capital, higher unit costs, reduced demand reduced employment, etc. Other things, in the ritual phrase, were not going to stay equal but would enter a declining spiral.

I am therefore innocently amazed that the work-fund concept seems today to be acceptable and flourishing, especially in trade union circles. I see the discredited panaceas of the 1930s being dusted off and trotted out as if they were a revelation, a second coming of Adam Smith (who must, anyway, be giddy from turning in his grave).

On the other hand, I see little or no analysis of why *circa* 10 per cent unemployment persisted into the outwardly booming years 1938 and 1939. The *question nagging me is this: is* the British economy and its unemployment problem now, and was it in 1939, only curable by a war?

Yours faithfully,
HEATHER HARVEY,
15 Pelham Place,
London SW7 2NQ.
May 23.

Servicing the balance of payments

From the Chairman of the Committee on Invisible Exports

Sir, The Director-General of the National Economic Development Council (NEDC) is reported in your issue of June 5 as pressing for an urgent review of Britain's "poor performance in service industries". Before it comes to such a depressing conclusion, one hopes that the NEDC will differentiate, in their analysis, between the Government service sector, the domestic distributive sector and the financial and commercial sector on which over one-third of the country's total foreign income (*known as invisibles*) depends.

Significant parts of the financial sector in the City of London and of the professions can claim a far higher foreign income per head than manufacturing industry and with no import bill to speak of. The service trades cannot provide an alternative source of employment, on the scale the country now urgently needs, as Mr Chandler rightly says. But several of them remain as *dynamic as any in the world.*

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS SANDILANDS,
Committee on Invisible Exports,
7th Floor,
The Stock Exchange,
London EC2 1HH.
June 5.

Business appointments

Town and Country names chief executive

Mr Joe Bradley has been made chief executive of the Town & Country Building Society. He is presently a general manager of the Nationwide Building Society.

Mr J. A. Nutt is to succeed Mr F. B. Doyle as chairman of Booker McConnell's engineering division. Mr Doyle is leaving on August 31 to become chief executive of the Social Democratic Party.

Dr A. G. Raper, chief executive of the Davy engineering and construction companies in the United Kingdom, has joined the board of Davy Corporation.

Mr P. T. Wright is *retiring* from Sedgwick Group on June 30 but will remain on the board as deputy chairman and a non-executive director until the end of the year.

Mr Ian Orr-Ewing, managing director of Anchorpac, the Boughton waste compaction equipment manufacturing company, has been appointed a director of Hearncrest Boughton. Mr Keith Purkiss, managing director of Hearncrest Boughton, has been appointed a director of Anchorpac.

Mr Jeremy G. Thorn has become director of marketing at Staveley Foundries.

Mr Michael Gabitass is to be a manager of the Swiss Bank Corporation from July. Mr Peter Obrist is to become an assistant manager.

Mr Richard H. Tomlins has become a partner of Gerald Eve, Faber & Partners, the St Albans consulting engineers.

Mr Mark Vinty becomes a main board director of the Arrowcroft Group on July 1.

Mr Harold S. Elman is the new general manager of Alico UK (American Life Insurance Co).

Mr J. H. B. Ketteley, managing director of Rea Brothers, has been appointed a non-executive director of Dufay Bitumastic.

Mr David Airey, managing director of Bibby Edible Oils, has been made chairman of the Seed Crushers and Oil Processors Association (SCOPA).

Mr J. W. Richardson-Hill has joined Antony Gibbs & Sons as a director responsible for business development.

Mrs Helen Robinson has joined the board of Debenhams.

Mr W. M. Ritchie becomes managing director of John Davis & Son (Derby).

Mr Norman Birshfield is now a non-executive director of Merevale Properties.

Mr Peter A. Miller is the new deputy chairman of Arbuthnot Investment Management Services.

Mr H. A. Rees has joined the board of C. H. Beazer (Holdings).

Mr Ivor Manley, a deputy secretary at the Department of Energy, has been made a part-time member of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

Professor Bernard Atkinson has been made a director of the Brewing Research Foundation.

Mr J. P. U. Burr, a director of Bass, has been elected chairman of the BRF council.

Mr Martin Lampard is now a director of Allied Breweries.

Mr W. F. Eales has been made secretary of BUPA. Dr D. L. Gullick, former secretary, will continue as BUPA's executive medical adviser on a full-time basis. Mr Eales also takes over secretaryship of BUPA hospitals.

Mr J. A. Nutt is to succeed Mr F. B. Doyle as chairman of Booker McConnell's engineering division. Mr Doyle is leaving on August 31 to become chief executive of the Social Democratic Party.

Dr A. G. Raper, chief executive of the Davy engineering and construction companies in the United Kingdom, has joined the board of Davy Corporation.

Mr P. T. Wright is retiring from Sedgwick Group on June 30 but will remain on the board as deputy chairman and a non-executive director until the end of the year.

Mr Jeremy G. Thorn has become director of marketing at Staveley Foundries.

Mr Michael Gabitass is to be a manager of the Swiss Bank Corporation from July. Mr Peter Obrist is to become an assistant manager.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Steadier course for gilts

The gilt-edged market's convalescence was taken a stage further yesterday, helped by another steady performance by sterling and better-than-expected figures on central government borrowing and money supply growth in May.

Even so, the implications from all this are still fuzzy. The underlying money supply is now supposed to have grown at around ¾ per cent a month for the past three months, the kind of trend that sounds far too good to be true. To be fair to the authorities, however, they fully recognize that the margin of error may be wide, though they also feel quite strongly that the underlying trend has in fact been somewhere in the 6-10 per cent target range.

On the face of it, the May figures from the clearing banks, pointing to a seasonally adjusted fall of £100m in private sector lending look distinctly encouraging. But here again one is in the world of guesstimates. Advances to manufacturing industry, for example, actually fell by £765m in the three months to mid-May. But how much of that was due to destocking, which may now be over—and how much to the effect of tax payments that have not yet been cleared? At the other end of the spectrum, moreover, one can even point to some quite disturbing developments, namely the apparent strength of personal-sector loan demand.

Meanwhile, the authorities seem to be reacting to the new firmness in period rates in the money markets by keeping ultra-short rates extremely soft. This should help prevent any danger of round-tripping over next week's June make-up day, as well as helping to contain any upward pressure on bank base rates. It is an easy game to play while the civil servants continue to disrupt revenue collection. But what happens when the civil servants return to normal working, or turn their attention to restricting government disbursements?

Bass

Betting on Coral

A loss of £3.2m before depreciation from Coral reflecting the seasonal nature of its hotels and holidays was the main reason for the unappreciative reception given yesterday for half-year figures from Bass. For including Coral for three months and after a lower surplus on property and investment sales, pretax profits edged ahead by only £1m to £51.1m and the shares responded with a 3p fall to 242p.

However, the underlying trend from the original Bass activities is much better than these figures suggest. Without Coral, sales were 16 per cent higher at £770m and profits before depreciation up by nearly 19 per cent to £89m. There was a lower contribution from the original Bass hotels which have suffered from poor occupancy rates in the United ingdom but the boor side has turned in a resilient performance.

Bass has shared in the national drop in volume with most of the pressure falling on its national bitters. But the group's big exposure to lagers—about two-fifths of production—has stood it in good stead, for lager volume has held level and a combination of pricing and internal measures has led to a small improvement in beer margins with overall market share unchanged.

Bass is reasonably confident that the decline in beer volumes is now flattening out, although the summer weather will be an important influence on the trend. But for the rest of the year Coral should be making a firmly positive contribution even if its profits will have little impact on earnings per share because of the share dilution following the acquisition. Full-year profits could be around £130m, to give a fully-taxed p/e ratio of a little over 12, while the one-tenth rise in the interim dividend assumes a 5.6 per cent yield, which is none too demanding a rating.

Allianz/Eagle Star

Partial victory

Everyone must be pleased with the way Allianz's tender offer for Eagle Star Insurance went yesterday, although the German company's pleasure will be dulled by its failure to reach the 29.9 per cent target and possibly by having to pay the top price.

Despite the novelty of the tender offer in this country the procedure seems to have worked as the Stock Exchange and the Council for the securities industry intended, There was no unseemly scramble just before the offer closed, and small shareholders figured prominently among those accepting the Allianz price. Just as important, five working days was long enough for Eagle Star to produce a defence while short enough to force traders to make up their mind about the price. Indeed, Eagle Star's improved dividend and asset valuation must have been significant factors in persuading 72 per cent of shareholders to stay with the company.

What happens next will depend in the short run on whether Allianz decides to buy in the market, although under the new rules it has to wait five working days. In the longer run, the prospective yield of around 8 per cent and the asset figure of 450p a share should underpin the Eagle Star price. More speculative support will probably come from the possibility of a full bid by Allianz and the re-awakening of the composite sector.

Those who took profits from the Allianz offer will be looking to other insurers as investments. Sun Alliance, General Accident, Guardian Royal Exchange and Phoenix have all moved up since the purchase of Eagle Star shares started and Liberty Life has been quietly building up a 20 per cent stake in Sun Life. But a solid revaluation of the sector will only stem from others raising their dividends and, of course, from better profits.

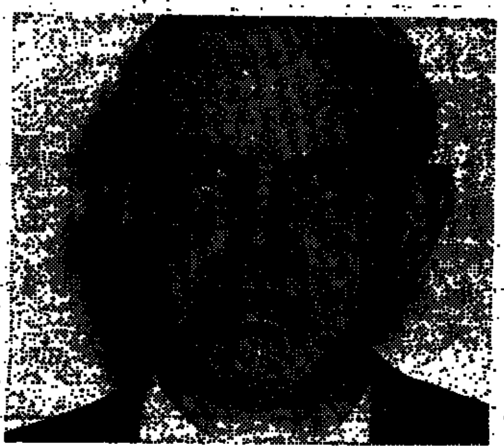
Offshore Banking

New York names the day

After a four-year gestation period, not to mention some last minute hitches, the Federal Reserve Board in the United States has finally given its approval for the setting up of international banking facilities in New York from December.

The idea of these offshore banking facilities in New York from December.

The idea of these offshort banking facilities is that by freeing the big New York money centre banks from the Fed's reserve requirements, interest rate ceilings and local taxation, they will be able to compete more effectively with foreign financial centres, as well as at home in the commercial



Mr Patrick Neill, chairman of the council for the Securities Industry.

paper market. Henceforward, New York banks will be able to carry out their offshort business inside the United States instead of through overseas subsidiaries, where the loss of banking jobs has made the proposals of the New York banking lobby especially attractive to the New York state authorities.

Revolutionary as the proposals first seemed, most United States bankers are agreed that the initial impact will be limited. Certainly London's pre-eminence as a Euromarket centre is likely to be little affected and the main casualties will be offshore centres in the Caribbean which have increasingly been used as booking centres for Euromarket deals purely on tax considerations.

Domestically non-New York banks will be able to take advantage of the facilities through establishing Edge Act subsidiaries, but some of the regional banks are worried that their foreign deposits could be attracted away to New York. But the Fed has gone to great lengths to avoid any leakage from offshore deposits to the domestic money supply and the IBF's should not present any problems for the authorities over monetary control.

Malcolm Brown

Why petrol will soon cost more

The average motorist might have been forgiven for thinking that the petrol companies had taken leave of their senses. Headlines in the newspapers and on television over the past few weeks have been quite clear: the world is suffering an oil glut; there is too much crude oil around; producers have frozen their prices until the end of the year.

But yesterday there was a quite different story. Petrol prices will go up at the pumps at midnight tomorrow.

Even those blessed with only a rudimentary understanding of economics know that when there is a lot of a product on the market prices are driven down—not up.

So why will many of us be paying more for our four-star when we go to fill up the car on Friday morning?

The key to this conundrum is in two parts. First, there are a lot of different types of oil washing round the markets at present. Some is (relatively) cheap: Saudi Arabian crude costs $32 a barrel. Some is much more expensive: North Sea oil is about $39 a barrel (although the British National Oil Corporation has said its official price will go down to $37.25 from July 1).

BP, the company which will be putting up its pump prices tomorrow night, is heavily geared to high priced oil from the North Sea. Other companies, such as Esso, Texaco and Mobil, have the advantage of lower-priced supplies from Saudi Arabia. It is clear, then, that BP's costs are, for the moment, a good deal higher than those of its competitors.

The second part of the explanation lies in the fact that at present the petrol market is very flat—and has been highly competitive.

Since the mid-seventies the oil companies, at times of intense competition at the pumps, have subsidized dealers. In other words, they have been giving petrol to petrol stations at a discount. In BPs cast discounts at the moment range between ½p and 20p a gallon, depending on the location of the site and the ferocity of the local competition.

Subsidizing dealers

Anyone driving through the north-west of England, the Midlands, and even some parts of London recently will have been aware that prices are drifting downwards as petrol stations try to outdo their neighbours. Four star petrol at 145p or 146p is not at all uncommon.

BP, through its BP and National outlits, has been in the thick of the battle. Half of its 5,000 outlets have had price support arrangements.

It is not difficult to see where that sort of arithmetic leads. On top of their already relatively high crude costs—and the normal costs of refining and preparing the petrol for the pumps—BP has had to bear the costs of subsidizing dealers.

So, of course, have many of the otthr big oil companies. But because companies like Esso, Texaco and Mobil have been able to draw more heavily on the cheaper Saudi Arabian oil the burden has not been so great for them.

The cost to BP is enormous. Yesterday the company disclosed that in the first three months of 1981 BP Oil lost £37m.

In deciding to drop its support scheme BP was aware that it was taking a very large risk. The key question for BP planners was obviously: what will the competition do?

The nightmare for an oil company making such a move is that other companies will do nothing or will increase prices but not by as much as the first company. In that event motorists would pretty soon vote with their vehicles and drive a hundred yards down the road to the cheaper station.

But that kind of strategy by the competing companies has its own risks. Market shares may change radically, but for how long? Changing supply systems to cope with additional business can be costly. The cost might be worth it if the companies felt sure they could hold on to the new business. But the international oil markets have been extremely volatile in recent years and another change in the relative prices of different qualities of crude could send everyone quickly back to square one.

One factor which must have loomed large in BP's calculations, is that the fall of the pound against the dollar (in which oil is bought and sold) has in fact sharply increased the costs of all the companies. In short BP may be suffering more than most but it is gambling that others are not trading profitably either and will put their prices up if they possibly can.

North Sea prices

BP was saying yesterday that by dropping the price support system it was hoping to bring the petrol price was to an end. That of course, would only happen if the other petrol companies follow their lead.

It can hardly be coincidence that BP has launched its initiative at a time when it is pressing the British National Oil Corporation to lower its (North Sea) prices even further than the $2 a barrel which BNOC has said it is prepared to drop. But the company said yesterday that even a further fall in the oil corporation's price would not be enough to stop price increases.

BP is taking a yamble by pulling out of the price support scheme. The next few days should tell whether it was wise to take the risk or has simply let itself in for more trouble.



Photograph: Michael Clarke

Signs at a BP filling station in London yesterday: prices may be 10p higher at the end of the week.

Swiss watches: a battle of ingenuity with the Japanese

Geneva

The heart of Swiss watchmaking has missed a tick at the sight of half-a-dozen banks reluctantly forking out about £70m to keep one of the famous names of the business afloat.

The funds are for SSIH (Société Suisse pour l'Industrie Horlogère), the industry's second-largest group, which includes the Omega and Tissot factories.

The rescut operation, which followed an emergency credit of some £8.5m at the turn of the year to cover salaries and pressing obligations, became inevitable when group losses in 1980 were finally established at £38m—after a mere £1m profit the previous year. With liabilities exceeding assets by almost £6m, shareholders—including some of the rescuing banks with a 30 per cent share—had to face up to the fact that their capital must be regarded as 95 per cent lost.

"We could not have obtained this aid had we not been able to prove to the banks that our group will bea viable proposition for the Swiss watch industry as a whole", said Mr Ulrich Doenz, SSIH general manager. "We shall have a much more aggressive and better marketing approach for our two main brands, Omega and Tissot—marketing will be put before all other considerations."

Nearly half the losses were in writing-off the value of unsold stocks—a consequence of unpopular designs and prices. Turnover last year was 7 per cent down. Without the aid, the group would have been forced into liquidation with loss of some 5,000 jobs (about 3,000 of them in Switzerland).

Besides the financial transfusion, SSIH is also discussing arrangements for cooperation in research, development and possibly also in certain production lines with Switzerland's largest manufacturer, ASUAG (Allgemeine Schweizerische Uhrenindustrie)—its brands include Longines and Certina and some of the consortium banks are among its shareholders—whose own profits have taken a knock. The two groups between them are responsible for about half the industry's total production.

These developments, however traumatic for the Jura, are only part of a process of change which has been under way for more than a decade. From more than 76,000 in 1974 the watch industry's work force is now about 45,000. The number of companies has shrunk in the same period from 1,177 to about 860. The Swiss produced 96.5 million watches and movements last year (81 million in 1979), against 87.8 million (62 million in 1979) by the Japanese—an increase for them of more than 40 per cent.

The two countries are now running almost neck and neck, each with about a third of estimated world production of 330,000. In 1973 the Swiss still held almost half of the market.

The force of Japanese competition is described by *La Suisse Horlogère*, the industry's official organ, as "so strong, so meticulously organized and supported, that it is not a matter of industrial deployment but of calculated action to capture markets in their totality." In confroning this challenge, it points out, the Swiss are at a disadvtanage "because of more evolved social legislation, higher wage bills and less evident backing from government".

The Swiss industry as a whole, however, now seems fairly confident that the most painful phase of "restructuring" lies behind it, in particular the consequences of initially underestimating the impact which quartz watches would have, especially digital quartz watches. The proportion of electronic watches in this year's production will be between 25 per cent and 33 per cent.

"The industry has been concentrating heavily on technological development and has come out with new products and significant progress—for example, the world's slimmest watches," said an offical of the Swiss Watchmakers' Federation. "We are now in process of putting these developments into production."

Where styling was concerned, he said, designers no longer took into account the basic technology, so that manufacturers could offer designs based on either mechanical or electronic parts. Customers in developing countries were still hesitant about quartz watches, because of the batteries and servicing complications. The Swiss industry was therefore pushing ahead with training programmes for dealers in those countries to help them to handle electronic watches, as well as they could mechanical ones.

One new product just launched is a watch with reversible faces, one a traditional analogue type (with hands) and the other a digital one. Last year the Swiss marketed a solid-state simulated analogue watch (where the hands are part of a liquid crystal display) almost simultaneously with the Japanese. What both are after, of course, is the big advance when the figures or hands of the solid-state watch without mechanical moving parts will be inherently luminous, so as to be instantly legible under all lighting conditions. Success in that will bring enormous returns.

By comparison, refinements in the direction of new, slimmer watches have lesser sales potential though appealing to a lucrative sector of the market.

Meanwhile, the inner stronghold of the Swiss industry—safe for a long time yet, probably, against any Japanese attempt at penetration—is "status symbol" and jewellery watches. A leading Geneva manufacturer in the former category still regards the quartz analogue watch as "more accurate but also much more delicate" than the self-winding watch on which its reputation has been built.

This confidence, however, seems to be based more on order books comfortably full for a year or so ahead than on scientific assessment of what the future may bring—such as electronic watches powered by heat from the human body.

For Swiss manufacturers in general a big worry is price. Late in entering the electronic field, the Swiss have not so far been able to compete with Far East or United States companies in cheaper products.

In medium-price categories they have only recently been able to offer serious competition against foreign imports in the shop windows of their own cities.

With the market for cheap watches kept more or less saturated, the Japanese companies are now reported to be opening a "third front" with higher-cost watches.

Alan McGregor

Business Diary: Rising sun and solar battery

While the barons of British industry were beefing to John Biffen, the Trade Secretary, about the hiding they are getting from Japanese imports, a small group of invited occidentals were yesterday getting some idea of what is in store for the future.

The London branch of the Nomura Research Institute, one of the premier Japanese economic research organizations, launched its first European forum in London, entitled "Where is Japan heading?—Japan in the 1980s".

Amid all the arguments now raging between Tokyo and Brussels over their widening trade deficit the institute's Sadao Oba, a senior consultant who worked formerly for Mitsui, was not particularly optimistic.

"European-Japanese trade frictions will continue for the foreseeable future as the trade imbalance and the productivity gap between them becomes bigger", he argued.

Meanwhile, with Japan totally reliant on imported raw materials and heavily dependent on imported food, her industrial exports have to find a home somewhere. In the technology field the Japanese are continuing to press ahead, especially in the area of alternative energy resources. Over the past six years, for example, no fewer than 1,507 patents have been lodged for solar heating systems.

The ramifications of solar power appear to be infinite and the repercussions for competitors considerable. With usual Japanese courtesy, Nomura presented each of the seminar participants with a pocket calulator—solar-powered, of course.



"You've read Sir Fred Hoyle's prediction that an ice age is imminent? I want a costing for igloos on my desk by tomorrow morning."

● Sir Fred Hoyle's prediction of a new ice age does not seem to dismay the world's leading solar energy experts.

They are going ahead with their fourth biennial Solar World Forum in the appropriate month of August this year and, what is more, they are going to do so in Brighton, though, delightful as it is, it is decidedly on the nippy side compared with previous venues — Los Angeles (1975), New Delhi (1977) and Atlanta (1979).

The solar freaks will be chasing the sun yet again next time round, Western Australia being the host for the 1983 event.

In 1985, however, there will be an opportunity to discuss the implications of the ice age in appropriate surroundings, as Canada is likely to be the host country.

This year's forum is being organized by the United Kingdom section of the International Solar Energy Society and about 2,000 delegates and 150 exhibitors are coming from all over the world.

One of the speakers is Dr Ru-Chen Chen, of the Guang Zhou Institute of Energy Conversion of the Peoples Republic of China. He should feel very much at home, not only because he will be among fellow specialists, but because of the form the exhibition accompanying the conference is to take.

The conference itself will take place in the Brighton Centre, but next door in the Metropole Hotel there will be an exhibition of more than 600 presentations about the latest in solar energy. Most will be in the form of display boards not unlike the wall posters of Peking and Shanghai.

It has been two months now since last I set foot in the basement of this page thanks to a bout of hepatitis.

Among the messages of sympathy was some advice from Business Diary's cartoonist, Glyn Wall, who wrote to say that "the daily grind is like a cold swimming pool—so don't jump straight in: re-immerse yourself gradually." Some hope.

Even before I got back the office was on the line, asking a man sentenced to forgo drink for six months how to reply to an invitation from a distillery to celebrate their centenary with them.

I wish I had said no when asked if I was coming in by car on my first morning back on Monday. I stopped on the way for a haircut and by the time I got back to my vehicle I had been clipped £6 by a meter maid.

The Monday morning feeling intensified on arrival at the office, where 17 minutes later the car was towed away by the police—another £35, thanks very much.

Over at the car pound I elected to pay by credit card. The policewoman at the till did not say "American Express? That'll do very nicely, sir." She put the card through the mangle, filled in the flimsy and, when she came to the gratuities section, smiled sweetly and said "Any tips, sir?"

I have: go by bus.

● The indefatigable Geoffrey Smith, founder-director of the London Convention Bureau, was to have retired this year on reaching 65 in September.

He was then to have set up his own consultancy in convention marketing, having established London as a world-class coonference centre. Now he is not only going to stay on until the new year but to take over as director of the bureau's parent body, the London Tourist Board, as well.

The present director, Rodney Scrase, steps down today having decided to retire at 60, Smith will do both jobs until successors are found. London expects about 20 million visitors this year, nearly three to each resident.

● June may have been wet and windy for most of us so far, but for Betty Worden, Kathy Bellerby, Eve Caldecott and Cader Rawat it is the sunniest month they have had for four years.

They are the directors of Kersten Promotions, a company in Chessington, Surrey, which on behalf of manufacturers counts those "5p off next purchase" coupons that come in from retailers. This month they are declaring their first clear profit since they acquired the company when it went into receivership.

Betty Worden, now the managing director, began with Kersten as a part-time secretary; Kathy Bellerby, now coupon director, was a telephonist; and Eve Caldecott, administrative director, was then office manager. Cader Rawat joined Kerston as stock controller.

The company ran into financial difficulties, putting the jobs of these four and more than 50 other employees at risk. But they managed to talk the NatWest into helping them acquire the company.

Mrs Worden told me yesterday that they have now paid off the bank

Correspondents were always misspelling my name, even before my recent absence through illness. I was not surprised therefore to receive a letter yesterday addressed to "Roth Davis"—and still less so, that it came from a computer company, C/WP Computers, and was about the advantages of word processing. Maybe their computer had a lisp.

Ross Davies

Stock markets

Banks and insurances sparkle

The tense international situation and the already unsettled market sentiment led to another day of dull trading.

An initial flurry of activity was seen in banks and insurances, but otherwise business remained at low levels. Even the encouraging banking and money supply figures failed to stir interest in leading equities. Fears of the prospects for interest rates and currency movements continued to dampen enthusiasm, which was furhter depressed by the crucial meeting taking place in Poland and the outcome of the Israeli raid in Iraq.

Speculation later in the day that BP could launch a £150m rights issue today was another restraint to trading, although the rumours may be false. A BP spokesman refused to comment on the possibility. But the rumours were enough for the oil sector to reverse early gains despite BP's move to raise prices.

Interest was sparked in the banking sector by comment that a United States bank could bid for one of the clearers should the monopolies report on Royal Bank of Scotland give the go-ahead to Hongkong Bank.

Jobbers reported large turnover. Bank of Scotland jumped *20p to 372p and Midland ended* 15p higher at 335p. Barclays advanced 12p to 413p, National Westminster 10p to 363p and Lloyds 10p to 353p.

The banking figures were, however, an encouraging sign for the gilts market. Longs saw more interest and after a rise to £½, finished up to £¾ harder. Shorts also reported reasonable demand. After a firm start, shorts dropped back, to close £¼ up on the day. But conditions are still unsettled by fundamental fears over an increase in MLR.

The *FT* Index started on a firm note with a 2.2 rise by noon at 550.1. But by 2 pm it fell 1.5, to finish 2.3 down at 545.6.

The insurance pitch had another busy, nervous day with dealers eagerly awaiting the the tender. But Allianz just fell for 29.9 per cent of Eagle Star. Eagle was suspended at 283p at 3 pm—the last opportunity for the tender. But Alianz just fell short of its target and now has a week before it can make any further moves.

Meanwhile, the other insurance stocks appear to have run out of steam after profit-taking from the recent gains. GRE closed unchanged at 306p, General Accident at 326p and Commercial Union down 2p at 171p. Royal stayed at 390p and Phoenix at 286p. But Sun Alliance gained another 16p to 884p.

Suter Electrical, the group headed by Mr David Abell which took in Prestcold from BL at the beginning of the year, is regarded as a cheap buy at 74p after the March rights issue according to brokers, Lyddon. They say the hairdressing side is still a cash generator, and Prestcold is poised for growth while property interests and the young management team auger well.

Dealers in the blue chip companies described another subdued day for trade. After a firm start, prices tended to drift during the day, to close off their best. ICI fell 6p to 276p and Fisons 2p at 148p. Courtaulds gave up a 1p to 66p and Dunlop slipped 2p to 79p. But Unilever scored 5p to 576p and Hawker Siddeley continues to bounce back after recent comment, putting on 2p to 316p. BAT Industries gave up 4p to 361p.

Metal Box, on further con*sideration of the previous day's* results, fell 10p to 184p and Bass, despite profits in line with expectations, eased 3p to 242p. Blue Circle was 4p up at 472p and Glaxo firmed 2p to 362p. After recent jet orders, British Aerospace went down 2p to 229p.

In engineering Vosper was a bright spot with a 10p gain to 130p helped by thin stock conditions. Otherwise jobbers saw *little turnover. Tubes closed 4p* down at 166p and GKN 2p down at 159p, but in the second-line stocks Howard Machinery gained 2p to 23p and Camford Engineering 1½p to 22½p.

Companies reporting and special situations provided much of the news. The £4m rights issue knocked 15p from Derek Crouch at 201p. An increased dividend saw Sketchley add 5p to 239p. Fading bid *hopes upset Cawoods, down 12p* to 200p, but a bid rumour denial added a 1p to Avon Rubber to 113p. Capper Neill, after the expected drop in earnings, eased ½p to 69½p and Caffyns were unchanged at 126p despite the loss and dividend cut.

Speculative demand stimulated Muirhead 7p higher at 116p with results next Monday. GH Downing added 6p to 220p awaiting its défence document against the offer from Hanson Trust, which is at 200p a share.

Racal improved 6p to 366p after news that the Decca TV sale to Tatung has gone ahead. Comet Radiovision dropped another 5p to 134p on the large disposal by the controlling shareholder. Dixons were another dull spot 9p down at 163p.

RTZ continued to increase its stake to 12.2 per cent in Tunnel Holdings after the bid collapse from *TW Ward. Tunnel firmed* 2p to 442p but RTZ were 7p lower at 508p.

Trading news helped Brownlee, 2p to 74½p, and Westland, with results today, saw shares up 1p to 155p.

Newcomer to the oil sector Bula hovered all day just above its placing price of 38p, and closed 39p to the disappointment of many who banked on a good premium price.

Electricals saw Pifco 10p better at 193p but otherwise the sector saw mixed trading. Farnell were 3p higher at 482p, GEC 3p down at 685p but Plessey 2p firmer at 317p. Thorn EMI dropped 5p to 385p.

The recent firm performance in the oil sector was affected towards the close of trading by rumours of a rights issue from BP. Jobbers were cautious about the truth of this but re*ported good turnover.* Prices drifted sharply by late afternoon and BP ended 8p down at 354p. Shell followed suite with a 6p fall to 346p, Lasmo was 5p lower at 517p and Tricentrol dipped 2p to 220p. Ultramar was unchanged at 443p but Berkeley Exploration fell 6p to 315p and Burmah 3p to 146p. KCA International eased 5p to 164p.

Properties scored mixed gains with MEPC 5p better at 225p, Hammerson "A" a similar rise to 635p and Land Securities a 1p up at 380p. Stock Conversion stayed at 343p.

Equity turnover for June 8 was £110.797m (bargains 15,411). Active stocks were yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, Racal, BP, GEC, Plessey, Muirhead, Sun Alliance, Burmah, Thorn EMI, Distillers, Global Natural Resources, *KCA International* and GH Downing.

Traditional options: Dealers reported moderate activity. Calls were made in Premier, Transparent Paper, TW Ward, Burmah, Tube Investments, Courtaulds, Old Swan Hotel and British Land.

Traded options: A total of 1,184 were completed. BP attracted 234p, Consolidated Gold 41, Courts 37, Commercial *Union 49 and ICI 101.*

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Archimedes (I)	—(—)	0.07‡(0.60‡)	—(—)	3.3(3.0)	10/8	—(6.9)
Bass (I)	841(663)	51.1(50.1)	36.4(33.3)	2.53(2.3)	24/7	—(8.6)
Brownlee (F)	23.6(24.7)	1.4(1.57)	10.9(11.4)	3(2.6†)	17/7	3.7(3.33†)
Caffyns (F)	56.7(51.8)	0.69*(0.6)	—(—)	2.3(4.6)	23/7	4.5(6.8)
Capper-Neill (F)	105(97.2)	3.8(5.0)	11.02(14.47)	2.1(2.1)	16/7	4.2(4.2)
Carr's Milling (I)	19(17.6)	0.48(0.56)	—(—)	1.2(1.2)	14/7	—(4.0)
Cntry & N Town (F)	—(—)	2.26(2.19)	2.84(2.82)	0.6(0.55)	—	0.85(0.75)
G. H. Downing (F)	17.6(16.8)	2.28(1.9)	28.2(18.7)	7.5(6.0)	—	10.5(8.75)
Gartons (F)	0.6(0.23)	0.02*(0.05)	1.55*(3.59*)	—(—)	—	—(—)
L.C.P. (F)	206.3(216.7)	3.6(6.5)	5.8(8.6)	2.5(2.5)	10/7	4.3(4.3)
T. Locker (F)	20.1(20.4)	1.1(1.77)	1.84(2.69)	0.8(0.8)	17/7	1.06(1.06)
J. T. Parrish (F)	3.92(3.95)	0.11(0.04*)	44.07(2.25*)	4.0(—)	—	4.0(—)
Sketchley (F)	59.8(51.7)	5.16(5.74)	—(—)	6.2(5.2)	25/6	9(8)
S. & U. Stores (F)	26.1(25.4)	0.56(0.86)	4.59(6.89)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Vectis Stones (I)	—(—)	0.3(0.32)	1.32(1.36)	0.6(0.6)	28/8	—(1.8)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *=Loss ; †=Adjusted for scrip issue ; ‡=Gross revenue.

Vectis dips in first half

Vectis Stone, the Isle of Wight-based building products and services, fuel distribution and toiletries group, saw its pretax profits decline from £2,000 to £07,000 in the six months to March 31.

Moreover, the board warns there are no clear signs of any improvement and the year's pretax profits are likely to be less than last time's £815,000.

Vectis is making an agreed offer for Blackgang Hotels in Vectis shares, with a cash alternative, valuing Blackgang at about £767,000.

Associate's loss hits T Locker

After exceptional charges of £134,000 and an associate's loss of £131,000 (against a £347,000 profit last year), pretax profits of Thomas Locker (Holdings) dropped from £1.77m to £1.1m in the year to March 31. Group turnover was almost steady at £20.12m, compared with 20.41m.

The total dividend of this group of screening and filtration engineers is unchanged at 1.51p gross. On a current cost basis, pretax profits are down from £915,000 to £541,000.

Brownlee dips but pays more

Pretax profits of Brownlee, Glasgow-based timber merchants, slipped from £1.57m to £1.4m in the year to March 29.

The total dividend, however, is being lifted, from 4.76p, adjusted for last year's scrip issue, to 5.28p gross. Mr J. F. McLelland, the chairman, reports that group is in a strong position to benefit from an upturn in demand.

Half-time slip at Carr's Milling

In spite of the sale of Carr's Milling Industries expanding from £17.63m to £19m in the six months to February 28, 1981, pretax profits fell by £80,000 to £480,000.

The interim payment is unchanged at 1.78p gross. The continued depressed state of the agricultural machinery market —together with pressure on flour margins towards the end of the half-year—adversely affected results.

Caffyns halves final after loss

Although turnover of the Caffyns group of car agents and engineers rose from £51.86m to £56.71m, the group slumped into a pretax loss of £697,000 in the year to March 1, 1981, against a pretax profit of £604,000 last year.

The final dividend is being halved to .28p gross, reducing the total from 9.71p to 6.42p gross.

Western Selection rights issue succeeds

Following the recent rights issue to shareholders of Western Selection and Development of 2.47m shares at 30p each, a total of 2.28m (or 92.14 per cent) were taken up. Applications for 517,190 shares were received for the 194,886 new shares not taken up by existing shareholders.

Briefly

Manor National Group Motors: is still in a difficult trading situation. Its Ford results for the first quarter are slightly down on the 1980 figures due to a shortage of vehicles, but problems are still present on the British Leyland side. An independent professional valuation of properties at December 31, 1980, has revealed a surplus of £1.0m.

Country and New Town Properties: Final 1.2p gross (1.0p gross) for the year to January 31. Pre-tax profit was £2.3m (£2.214). Earnings per share were 2.84p (2.82p). The board intends to maintain increased dividend for 1981/2.

Cadbury Schweppes: Recent rights issue accepted as to 64.7m shares, about 87.5 per cent.

Local Authority Bonds: Interest rate on this week's issues of local authority yearling bonds is 13¼ per cent. Issue price is 100. (Last week 13 per cent at 100).

J. T. Parrish: Final dividend 5.7 gross (nil) for the year to January 31. Turnover was £3.92m (£3.95m). Profit after tax £317,000 (£16,000 loss). Earnings per share 44.07p (loss ps 2.25p).

Bentalls' sales for the 17 weeks to May 30 show an increase of 6 per cent which it estimates is in line with the average price increase overall on the goods it sells. For the year as a whole much depends on its ability to achieve the right level of sales to provide an acceptable margin over and above expense levels. However, the board is confident of the prospects.

S & U Stores: Turnover for year to January 31 was £26.1m against £25.4m. Pretax profit was £569,000 (£863,000). Because of the reduced profit and the economic climte generally, the board still does not recommend a restoration of the dividend.

Scruttons Ltd.—Pretax profits for 15 months to Dec 31, 1980, £880,000 (£1.29m). Turnover: £13.2m (£10.38m). At the time the group joined the Overt-he-Counter Market last Nov, it predicted pretax profits of £600,000 for the 15 months. Total dividend on the "A" ordinary shares is equivalent to 3.7p, in line with forecast.

RTZ-Tunnel: At the close of busibusiness of June 8 Rio Tinto-Zinc held as an investment a total of 2.25m "B" ordinary shares of Tunnel Holdings (about 12.2 per cent of that class and about 8.7 per cent of the votes attributable to the ordinary share capital of Tunnel).

Glanfield Lawrence has purchased from the receiver of J. Davy (Gravesend) freehold and leasehold land and buildings situated at 1/3 Pelham Road, Gravesend, Kent, together with certain items of plant, furniture, fixtures and fittings. The total cash consideration was £285,000.

LCP down to £3.6m despite lift overseas

LCP Holdings, the property, vehicle distribution and special steel group, just failed to meet profit expectations at the year end despite increased contributions from property and overseas interests.



Mr David Rhead, chairman of LCP Holdings.

Pretax profits slipped from £6.5m to £3.6m with turnover down by £10m to £206.4m in the year ending March 31, 1980. But the final dividend has been maintained at 3.57p gross, making a same again total of 6.14p.

Investment property, which consists of five trading estates in the West Midlands improved its trading profit from £2.15m to £2.7m and now represents 38 per cent of the group compared with 23 per cent the previous year. Investment property assets have been revalued at £47.6m showing a £7.2m surplus over book value.

Property development profits were up from £275,000 to £354,000, but construction was down from £843,000 to £572,000 along with solid fuel distribution at £777,000, against £969,000. Metals turned in a £138,000 loss compared with a £1.25m profit in 1980 when the aftermath of the steel strike boosted the result.

Vehicle distribution also showed a profits decline from £2.7m to £1.6m, with commercial vehicles faring worse than cars.

Mr David Rhead, the chairman, said it was impossible to forecast any improvement in demand for many of the UK-based operations.

Overseas, there was a 3 per cent improvement from £788,000 to £814,000 as the French operation developed and expanded.

LCP's 40 per cent stake in the Whitlock chain of car parts stores in the US chipped in £489,000, compared with £264,000. The group has now increased its holding to 49 per cent in the 50-store chain and will go up to 67 per cent next April, with an option for the remaining equity.

Profits in the United States are set to double this year and, with the French side, provide the only note of optimism for prospects this year.

The metals division accounted for most of the 300 redundancies whose costs were taken mainly last year. Rationalization costs amounted to £145,000 against £1.6m. Borrowings increased last year and totalled £24m by the year end pushing gearing up from 44 per cent to just under 50 per cent.

Downing's broadside at Hanson

G. H. Downing gained the upper hand yesterday in its battle to fend off an unwelcome £12m takeover bid from Hanson Trust, the industrial holding group.

Shares in the Staffordshire-based brick group climbed another 4p, to close 18p above Hanson's 200p bid, after it reported profits up by a fifth to £2.3m in the year to March 31.

The final dividend goes up to 10.7p gross lifting the total for the year by a fifth to 15p gross.

In a document urging shareholders to reject the bid, which went out last night, Downing's chairman, Mr D. Hartley, says "*that* it would be of no benefit to the group to be acquired by a conglomerate like Hanson.

He adds that Downing has proved that it can develop and finance a comprehensive programme of modernization, make acquisitions and yet continue to prosper even in a period of deep recession.

Sketchley raises payout

By Margareta Pagano

A higher dividend and virtually unchanged trading profits from cleaning group Sketchley yesterday helped its shares gain 5p to 239p despite reduced pretax profits. These were 10 per cent lower at £5.19m due to the group's loss-making Greaseaters acquisition which has now cost a total of £2m since its purchase for £225,000 in 1979. Sales, however, reached a record level, *rising 15 per cent to £59.87m.*

Without Greaseaters' £1m loss in the year to March 1981, trading profits were £7.3m compared with £6.72m. Tripled interest charges at £980,000, about £250,000 from Greaseaters charges, compounded further to depress pretax profits. Greaseaters has been discontinued but for a small metal fabrication plant.

The final dividend is 8.85p, making a total gross payment for the year of 12.8p, a 12.5 per cent increase.

Mr Gerald Wightman, chairman of the dry cleaning, industrial workwear rental and textile finishing group, described the results as gratifying after the adverse results from Greaseaters and a difficult year's trading.

It was the group's 519 High-*Street dry cleaning* branches which suffered most from the recession. Profits here dropped to £1.7m against £2m in the previous year on sales £2m higher at £26.32m. Volume fell by about 8 per cent in the cleaning division. To meet this, the group made significant reorganizatios throughout the year. These included retraining staff to combine sales work with operating the dry-cleaning services, and involved cutting the workforce by 400 to its present 2,600.

Several new services are now under way. Five branches in the London area are experimenting with the "autovalet" service which allows customers to pick up articles after hours. Another, just started, is a test scheme for on-the-premises shoe repairs at competitive prices. The first opened at Horseferry Road, London, and others are to follow at Kingston, Holborn and South Kensington.

Its recent bed linen service is proving successful and market research shows that 40 per cent of all householders now use the continental style bed coverings. Present trading is up to expectations.

Capper-Neill profit falls 25 pc to £3.8m

Capper-Neill, the designer, manufacturer and erector of pipework, found the second half of last year tougher than the first, and profits went down by a quarter.

Turnover rose by 8 per cent from £97.2m to £105.4m with the export content remaining steady at £32m, but pretax profits fell from £5m to £3.8m in the 12 months to March 31, 1980. The trading profit showed a small increase from £6.4m to £6.6m but interest charges, up from £1.1m to £2m and redundancy costs of £818,000 against £224,000, were responsible for the downturn.

The group has shed 20 per cent of its workforce, mainly in the industrial and manufacturing divisions which have been hardest hit by rising costs

The high interest rates prevailing for much of the year were to blame for the increased charges, but borrowings rose, and pushed gearing from 20 per cent of shareholders' funds to 32 per cent by the year end. Spending on plant modernization and new product development has remained at the previous year's level of around £2m.

The final dividend has been maintained at 3p gross which gives an unchanged total of 6p. The shares fell ½p to 69½p after the announcement and the yield is 8.6 per cent.

The changes in stock relief have been reflecte din the results with £1.6m released from the deferred tax provision which meant that £4.8m compared with £4.2m was available for distribution.

Gold prices hit mining dividends

Gold mines in the Rand Mines group have been forced by the falling gold price to cut their dividends from last year's levels. But members of the Gold Fields of South Africa group have either increased or maintained their payments.

Rand Mines dividens were: Blyvooruitzicht final 100 cents (185 cents last year); Durban Roodepoort Deep interim 85 cents (160 cents); and East Rand Proprietary Mines (ERPM) interim 50 cents (175 cents). ERPM said that the average gold price over the last year had been $514 an ounce compared with the $600 it needed to maintain a payout of 300 cents for the year.

The Gold Fields dividends were: Vlakfontein interim 10 cents (nil last year); Doornfontein final 200 cents (100 cents) making 335 cents (120 cents); Kloof final 240 cents (same) making 400 cents (320 cents); Libanon final 200 cents (150 cents making 330 cents (200 cents); Venterspost final 135 cents (same) making 235 cents (200 cents); West Driefontein 725 cents (850 cents) making 1,225 cents (1,150 cents).

Deelkraal, a new mine, declared no dividend either this year or last year.

Derek Crouch plans £4.4m rights issue

By Catherine Gunn

Opencast mining, earth-moving and civil engineering group Derek Crouch is raising £4.4m net in a two-for-seven rights issue at 165p a share.

However, the Crouch family, with 53 per cent of the existing capital, and Prudential Assurance, with 13 per cent, have decided not to take up their rights. Merchant bank Hill Samuel succeeded in placing the 1.83m new shares involved with a group of institutions yesterday morning, at a 16p premium to the rights issue price.

In the market, the shares dropped from 216p to 201p yesterday. A Hill Samuel *spokesman for Derek Crouch* stressed that the family's decision to sell their rights does not reflect any lack of confidence in the business.

He said that a good performance was expected this year. Last year the group made £3.04m before tax. The 1980 dividend of 7.21p gross will be maintained on the increased, post-rights issue capital.

After the issue, the Crouch family holding will have fallen to 41.4 per cent of the equity and Prudential will be left with 10.3 per cent. It is hoped this will have the side effect of allowing a freer secondary market in the shares than before. Dealings start in the new, nil paid shares on June 15.

The £4.4m net proceeds will be used initially to pay off *short-term sterling debt and overdrafts. In 1980* net debt fell 13.4 per cent to £11.4m. In the longer term, Derek Crouch wants to develop its North American and Australian interests and to be able to add *to its mining equipment here if* any new National Coal Board contracts become available.

United Kingdom building and related activities should lose less money this year, and benefit from changes in these operations in 1982. In the United States, the Power Group, which is 60 per cent held, should break even this year.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10.000 and under 9%, up to £50.000 9½% over £50.000 10%.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BORROWING REQUIREMENT

	Monthly total £m	Cumulative total £m
1980-81		
May	2,354	3,388
June	1,331	4,619
July	804	5,423
Aug	1,592	7,015
Sept	850	7,865
Oct	162	8,027
Nov	2,835	10,862
Dec	2,248	13,110
Jan	−1,764	11,346
Feb	669	12,015
March	860	12,875
1981/82		
April	2,417	2,417
May	2,827	5,244

BANK FIGURES

The following are the figures for eligible liabilities and reserve asset ratios of United Kingdom banks released by the Bank of England yesterday.

	Eligible liabilities £000m	Rose over 3 months at annual rate	Reserve asset ratio
May	55,216	19.0	13.1
1980			
June	59,455	30.9	13.0
July	61,457	64.6	13.2
Aug	63,137	71.0	13.2
Sept	63,441	59.5	13.4
Oct	65,275	27.3	13.0
Nov	66,003	19.4	13.6
Dec	67,455	27.8	13.5
1981			
Jan	68,041	18.4	11.1
Feb	68,302	14.7	11.1
March	67,908	2.7	9.8
April	70,008	12.9	9.7
May	71,270	18.5	10.9

Bank statements for May

Statements of the London Clearing Banks and their banking subsidiaries in England and Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man made up to May 20 are summarized in the table below.

£ millions

	Total	Change on Month	Barclays	Lloyds	Midland	National West-minster	Williams & Glyn's
Total deposits	92.165	+1.979	26.685	15.921	19.320	27.440	2.799
Cash and balances with Bank of Eng	1.373	—11	465	261	262	334	50
Market Loans: UK banks and discount market	21.465	+1.381	6.066	3.074	3.299	8.299	727
Other	20.521	+525	6.018	4.419	5.679	5.767	638
Bills	1.637	+126	572	415	481	391	28
British Government stocks	2.721	—8	870	475	742	560	74
Advances	46.059	—152	13.547	7.960	10.497	12.686	1.369
Parent Banks Reserve ratio (%)	10.9	+1.5	10.5	12.3	10.6	10.9	11.1

SUMMARY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

£ million

	1978	1979	1980	1980 1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1981 1st qtr
				Seasonally adjusted				
Visible trade (balance)	—1,573	—3,497	+1,177	—368	—320	+616	+1,289	..
Invisibles (balance): Services	+3,426	+3,510	+3,725	+963	+936	+855	+971	+1,035
Interest, profits and dividends	+762	+868	—32	+49	—76	+8	—13	+41
Transfers	—1,839	—2,306	—2,107	—538	—646	—593	—330	—125
Total	+2,349	+2,072	+1,586	+474	+214	+270	+628	+951
Current balance	+776	—1,425	+2,763	+86	—106	+886	+1,897	..
				Not seasonally adjusted				
Current balance	+776	—1,425	+2,793	—357	—253	+1,172	+2,201	..
Investment and other capital transactions	—3,817	+1,488	—829	—240	+285	—242	—632	—2,584
Allocation of SDR's	—	+195	+180	+180	—	—	—	+158
Official financing: Official reserves (drawings on, +; additions to, —)	+2,328	—1,059	—291	—457	—149	+223	+83	—319
Other official financing	—1,203	—846	—1,081	—232	—106	—502	—241	—
Balancing item	+1,915	+1,647	—742	+1,106	+214	—851	—1,411	..

.. indicates not available

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £864-64.50 a metric ton; three months, £889-88.50. Sales, 5,925. Cash cathodes, £857-58; three months, £877.50-78.00. Sales, 200 tons. Morning.— Cash wire bars, £861.50-862.00; three months, £885-886. Settlement, £862. Sales, 5,400 tons. Cash cathodes, £855-56; three months, £875-76. Settlement, £856. Sales, 400 tons.

TIN was easy.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,480-90 a tonne; three months £6,590-6,600. Sales, 760 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,480-90; three months £6,590-6,600. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £6,505-6,510; three months £6,630-35. Settlement, £6,510. Sales, 445 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,510-15; three months, £6,630-35. Settlement, £6,515. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M29.70 a picul.

LEAD was firmer.—Afternoon.—Cash £364-65 per tonne; three months £372-72.50. Sales, 2,875 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £357-58; three months £364.50-65.00. Settlement £358. Sales, 5,975 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £416.50-17.50 per tonne; three months, £418.50-19.00. Sales, 1,600 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £417.50-418.00; three months £418-19. Settlement, £418. Sales, 4,300 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £224.25 ($434.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was easier and quiet.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 525.65p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,035); three months 531.85p (1,069.10c); six months, 559.85p (1,100.30c); one year 600.00p (1,196.40c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 517-18.5p; three months 533.5-34.5p. Sales, 9 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 524-25p; three months, 540.2-40.5p. Settlement, 525p. Sales, 32 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £645-46 per tonne; three months, £666-66.50. Sales, 2,975 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £639-40; three months, £660.50-61.00. Settlement, £640. Sales, 2,725 tonnes.

NICKEL was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,175-85 per tonne; three months, £3,235-45. Sales, 66 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £3,160-70; three months, £3,220-30. Settlement, £3,170. Sales, 90 tonnes.

RUBBER was slightly easier (pence per kilo): July 62.10-63.00; Aug, 63.20-63.40; July-Sept, 63.30-63.40; Oct-Dec 66-66.10; Jan-March 69-69.10; April-June, 72.10-72.20; July-Sept, 75-75.20; Oct-Dec, 78-78.30; Jan-March, 80.80-81.00. Sales: one lot at five tonnes; 652 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet. Spot, 61-62.50. Cifs: July, 62-62.75; Aug 62.75-63.50.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 816-817; Sept, 834-835; Nov, 875-876; Jan 833-834; March 830-834; May, 831-837; July, 840-850. Sales: 4,948 lots including 71 options. **ARABICAS** (officials at 1,645): June, 125-140; Aug, 120-150; Oct, 120-130; Dec, 120-130; Feb, 120-145; April, 120-150; June, 130-155. Sales: nil.

COCOA was slightly steadier (£ per metric ton).—July 826-827; Sept, 848-850; Dec, 886-887; March, 919-920; May, 939-940; July, 958-960; Sept, 975-980. Sales: 1,831 lots including two options. ICCO prices: daily (June 8): 73.23c; indicator prices (June 9): 5-day average 75.77c (United States cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £216; the "whites" price was £3 lower at £255. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 211.75-212.00; Oct, 213.50-214.00; Jan, 214.25-214.50; March, 216.75-217.00; May, 217.50-219.00; Aug, 218-221; Oct, 219-222.50. Sales: 7,704 lots, steady. ISA prices (June 8): daily 17.44c; 15-day average 16.41c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was slightly easier (£ per tonne).—June, 131.70-131.90; Aug, 132-132.40; Oct, 134.80-135.30; Dec, 137.40-137.80; Feb, 139.20-139.80; April, 140-141.50; June, 141-142.50. Sales: 89 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Aug, 390-405; Oct, 393-394; Dec, 395-396; Jan, 395-396; March, 403-405; May, 419-412; Aug, 425-425; Oct, 425-426; Dec, 430-437. Sales: 77 lots. Quiet.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring unquoted. United States dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: June, £113.50; July, £113; Aug, £112.35 trans-shipment east coast. United States hard winter 13½ per cent: June, £112.75; July, £113.50; Aug, £113 trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: June, £117 seller east coast; Sept, £104.75 paid south coast.

MAIZE.—French: June, £128; July, £128.50 trans-shipment east coast. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: June-July £90 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: June, £103 paid east coast; July 27-Aug 10, £97 paid east coast; Aug, £96.25; Oct-Dec, £102.50; Jan-March, £97.50 sellers east coast. All cif United Kingdom unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY was easier.—Sept, £94.90; Nov, £98.65; Jan, £102.30; March £105.75; May £109.20. Sales: 31 lots.

WHEAT was easier.—July £116.35; Sept, £100.65; Nov, £104.40; Jan, £108.45; March £112; May £115.65. Sales, 70 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling Wheat	Feed Wheat	Feed Barley
S. East	—	£111.90	£101.90
S. West	—	—	—
W. Midlands	—	£112.00	£102.20
N. West	—	£114.90	£104.50

Meat Commission: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on June 9: GB cattle 95.19p per kg lw (—0.65); UK sheep 178.61p per kg est D C W (—10.58); GB Pigs 76.89p per kg lw (+2.16). England and Wales: Cattle nos down 5.5 per cent, ave. price 94.51p (—1.09); Sheep nos up 27.4 per cent, ave. price 177.72p (—10.77); Pig nos down 3.1 per cent, ave. price 77.07p (+2.06). Scotland: Cattle nos down 5.5 per cent, ave. price 97.14p (+0.98); Sheep nos down 17.5 per cent, ave. price 184.67p (—2.59); Pig nos up 2.9 per cent, ave. price 75.35p (+1.40).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE: June, $270-70.50; July, $268.75-69.00; Aug., $272.75-73.00; Sept., $277.25-77.50; Oct., $282-82.25; Nov., $286.25-86.50; Dec., $291.50-92.00; Jan., $296.80-96.75; Feb., $300.50-01.00. Sales: 828 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov., £67.70; Feb., £66.80; April, £73.80. Sales: 106 lots of 40 tonnes each.

EGGS (The London Egg Exchange): In home-produced there were adequate eggs to meet a quiet demand. Smaller arrivals of imported have been reported.

Home-produced market prices (in £ per 120, based on trading packer first-hand):

		Wed/Thur/Fri	Mon Tues
Brown	1's	5.70 to 6.00	5.70 to 5.90
..	2's	4.90 to 5.00	4.90 to 5.00
..	3's	4.10 to 4.30	4.10 to 4.30
..	4's	4.00 to 4.20	4.00 to 4.20
White	1's	5.50 to 5.60	5.40 to 5.60
..	2's	4.80 to 5.10	4.80 to 5.10
..	3's	3.90 to 4.10	3.90 to 4.10
..	4's	3.80 to 4.00	3.80 to 4.00
..	5's	3.65 to 3.80	3.65 to 3.80
..	6's	3.40 to 3.50	3.40 to 3.80
..	7's	2.85 to 2.95	2.85 to 2.95

Imported prices (in £)		Current Arrivals
French brown	1's	5.50 to 5.60
..	2's	4.45 to 4.60
..	3's	4.00 to 4.20
..	4's	3.80 to 3.90
..	5's	3.45 to 3.50
..	6's	3.40
Dutch white	1's	5.00

All prices quoted are for bulk delivery in Keyes trays. The above range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon location, quantity and whether delivered or not.

Warning on tin agreement

Geneva, June 9.—Peter Lai, the chairman of a United Nations tin conference, said today there may be no International Tin Agreement next year if delegates fail to reach an accord this month.

At the beginning of the three-week meeting he urged producer and consumer countries to settle the "very few issues" dividing them.

The United States will hold private consultations with Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia this week in an effort to solve problems of finance and export controls under a new agreement, American sources said.

Discount market

There was a tendency to surplus in the money markets, but the authorities did not intervene. Conditions were quiet and turnover limited.

Rates for secured money opened around 9 per cent and around midday bids were pushed up to 9½ per cent in places. However houses were mostly able to rule off within a band of 3 per cent to 5 per cent.

Foreign exchange report

Some wide swings occurred in currency dealings yesterday, sparked off by a comment by Herr Matthoefer the West German Finance Minister, that the dollar is too high in terms of the mark.

Initially the mark declined to 2.4255, but picked up on rumours of a special Bundesbank meeting (denied subsequently). It reached its best in mid-session, ie the fixing level of 2.3730, but ended at 2.4010 (overnight 2.4060).

Despite overnight weakness in New York, the pound opened around $1.9390 and reached a high of $1.9550 before relapsing to $1.9405 ($1.9410) virtually unchanged on balance. The trade-weighted level ended 0.1 down at 94.6.

After showing substantial losses at one stage, the dollar rallied to finish only modestly lower. The Swiss franc, 2.1105 (2.1245), registered a dollar gain, but the French franc fell to 5.7125 (5.6700). The yen fluctuated narrowly to close slightly easier at 228.10 (227.90).

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 9	Market rates (close) June 9	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9330-9590	$1.9400-9410	1.15-1.25c disc	2.55-2.65c disc
Montreal	$2.3310-3550	$2.3390-3400	1.45-1.55c disc	3.70-3.85c disc
Amsterdam	5.17-25fl	5.18-19fl	¼c prem-¼c disc	1¼-¾c prem
Brussels	75.90-76.90f	76.00-10f	29-39c disc	70-80c disc
Copenhagen	14.62½-82½k	14.65½-67½k	330-465ore disc	1130-1290ore disc
Dublin	1.2675-2870p	1.2760-2775p	22-36p disc	69-97p disc
Frankfurt	4.64-71m	4.65¾-66¾m	par-½pf disc	¾pf prem-¼pf disc
Lisbon	123.00-124.50e	123.55-75e	60-125c disc	150-315c disc
Madrid	184.90-186.10p	185.10-30p	120-150c disc	295-340c disc
Milan	2318-50lr	2320-22lr	23¾-25¾lr disc	58-61lr disc
Oslo	11.54-66k	11.54½-56½k	80 prem-45ore disc	120 prem-20ore disc
Paris	11.03-12f	11.08-09f	13-14c disc	25¼-26¾c disc
Stockholm	9.86½-98k	9.87-89k	205-330ore disc	590-695ore disc
Tokyo	442-45y	442¼-43¼y	2.40-2.00y prem	6.10-5.65y prem
Vienna	32.80-33.20sch	32.95-33.00sch	6-1gro prem	14-4gro prem
Zurich	4.08-15½f	4.09¾-10¾f	1½-½c prem	3½-2½c prem

Other Markets

Australia	1.7160-1.7310
Bahrein	0.7315-0.7345
Finland	8.7450-8.7950
Greece	113.25-115.25
Hongkong	10.7165-10.7565
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5465-0.5495
Malaysia	4.5655-4.5955
Mexico	46.45-47.95
New Zealand	2.27-2.29
Saudi Arabia	6.5025-6.5325
Singapore	4.1665-4.7965
South Africa	1.8490-1.8840

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	94.6	−30.0
US dollar	109.5	+3.1
Canadian dollar	87.8	−17.4
Schilling	111.2	+22.1
Belgian franc	106.4	+9.5
Danish kroner	85.7	−11.5
Deutsche mark	116.6	+37.8
Swiss franc	133.5	+78.9
Guilder	108.0	+14.1
French franc	83.1	−11.7
Lira	57.5	−55.5
Yen	141.2	+35.6

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5160-1.5190
+ Canada	1.2061-1.2064
Netherlands	2.6740-2.6790
Belgium	34.10-34.20
Denmark	7.5550-7.5650
West Germany	2.4000-2.4020
Portugal	63.25-63.50
Spain	95.40-95.50
Italy	1190.00-1195.00
Norway	5.9500-5.9600
France	5.7100-5.7150
Sweden	5.0950-5.1050
Japan	228.00-228.20
Austria	16.90-17.00
Switzerland	2.1090-2.1120

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 · US $0.8289-0.8292

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.3558	+1.37	+1.51	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.96040	+0.52	+0.66	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.53156	−0.53	−0.39	1.14
French franc	5.99526	5.99329	−0.33	−0.19	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81518	2.81801	+0.17	+0.31	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.692899	+1.13	+1.27	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1261.55	−0.11	−0.03	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 18-19; seven days, 18⅝-19; one month, 18⁷⁄₁₆-18¹¹⁄₁₆; three months, 18-18¼; six months, 16¹¹⁄₁₆-17³⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $463 (an ounce); pm, $460.30 close, $456.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $472-475 (£243.5-245).
Sovereigns (new): $115-117 (£59.25-60.25).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 9½ Low 2
Week Fixed: 10

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12½	2 months	12¼
3 months	12½	3 months	12⅜

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	12⁵⁄₁₆-12¼	3 months	13¼
3 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆-12½	4 months	13⅛
4 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆-12½	6 months	13
6 months	12⁹⁄₁₆-12⁷⁄₁₆		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13¾-13½	7 months	14¼-14
2 months	14-13¾	8 months	14¼-14
3 months	14⅛-13⅞	9 months	14¼-14
4 months	14¼-14	10 months	14¼-14
5 months	14¼-14	11 months	14¼-14
6 months	14-13¾	12 months	14¼-14

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	11¹⁵⁄₁₆-11¹³⁄₁₆	6 months	13¼-13⅛
3 months	13-12⅞	12 months	13⁹⁄₁₆-13⁷⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11	3 months	13
7 days	11¾	6 months	13½
1 month	12	1 year	13¾

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 10¼-10 Close 3

1 week	10⅞-10⅜	6 months	13⅝-13⁹⁄₁₆
1 month	12⁵⁄₁₆-11¹⁵⁄₁₆	9 months	13¹¹⁄₁₆-13⅝
3 months	13⅛-13⁵⁄₁₆	12 months	13⅞-13¹¹⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 13¾ · 6 months 14⅛

Finance House Base Rate 12½%

Wall Street

New York, June 9.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower with the index off 0.22 to 76.54 and the average price per share down 10 cents. The Dow Jones industrial average lost 1.20 to 994.44 and declines led advances 898 to 650 as volume rose to 44,500,000 shares from 41,580,000 yesterday.

Weakness was particularly evident in mining, cars, electronics and defence issues. Reflecting the decline in precious metals prices, Phelps Dodge lost 1½ to 39½, Newmont slipped 1⅞ to 61 and Hecla Mining ⅞ to 15⅜.

General Motors declined ⅛ to 55⅝, Ford eased ⅛ to 23½ and Chrysler ⅛ to 6⅛. IBM lost ⅞ to 57¾ in active trading. Honeywell dropped 2⅜ to 87⅞ and Xerox was off 1⅛ to 55⅞. Burroughs slipped one to 42. It will close one plant and reduce employment at four others.

Blue Bell gained 2⅞ to 29⅛. A privately held Texas company, Bass Brothers Enterprises, said it plans to acquire up to 50 per cent of Blue Bell's stock. Stride Rite rose 2½ to 26⅞ after a big brokerage firm issued a buy recommendation.

Oils were prominent on the active list, with Marathon up ⅞ to 49, Atlantic Richfield ahead ⅞ to 45⅞ and Union Oil of California up 1⅛ to 31⅞. Pennzoil dipped ⅞ to 36¼ and Standard Oil of California lost ⅛ to 36⅞. Standard of Indiana added ⅛ to 54⅞, Cities Service jumped 3⅛ to 45⅜ and Standard Oil of Ohio rose one to 47⅛.

US commodities

GOLD futures closed at $460-$462 an ounce. CHICAGO IMM: July, $535.20 asked; Sept, $540.30 bid; Oct, $555.40 asked; Dec, $565.60 bid; Jan $571.10 asked; April, $590.20 asked; June, $602.50 asked; July, $608.70 asked; Sept, $621.10 asked. NY COMEX: June, $459.00; July, $462.60; Aug, $468.50-469.50; Oct, $491.50-482.00; Dec, $492.50-493.50; Feb, $503.00; April, $517.40; June, $537.60; Aug, $541.90; Oct, $554.00; Dec, $565.00; Feb, $579.10; April, $591.80.

SILVER futures closed 16 to 17 cents lower on small two-way dealings. June, 999.00c; July, 1,006.00-1,010.00c; Aug, 1,025.00c; Sept, 1,038.00c; Dec, 1,080.00c; Jan, 1,096.20c; March, 1,124.70c; May, 1,153.20c; July, 1,1817.00c; Sept, 1,210.20c; Dec, 1,346.00c; Jan, 1,268.20c; March, 1,296.70c.

COPPER futures posted gains of 0.55 to 0.35 cent.—June, 76.90c; July, 77.60-77.70c; Aug, 78.85c; Sept, 79.95-80.10c; Dec, 83.40-83.50c; Jan, 84.50c; March, 86.70c; May, 88.65c; July, 90.70c; Sept, 92.75c; Dec, 95.85c; Jan, 96.90c; March, 99.00c.

SUGAR futures made a rapid recovery to erase most of the early loss and close just below day's highs. New crop October held a final loss of 0.38 cent at 17.22 cents a pound compared to the day's high of 17.25 cents.—July, 16.75-16.80c; Sept, 17.00-17.10c; Oct, 17.20-17.25c; Jan, 17.30 bid-17.40c asked; March, 17.55-17.60c; May, 17.70-17.71c; July, 17.80-17.85c; Sept, 18.00c; Oct, 18.10-18.30c.

COTTON futures were: July, 82.20-82.40c; Aug, 82.40 bid-82.41c asked; Oct, 78.65c; Dec, 77.30-77.45c; March, 78.81-79.00c; May, 80.10 bid-80.30c asked; July, 83.10 bid-82.15c asked; Oct, 83.10 bid-82.20c asked.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

Stock Exchange Prices

Subdued trading

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 1. Dealings End, June 12. § Contango Day, June 15. Settlement Day, June 22

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
99 15/16	91	Exch	9½%	1981	99 17/32	..	9.545	12.471
98 1/16	85½	Exch	3%	1981	98½	..	3.057	12.587
100 15/16	95 15/16	Exch	12¾%	1981	99¾	+1/16	12.782	13.137
97 15/16	88	Treas	8½%	1980-82	97 9/16	•+1/16	8.712	12.909
95⅝	82⅝	Treas	3%	1982	93¾	..	3.200	12.765
102¾	90½	Treas	14%	1982	100 9/16	+1/16	13.921	13.118
96 15/16	85⅝	Treas	8¼%	1982	95¼	•+¼	8.672	13.301
96	89¾	Exch	9¼%	1982	94 7/16	+1/16	9.792	14.060
94 15/16	84⅞	Exch	8¼%	1983	93¾	•+¼	9.335	13.273
89¼	76½	Exch	3%	1983	88¼	+¼	3.404	10.812
99 7/16	85¼	Treas	12%	1983	96⅝	+¼	12.419	14.191
94 1/16	84⅛	Treas	9¼%	1983	91⅞	•...	10.079	13.917
102½	94¼	Exch	13½%	1983	98 9/16	+5/16	13.695	14.188
94 1/16	84⅛	Exch	10%	1983	91¾	•+½	10.894	14.014
87⅞	76⅝	Fund	5½%	1982-84	85½	•+¼	6.433	12.155
97 1/16	86⅞	Exch	11¼%	1984	93⅜	+⅛	12.049	14.280
104 1/16	94½	Exch	14%	1984	99¼	+⅛	14.105	14.302
80⅝	68¾	Exch	3%	1984	79¼	•+¼	3.785	11.272
99⅝	88	Treas	12%	1984	94⅜	+⅜	12.711	14.156
109¼	97½	Treas	15%	1985	102¼	+⅜	14.670	14.181
98⅛	93⅛	Exch Cv	12%	1985	93⅞	+⅛	12.832	14.244
75¾	68 15/16	Treas	3%	1985	74⅜	+¼	4.034	11.301
103¾	89½	Exch	12¼%	1985	93⅜	+⅜	13.118	14.296
97⅞	91	Exch	11¾%	1986	91⅜	+⅜	12.859	14.316
MEDIUMS								
69 13/16	68¾	Treas	3%	1986	68⅞	+¼	4.356	11.400
97⅞	91¼	Treas	12%	1986	91¾	•+¼	13.065	14.335
89⅞	78⅞	Treas	8½%	1984-86	83	•+½	10.149	12.978
105⅝	90⅝	Exch	13¼%	1987	101⅛	+⅜	13.750	14.207
81¼	70¼	Fund	6½%	1985-87	78¼	+½	8.633	12.548
99⅝	90⅝	Treas	12%	1987	91¼	+⅜	13.330	14.418
83	71⅞	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	79	+½	10.180	13.268
65¾	54⅞	Trans	3%	1978-88	60⅛	+½	5.157	11.311
98	82⅝	Treas	11½%	1989	88	+⅜	13.589	14.916
68¼	57¾	Treas	5%	1986-89	63¼	+½	8.017	12.338
104¼	89⅛	Treas	13%	1990	90½	•+½	14.162	14.715
95⅞	88⅛	Exch	12½%	1990	89¼	+⅜	14.270	15.083
82	69½	Treas	8¼%	1987-90	73¾	•+⅛	11.163	13.307
96¼	81⅞	Treas	11¾%	1991	82⅞	•+⅜	14.004	14.973
68	57½	Fund	5¾%	1987-91	62⅞	+½	9.389	12.755
92¾	77⅞	Exch	11%	1991	80⅝	+⅝	13.855	14.966
102½	86⅝	Treas	12¾%	1992	93⅛	+⅜	14.400	14.933
86¾	74⅞	Treas	10%	1992	78½	+⅞	13.239	14.573
100½	84¾	Exch	12¼%	1992	88⅝	+⅜	14.385	15.035
104⅛	93⅞	Exch	13½%	1992	94¼	+⅛	14.784	15.098
100⅝	84⅞	Treas	12½%	1993	86	•+¼	14.339	14.802
66¼	54¾	Fund	6%	1993	60	+⅜	10.241	12.760
107⅞	92⅝	Treas	13¾%	1993	93⅛	+⅜	14.787	14.996
116	96½	Treas	14½%	1994	100⅛	+⅜	14.981	15.051
104¼	91⅛	Exch	13½%	1994	92⅞	+¼	14.791	15.040
100⅛	85½	Exch	12½%	1994	89¼	+¼	14.516	14.948
81¼	69½	Treas	9%	1994	71⅛	+½	12.712	13.828
102¾	81¼	Treas	12%	1995	87⅝	+¼	14.425	14.916
51½	42¼	Gas	3%	1990-95	47	+⅛	6.425	10.298
86¾	72⅞	Exch	10¼%	1995	78¼	+⅜	13.783	14.581
100	81⅛	Treas	12¾%	1995	88⅞	+¼	14.492	14.766
109¼	94⅞	Treas	14%	1996	99⅛	+⅜	14.921	15.060
81¾	67⅝	Treas	9%	1992-96	71⅛	+½	12.947	13.908
LONGS								
118¾	99⅝	Treas	15¼%	1996	102⅞	+1	15.055	15.001
106	89⅝	Exch	13¼%	1996	91⅞	+¼	14.566	14.754
50¼	41¼	Rdmptn	3%	1986-96	47⅛	+¼	6.442	9.818
105⅝	88⅝	Treas	13¼%	1997	95⅛	+⅜	14.624	14.811
87⅞	74¾	Exch	10½%	1997	78⅛	+½	13.902	14.489
80¼	65⅞	Treas	8¾%	1997	70⅛	+⅜	12.919	13.760
66½	54⅝	Treas	6¾%	1995-98	58¼	+⅜	11.732	13.021
121¾	101	Treas	15½%	1998	105⅞	+¼	15.071	15.011
98⅛	82⅝	Exch	12%	1998	83⅜	+¼	14.463	14.725
83¼	69⅛	Treas	9½%	1999	71	•+¼	13.202	13.771
101½	82⅞	Exch	12¼%	1999	87	+¼	14.498	14.712
88¼	75	Treas	10½%	1999	76¼	+¼	13.876	14.295
104	87½	Treas	13%	2000	88¼	•+¼	14.528	14.649
110⅝	94⅛	Treas	14%	1998-01	95⅝	+¼	14.784	14.828
98½	80¾	Exch	12%	1999-02	87⅞	+⅞	14.442	14.609
108⅞	91	Treas	13¾%	2000-03	98⅛	+⅜	14.738	14.791
97¼	78¾	Treas	11½%	2001-04	83⅜	+¼	14.236	14.361
42½	34⅛	Fund	3½%	1999-04	36⅞	•+⅜	9.503	11.188
101⅞	86	Treas	12½%	2003-05	87½	+⅜	14.387	14.452
73	59¾	Treas	8%	2002-06	63⅞	+½	12.836	13.157
96⅞	79¾	Treas	11¾%	2003-07	86¼	+¼	14.275	14.370
108¾	94½	Treas	13½%	2004-08	96⅞	+¼	14.498	14.508
53⅞	43	Treas	5½%	2008-12	47¼	+⅜	11.884	12.332
70¼	57⅛	Treas	7¾%	2012-15	63⅛	+⅜	12.851	12.979
101⅞	84½	Exch	12%	2013-17	86½	•+⅜	13.858	13.873
35	28⅞	Consols	4%		31½	+¼	13.178	
34⅞	28¼	War Ln	3½%		28⅞	−⅛	12.368	
38	32½	Conv	3½%		34½	+¼	10.264	
26	21½	Treas	3%		22⅝	..	13.504	
22⅞	19	Consols	2½%		19⅝	• ..	12.777	
21⅞	17¾	Treas.	2½%	Aft 75	19	..	13.494	

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
95	81½	Aust	5½%	81-82	94¼	−¼	5.903	14.756
87½	76	Aust	6%	81-83	83¼	−¼	7.220	14.354
100¼	87½	Aust	7%	79-81	100	..	7.140	15.579
87¼	72⅝	E Africa	5¾%	77-83	84⅝	..	6.812	14.996
52	46¼	Hungary	4½%	1924	49	..	..	..
90¼	79¾	Ireland	7½%	81-83	87¼	−¼	..	..
230	175	Japan	Ass 4%	1910	180	.	..	..
79	59	Japan	6%	83-88	66	..	..	..
95⅛	80	Kenya	5%	78-82	95⅛	.	5.330	14.883
95½	81¼	Malaya	7½%	78-82	94	..	8.195	15.757
67¾	58	N Z	7¼%	88-92	58¾	•−¼	12.052	14.626
82¼	72¼	N Z	7½%	83-86	75¾	−¼	9.955	14.611
150	147½	Peru	6%	Ass	150	..	.	..
99½	87½	S Africa	9½%	79-81	98	+½	.	..
162	95	S Rhd	2½%	65-70	136	..	..	..
93	53	S Rhd	4½%	87-92	87	.	..	..
40	34	Spanish	4%		40	..	..	..
95½	82⅛	Tang	5½%	78-82	95½		6.124	14.959

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

[illegible]

C — E

[illegible]

F — H

[illegible]

I — L

[illegible]

M — N

[illegible]

O — S

[illegible]

T — Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

1980-81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
16½	8½	Anglo Am Coal	£15	• ..	62.8	4.2	..
892	485	Anglo Am Corp	681	+23	65.5	9.6	..
59¼	30¼	Ang Am Gold	£42 7/16	+1 13/16	653	15.4	..
56⅝	36 7/16	Anglo Am Inv	£43 7/16	−⅜	509	11.7	..
22	13¾	Anglo Transvl	£20	..	179	8.9	..
22	13¾	Do 'A'	£20	..	179	8.9	..
25	13½	Asarco	£13 15/16	−⅛	60.0	3.1	..
75½	43	Beralt Tin	75½	+2	7.1	9.5	..
12½	4⅞	Blyvoors	£7 25/32	+3/32	198	25.4	..
277	117	Bracken Mines	126	−9	38.5	30.5	.
29 15/16	11⅞	Buffelsfontein	£19⅜	+13/16	419	21.6	..
330	213	CRA	265	−4	..	..	..
283	137	Charter Cons	231	.	12.0	5.2	.
652	411	Cons Gold Fields	481	−5	33.6	7.0	..
553	337	De Beers 'Dfd'	388	−14	43.0	11.1	..
13	4 11/16	Doornfontein	£9 15/16	+5/16	133	13.4	..
22⅛	8 9/16	Durban Rood	£9⅝	+⅜	261	27.1	..
226	31	East Dagga	120	..	8.3	6.9	
17 9/16	8⅞	E Driefontein	£13⅞	+9/16	193	13.9	
16	6½	E. Rand Prop	£6 25/32	+7/32	210	30.3	..
87½	63	El Oro M & Ex	84	..	4.3	5.1	.
350	141	Elsburg Gold	172	+11	44.0	25.6	.
39⅞	17⅛	F S Geduld	£18¼	+1⅛	414	22.7	..
225	125	Geevor Tin	130	.	..e		..
11⅞	6¾	Gencor	£9½	−1/16	86.8	9.1	..
670	264	Grootvlei	398	+19	116	29.0	..
250	132	Hamersley	245		..	..	..
275	148	Hampton Gold	205	−5	3.6b	1.7	..
14½	6⅛	Harmony	£7	+¼	205	29.2	..
47½	21½	Hartebeest	£29	+1⅝	610	21.0	..
38⅞	23 9/16	Jo'burg Cons	£33 15/16	+⅛	287	8.5	..
820	425	Kinross	617	+28	104	16.8	
23⅞	10½	Kloof	£14 9/16	+11/16	227	15.6	..
208	94	Leslie	123	−6	34.2	27.8	.
16½	6¼	Libanon	£9 7/16	+7/16	159	16.8	.
240	114	Lydenburg Plat	148	−6	20.1	13.6	..
290	121	MIM Hldgs	279	−9	3.2	1.2	..
155	51	MTD (Mangula)	54½	.	..e		..
393	132	Marievale Con	151		68.0	45.0	..
91	41	Metals Explor	62½		..	..	..
900	350	Middle Wits	645	−5	50.6	7.8	..
793	228	Minorco	528	+10	10.1	1.9	..
610	300	Nthgate Explor	355	−15			..
625	335	Peko Wallsend	505	+10	..	..	..
34⅝	13½	Pres Brand	£17¼	+⅞	363	21.0	..
30⅛	12¾	Pres Steyn	£15 11/16	−1 1/16	363	23.2	..
450	138	Rand Mine Prop	328	−5	13.4	4.1	..
46¾	23⅛	Randfontein	£23 9/16	+1 11/16	446	15.6	..
536	336	Rio Tinto Zinc	508	−7	22.9	4.5	..
365	185	Rustenburg	230	−2	22.4	9.7	..
87	58	Saint Piran	63	fb ..	2.1	3.4	..
28	12⅛	St Helena	£18¼	+1⅛	426	23.4	.
438	254	Sentrust	367	+27	43.0	11.7	.
535	201	SA Land	213	+9	30.6	14.3	.
44	19	South Crofty	24		..e		..
20 9/16	7 27/32	Southvaal	£15 9/16	+13/16	239	15.5	.
53	27	SWCM	39	..	..	..	..
305	208	Sungei Besi	213	..	72.3	34.0	..
375	216	Tanks Cons	296	−5	14.0	4.7	..
125	91	Tanjong Tin	121	..	6.4	5.3	..
27	15	Transvaal Cons	£25	..	128b	5.1	..
722	360	UC Invest	559	+9	83.7	15.0	.
47	20¼	Vaal Reefs	£32¼	+1⅜	733	22.8	..
11 7/16	3 25/32	Ventersposi	£5 11/32	+5/32	133	25.0	..
60	36	Wankie Colliery	36	.	7.1b	19.7	..
11⅛	4 5/16	Welkom	£6 5/16	+5/32	173	27.9	.
52½	25⅝	W Driefontein	£40⅝	+1 13/16	766	18.8	..
432	115	W Rand Cons	146	−2	6.9	4.7	..
548	228	Western Areas	244	+9	67.7	27.7	..
34⅞	13⅞	Western Deep	£20⅞	+⅛	444	21.3	..
49	22	Western Hldgs	£31⅛	+1	884	27.8	.
332	175	Western Mining	314	−1	7.0	2.2	..
19⅝	10	Winkelhaak	£14	+11/16	273	19.5	..
57	21	*Zambia Copper*	24	−1	..e	..	..

OIL

1980-81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
105	54	Ampol Pet	92½	..	3.4	3.7	22.6
385	164	Anvil	213	−2	...	..	..
300	195	Atlantic Res	195	−10	.	..	..
328	83	Berkeley Exp	315	−6	..	..	..
360	278	Brit Borneo	282	−2	17.4	6.2	17.6
502	318	B.P.	354	−8	28.9	8.2	4.0
250	145	Burmah Oil	146	−3	9.3	6.4	8.8
211	70	Carless Capel	125	−5	3.9	3.1	12.3
102	58	Century Oils	71½	..	4.0	5.6	4.3
108	53¾	Charterhall	59	−1	..	..	..
117	70	Charterhse Pet	78	+1	1.3	1.7	30.5
30½	11	CF Petroles	£11	..	233	21.2	3.4
27	15	Collins K.	16		..	..	..
10⅝	6 9/16	Damson Oil	£6 25/32	−5/32	..	..	..
560	333	Gas & Oil Acre	480	−5	..	..	..
965	375	Global Nat Res	920	+20	..	..	..
206	65¾	KCA Int	164	−5	7.5	4.6	27.5
889	333	Lasmo	517	−5	..	.	17.3
13⅞	8 11/16	Do Ops	£9	.	90.5	10.1	30.0
101½	91	Do 14% Ln	£99	..	1400	14.1	..
26½	16⅞	Pennzoil	£19⅞	−⅛	94.2	4.9	7.3
127	31½	Premier Cons	62	−2½	...	..	.
931¼	275	Ranger Oil	575	−5	..	..	..
23 9/16	15 21/32	Royal Dutch	£16 1/32	−⅛	123	7.7	2.8
522	310	Shell Trans	346	−6	27.3	7.9	4.4
430	212	Tricentrol	220	−2	12.0	5.5	8.9
531	205	Ultramar	443		15.7	3.5	6.9
515	*320*	*Weeks Petrol*	445	−2	..	..	38.2

PROPERTY

1980-81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
101	41	Allied Ldn	77½	• −1	1.7	2.2	24.8
242	142	Allnatt Ldn	220	..	5.3	2.4	30.6
119	57	Ang Met Hldgs	108	h ..	1.4b	1.3	..
175	97	Apex Props	150	..	2.9	1.9	45.5
36	28	Aquis Secs	30	..	1.3	4.3	28.6
150	99	Beaumont Prop	119	.	7.5	6.3	18.5
270	165	Berkeley Hmbro	252	+8	9.4	3.7	16.0
252	90	Bradford Prop	228	−2	4.8	2.1	21.2
108	55½	British Land	89	..	0.4b	6.4	11.2
159	86	Brixton Estate	132	..	4.5	3.4	25.4
126	85½	Cap & Counties	121	+1	4.9	4.0	18.6
393	221	Chesterfield	353	.	8.6	2.4	42.9
620	400	Churchbury Est	620	..	15.0	2.4	34.7
108	72	City Offices	98	−1	4.4	4.5	38.2
62	26½	Control Secs	57	..	3.3	5.8	15.5
64	38¼	Country & New T	57½	+1½	1.2b	2.1	..
193	110	Daejan Hldgs	187	+4	5.0a	2.7	18.1
105	83½	Espley-Tyas	85½	.	8.0	9.4	1.7
58½	25	Estates & Gen	52½		2.0	3.8	6.7
159	102	Evans of Leeds	152	..	4.6	3.1	21.1
124	48	Fed Land	124	..	4.8	3.9	20.0
266	148	Gt Portland	230	+4	6.0	2.6	46.5
180	110	Guildhall	180	..	6.6b	3.7	24.3
660	347	Hammerson 'A'	635	+5	12.9	2.0	72.7
428	256	Haslemere Ests	390	+2	7.7	2.0	31.1
154	38	Kent M. P.	143	..	2.8	2.0	10.8
206¼	109¼	Laing Props	192	..	5.4	2.8	27.4
434	236½	Land Secs	380	• +1	13.6	3.6	21.2
102	52½	Law Land	94	..	2.1	2.3	80.3
463	224	Ldn & Prov Sh	440	..	3.4	0.8	..
140	74	Ldn Shop	116	..	4.5	3.9	17.6
316	142	Lynton Hldgs	282	..	4.4	1.6	46.9
257	154	MEPC	225	+6	8.6	3.8	29.5
160	91	McKay Secs	135	..	3.9b	2.9	36.5
56	31	Marlborough	46	.	0.5	1.0	..
113	39	Marler Estates	88		2.9	3.3	15.1
108	31	Mountleigh	82	.	4.3b	5.2	4.8
128	82	Mucklow A & J	118	..	5.6b	4.7	17.0
825	400	Municipal	800	..	10.7	1.3	26.3
210	115	North British	192	..	4.1	2.2	38.6
165¾	107	Peachey Prop	137	..	5.7	4.2	20.7
182	116	Prop & Rever	178	• ..	4.3	2.4	37.7
174	110	Prop Hldgs	168	..	4.4b	2.6	..
213	90½	Prop Sec	196	..	2.6b	1.3	83.4
18	7	Raglan Prop	14½	..	..	..	65.9
183	95	Regional	163	..	2.9	1.8	37.0
180	94	Do A	160	..	2.9	1.8	36.3
328	100	Rosehaugh	300	−4	3.0	1.0	12.8
252	117	Rush & Tompkins	222	.	5.4	2.4	..
128	91⅛	Scot Met Props	113	−1	4.6b	4.1	31.4
155	93	Slough Ests	137	..	3.9	2.9	20.9
370	234½	Stock Conv	343	..	5.0	1.5	98.8
32½	15¾	Town & City	25½	+¼	0.0e	..	..
184	111	Trafford Park	166	..	9.3	5.6	20.3
373	205	Trust Secs	353	..	..	..	8.6
34½	14	Webb J.	34½	+½	0.8	2.2	19.3
26¼	21	Wereldhave	£21	..	125	5.9	12.1
80	27½	W'mster & C'ty	74½		4.6	6.3	5.9

RUBBER

1980-81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
130	75	Barlow Hldgs	112	+1	4.3	3.8	
565	305	Castlefield	500		8.6	1.7	
65	39½	Cons Plant	59½	−1	3.5	5.8	
198	115	Doranakande	163	• −2	4.3	2.6	.
938	637	Guthrie Corp	875	+38	42.9	4.9	..
232	153	Harrisons Malay	219	+1	11.4	5.2	..
91	45	Highlds & Low	80	−1	3.0	3.7	..
10	4 27/32	Hongkong	£10	..	54.3	5.4	.
775	363	Killinghall	756	−19	20.0	2.6	.
465	290	Ldn Sumatra	378	•h ..	11.4	3.0	..
130	68	Majedie	110	+2	3.2	2.9	

TEA

1980-81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	196	Assam Frontier	198		14.3	7.2	
485	350	Camellia Inv	455	..	7.1	1.6	
378	279	McLeod Russel	310	..	21.4	6.9	
332	263	Moran	272	..	4.6t	1.7	
158	99½	Surmah Valley	99½	• ..	3.2	3.2	
253	132¼	Warren Plant	216	−2	14.3b	6.6	

MISCELLANEOUS

1980-81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	33½		6.8	20.8	
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£33		500	15.2	..
353	183	Imp Cont Gas	183	−10	10.1	5.5	8.6
185	93	Milford Docks	118	.	9.8	8.3	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	178	.	10.0	5.6	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£32½	.	500	15.4	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied Residential 10p Ord (35)	36−1
Atlantic Resources	195
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100‡)	£1¼ prem−¼
Crouch Group 9% Cnv 1995-96 (Part‡)	£99¼f
Intasun 10p Ord	84
Laing Props 8¾% Cnv Ln 2000-05 (£100)	£107¼
Leeds (City of) 13½% Red 2006 (£97¾b)	£40¼
Lon Shop Prop 9% Cnv 1994-99 (£100)	£92¼−½
Munton Bros 10p Ord (18)	21½
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)	103+1
Newcastle Water 7¾% Rd Pf 1986 (£99)	£96¼
Philcom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1‡)	114f−1½
Swansea (City of) 13¾% Red 2006 (£96¾)	£91
Treasury 11½% 1985 (+)	£25¾+¼
Treasury 2% Index Linked 1996 (+)	£98+¼

RIGHTS ISSUES

	Latest date of renun	
Allied Irish Bnk (IR£1‡)	July 17	13½ prem
Broken Hill Props (473‡)	Apr 30	615−5
Change Wares Units (60)	July 17	39½
Fine Art Dev (55‡)	Aug 11	11½ prem
GRE (250‡)	July 24	55½ prem
NEI (70‡)	July 24	6½ prem−½
Smurfit Jef (129‡)	July 3	20½ prem

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £30 paid b. £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

هكذا من الأصل

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NOTICE

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PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

The Church Commissioners have prepared a DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEME providing for declaring redundant the church of Saint Helen, North Elkington, one of the parish churches of the parish of Louth (Lincoln diocese). Copies of the draft scheme may be obtained from the Commissioners at 1 Millbank, London, SW1P 3JZ, to whom any representations should be sent within 28 days of the publication of this notice.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

HERSTMONCEUX, E. Sussex. [illegible]

LADY AND GENTLEMAN to work in America [illegible]

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd. [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES

In the High Court of Justice Chancery Division Group A. In the Matter of POWDREX Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the Order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, dated 18th May 1981 confirming the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £1,000,000 to £232,643.50 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the share capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act, were registered by the Registrar of Companies on 21st May 1981.

Dated the 5th day of June 1981.

NABARRO NATHANSON, Solicitors to the Company.

In the Matter of HAVEOAK Ltd. By Order of the High Court dated the 1st April 1981 NEVILLE ECKLEY, F.C.A., of 10 Bramley Hill, South Croydon, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company WITHOUT A COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.

Dated 1 6 1981.

NEVILLE ECKLEY, Liquidator.

In the Matter of W. C. FOYLE & SONS Limited. By order of the High Court dated the 27th February 1981 NEVILLE ECKLEY, F.C.A., of 10 Bramley Hill, South Croydon, No. 1560 of 1981 has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company WITHOUT A COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.

Dated June 1, 1981.

In the Matter of BIOGATE Ltd. By Order of the High Court dated the 23rd December 1980 NEVILLE ECKLEY, F.C.A., of 10 Bramley Hill, South Croydon, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company WITHOUT A COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.

Dated 1 6 1981.

NEVILLE ECKLEY, Liquidator.

EDUCATIONAL

SUMMER COURSES

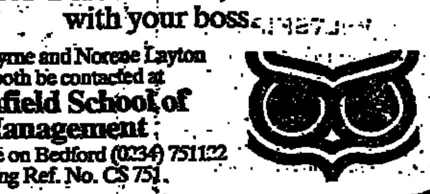
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ROSEWOOD card table (brass inlay), 18th century oak tea table, oak coffer, harpsichord. Parques Fine Arts, Orpington (66) 62538.

DAVID HOCKNEY.— Prints and drawings for sale. Art & Furniture, Manchester, 061-834 9624.

NEW DEFINITIVE Sofa Bed—luxury 5ft. bed exquisitely comfortable sofa. Norfolk Furn. 632 King's Road, S.W.6. 01-736 4840.

MARBLE—tiles, vanitory tops, bathrooms, floors, fire-places; keen prices; fitting service.—K. Stewart, 90 Fulham Rd., SW3. 01-584 2704.

DESIGNER SUMMER CLOTHES (new) for women at ½ price. The Sale Shop, 2 St Barnabas St, Pimlico Rd, SW1. 01-730 5913.

IDEAL GAS LOG FIRES.—From £75. See Seasonal Sales.

CLOSE COVER CARPETS.—Pure wool Berbers £6.50 sq. yd. (VAT inc.). "A" grade Merkalon £3.95 sq. yd. 149 Upper Tooting Rd, S.W.17. 01-672 1178/5308.

SPECIALIST RESTORERS of Antique furniture. Estimates, collection and delivery London area without charge.—Eldridge, London 278 8901.

THE TIMES.—Original issues in excellent condition (1818-1975). Your choice of dates for birthdays, etc. £5 each. 0492 31195.

WIMBLEDON. Tickets available. Fenchurch Travel. 01-938 8580.

ONE PERSIAN CARPET.—Rare Malayer runner, 18 x 3⅔ft (5.4 x 1.1m), truly excellent condition. Private sale. £950. Radlett 6905 (Hertfordshire).

CHANCERY CARPETS, Wilton and Berbers, at trade prices and under. 97-99 Clerkenwell Road, EC1. 01-405 0453.

FRIGIDAIRE, USA, frost free, Fridge-freezers. Bargains. 44% off list. B. & C. 01-960 1200.

WEDDING GOWN (Tatlers).—Brand new, unused, cream silk chiffon and antique lace with hoop and veil. Size 10 approx. Cost over £600, will accept £300. Phone 624 9474.

OLD YORK PAVING. Flags, Building Stone, Crazy Paving, Granite Sets. G.E.M. Landscapes, 0625 533731.

ROYAL ASCOT Box. Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday available. 650 6977, P.B.O.S.

SEWING MACHINE.—Pre-1914 Willcox & Gibbs, original & working condition. Offers around £250. 0752 843695.

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.—Wed 17th 4 best D.C. Seats for parts I and II. 730 2640.

DAMSON WINE, Honey Bread are among the irresistible recipes in Gail & Mick Duff's Illustrated Food From The Country (Macmillan £8.95) on sale in all good bookshops now.

(Continued on page 26)

Country Properties

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

JEFFERSON HOUSE, BASIL STREET, SW3
(Studio flat available). In this prestige block close to Harrods which has recently been completely renovated. Amenities include resident porterage, entryphone, C.H. and lift.
71 year lease £32,500

EATON HOUSE, MAYFAIR
(A newly modernised) first floor apartment in attractive block close to Grosvenor Square and Hyde Park. Double Reception. 3 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Shower Room, Kitchen and Cloakroom.
54 year lease £180,000

BASIL MANSIONS, KNIGHTSBRIDGE
(Large four bedroom apartment) in purpose built block with all services. Double Reception Room, Dining Room, Kitchen/Breakfast Room, 2 Bathrooms, Cloakroom.
71 year lease £180,000

SLOANE STREET, SW1
(Two flats available) in this small prestigious block close to the heart of Knightsbridge. 1/2 Bedrooms, Reception, Kitchen and Bathroom.
71 year leases from £65,000

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, SW1
(Attractive 3 bedroom apartment) with the benefit of Independent Central Heating and video entryphone system. 2 Reception Rooms, Kitchen/Breakfast Room, Cloakroom, 2 Bathrooms.
71 year lease £133,000

Debenham Tewson & Chinnocks
44 Brook Street London W1Y 1YB
01-408 1161

MAYFAIR
Fully Furnished Mews House: 3 Beds. Bath. Clk. Rec. Kit./Break. + Income from Garage.
Lease: 8½ Years.
Price: Offers Invited.
Family Flat: Spacious with Potential, 4 Beds. 2 Baths. 2 Rec. Kit./Break. Lounge/Hall. L/L.
All Amenities.
Price: Offers Invited.

REGENT'S PARK
Luxury 4th Floor Flat in modern block, all amenities, long lease, Reception, Kitchen, 2 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms (1 en suite) £118,000.

CHARLES PRICE & CO
No.1 Berkeley Square, London W1X 5HG
01-493 2222

HOLLY LODGE ESTATE HIGHGATE N6
Commanding a fine corner position on this private Estate near Heath. detached residence. 6 bedrooms. bathroom. 3 reception rooms. kitchen. detached Garage. secluded garden. gas central heating. FREEHOLD £140,000. Keys with the SOLE AGENTS.
Sturt & Tivendale
59-61 HIGHGATE HIGH ST., N.6. 01-348 8131.

SW7 Attractive Freehold Mews house
Situated in characterful mews cul-de-sac, 5 mins walk to Gloucester Rd Underground. Reception room, dining room, kitchen, 2 double bedrooms, bathroom, sep. w.c. £90,000 to include carpets and curtains.
Tel. (day) 01-242 2626 extn 38 (eves/wkds) 01-385 9304

RARE OPPORTUNITY
to purchase a charming period house (Grade II) in a quiet garden square with easy access to City and West End. 3 dble. beds., luxury bath., dble. drawing room, fitted oak kitchen/diner with Poggenpohl units, conservatory, secluded walled garden.
£89,950
incl. carpets, curtains and all elec. equip.
01-735 4601

ISLINGTON, N.1. NEO-GEORGIAN
End of terrace town house with attached garage. small garden, 3 bedrooms, lounge/dining room, k. & b.. C.H., double glazed throughout. Security locks and burglar alarm system. Freehold £62,500.
Tel.: (01) 226 1453 (eves) or (01) 278 1417 (office hours)

EGHAM, SURREY
Spacious detached Victorian family house maintaining many original features, 2/3 recepts., 4/5 bedrooms, 3 sep. wc's bathroom & wc. good sized kitchen. Car standing space, secluded rear gardens. Side entrance. Close Ascot. Virginia Water. Ideal commuting London. Heathrow. £55,000. Egham 35058.

RICHMOND HILL. Delightful ground floor flat in superb position. 3 bedrooms, 2 bath (1 en suite with gold fittings), 2 reception, fitted kitchen, C.H. 99 year lease. £69,500 for quick sale to include fitted carpets.—Tel.: 01-653 0937 or 01-440 3631.

[illegible]ER'S PRETTY VICTORIAN HOUSE in Kensington. Well stocked south-facing garden. 4 bedrooms, dble lounge, dining room, bathroom, cloaks, kitchen. Freehold. £168,500. Benson & Ball, 01-937 1222.

CLAPHAM/WANDSWORTH COMMONS, SW11. Banker's charming flat-fronted Victorian cottage with full gas CH, double glazing, specialist guarantees, hall, through recep, Hygena fit. kit. 2 beds. (wardrobes), lux bath, s-facing gdn. £40,500 for quick sale.—Richard Barclay & Co., 228 6588.

WANDSWORTH COMMON.—Victorian house, close shops and station, modernised, but with scope, wide hall, 2 spacious receps, morning room, kit, 4 beds, 2 baths, fitted carpets, 40ft SW gdn. Freehold. £48,950. Woodcocks, 01-223 2926.

CLAPHAM COMMON.—Close Westside and tube, attractive family house, with open aspect, gdn. and garage. hall, 30ft double recep, fitted kit, 3 bedrooms, bath, ch, carpets. Freehold. £48,950. Woodcocks, 01-223 2926.

LONDON FLATS

ABBOTSBURY HOUSE, Abbotsbury Rd., W.14.—Immaculate Penthouse flat with stunning views over London. 2 recepts., 2 beds., bathroom + sep. w.c., kitchen, balcony. C.H., C.H.W. Porter. Garage. Lease 81 years. Ground rent £110 p.a. £87,000.—Clayton Bennett Heycock, 584 6865.

BARNSBURY.—Luxury two bedroom flat with patio garden to quiet garden square. £40,000.—607 4347 day or evening.

HOLLAND PARK.—Large reception, double bedroom, dining hall, k. & b., lovely 40ft. garden, long lease, £39,000. 727 0174 (eves.).

S.W.1. Division Bell area. Near Pimlico, Victoria Tube. Quiet ground floor flat. 2 rooms, k & b. P.B 1890's, entered through private courtyard. Re-wired, redecorated. Fully modernised. Service £100 p.a. 99 years lease.—01-352 0203 between 11-10 p.m. £28,500.

ST JOHN'S WOOD. Avenue Road, luxury P.B block, 2nd floor, spacious flat, 1 large bed, through lounge and diner, 2nd bed, porter, lift, CH, chw. Price to include new carpets, curtains, decoration and new fully fitted kitchen, lease 74 years: £72,500. 01-722 6586.

BELGRAVIA, S.W.1.—Bright and spacious flat, overlooking gardens. 4 beds, 2 recep, kit, 2 baths. 49 year lease. Price £122,000. Allen Bates & Co. 01-499 1663.

LONDON FLATS

HAVE YOUR CAKE AND EAT IT!
FOR SALE OR RENT
Elegant modernised s/c 3 room flat in quiet South Kensington cul de sac by the Air Terminal.
PHONE 01-663 0975.

NEW CAVENDISH ST, W1
Superb modern 1 bedroom balcony Flat with extensive views over London. 94-year lease. All services. £47,950 to include new carpets and curtains.
Tel.: Mr. Alleyne, 01-580 7017 (day), 01-580 4738 (eves.)

CENTRAL LONDON 10 mins Marble Arch
Luxury flat in modern block with contents, 4 bedrooms (1 double, 3 single), 3 receptions, fully fitted kitchen, bathroom, parking. Price £78,500.
Phone after 6 p.m. 286 3849

HARCOURT TERRACE, S.W.10.
3 superb newly converted 2 & 3 bedroom flats available in this popular road backing onto the Little Boltons. Large reception rooms, well fitted kitchen & bathroom. 1 flat with garden. Gas C.H. Good wardrobe and storage space. Prices Attractive terms will be offered from £73,500 for long leases. Attractive terms will be offered for cash buyers able to purchase quickly.
CPK CONSTRUCTION LTD 01-584 8517

CHELSEA BURTON COURT
Elegant ground and first floor flat. 3 beds., 2 baths., dining room, large first floor recept. & balcony facing the park. Gas c.h. 22 yrs. Cadogan Estate Lse. £89,500.
TED HOSKINS, 730 0542 (Agent)

BRADLEYS,
ST. JOHN'S WOOD. Avenue Road. Splendid 1 bedroomed flat, situated close to Regents Park. Large reception room. Long lease. Entry phone system. £47,350.
PIMLICO. Delightful studio flat. Fully fitted. Italian style bathroom. c.h. £29,995.
Both these properties for sale through:
BRADLEYS, 486 1192

WESTMINSTER
Sunny 8th floor flat in p.b. block. Living room, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom and storeroom. C.H. + h.w. Lift. entryphone, porterage. Lease 80 years
£43,500
Phone 01-828 0392

HOLLYWOOD ROAD, S.W.10. Very well decorated ready to walk into 4th floor flat with splendid views: 35ft. recept. 2 beds, kit, bathroom, lift, c.h.: 125-year lease: £68,000 neg.—01-581 3098.

OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

Readers are strongly advised to seek legal advice before parting with any money or signing any agreement to acquire land or property overseas.

BRUSSELS
QUARTIER AVENUE LOUISE
Fine Town House available for private sale.
Beautiful entrée and main reception rooms sculptured and constructed in 'Pierre de France'.
Suitable for ambassadorial residence or main board director.
For further details telephone: U.K. (0243) 863065 Belgium (02) 6876450

SOUTH OF FRANCE. 2 charming freehold flats for sale in large house in delightful provincial village. 1 on ground floor, 1 dble bed., bath., open-plan kit./reception room. £20,000. 1 on 1st floor, 2 beds., bath., open-plan kit./recep. £25,000. Plans and photographs available.—Boyd & Boyd, 235 1726.

FARMS AND SMALLHOLDING

IPSWICH 4 MILES.—11 acres with new fish farming enterprise ready to go. estimated production 16 tons annually; luxury 4 bed residence with swimming pool, stable block, etc: lake, 18 fish tanks, pumping for 20,000 gallons hourly, ample water extraction licenced, £155,000, great scope afforded. Further 30 acres arable with irrigation licence and modern buildings optional. —Details from Woodcocks of London, 209 Lordship Lane, London, SE22. 01 299 0435.

PROPERTY TO LET

HERTS. / CAMBS. BORDERS.—Fully furnished, modern 3 bedroomed house. 3 min. commuter station London Cambridge. 1 acre garden, £340 p.c.m. incl. Details: Smith-Woolley, Ashwell (046274) 2481. 24 hr. Answerphone.

PERIOD FARM HOUSE in fine rural position 7 miles north Newbury. 4 miles from M4 (junction 13). 3 recepts, 4 beds, bath, kitchen etc. Garden and outbuildings. Rent £3,000 p.a. (inclusive). Term 1-3 years. Details from Dreweatt, Watson & Barton, Chartered Surveyors, 22 Market Place, Newbury. Tel (0635) 46000.

MORTGAGES & FINANCE

LARGE MORTGAGES available for private house purchase. £30,000 plus, subject to status, at 13½% interest. Mather Onslow & Partners, West London Office, 5 Longford Avenue, Bedfont, Middlesex TW14 9TQ.

£100,000,000 available for mortgages and remortgages of £30,000 to £125,000 for domestic, commercial or fund raising. 14%. 3 x income, up to 35 year term. Turner & Co., 01-883 0428.

Jackson-Stops & Staff

GLOUCESTERSHIRE *Cheltenham 4 miles.*
BEAUTIFUL FLATS IN A SUPERB 18th CENTURY MANSION ENJOYING A PARKLAND SETTING



Excellent conversion scheme of Fine Listed House to provide 12 individual Self-contained Flats.
- ★ Lovely Gardens and Grounds.
- ★ 999 Year Leases for Sale
- ★ Heated Swimming Pool and Hard Tennis Court.
- ★ 1, 2 and 3 Bedroom Flats available
- ★ Beautiful 5 Bedroom Penthouse Flat
- ★ Garages and Passenger Lift

Apply: Dollar Street House, Cirencester, GL7 2AP. Tel. (0285) 3334.

14 Curzon Street London W1 and 11 Offices throughout UK

Churchman Burt & Son
STEYNING, SUSSEX
Outstanding modern house close to market town centre. Built along classical lines with five bedrooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms, fitted kitchen, breakfast room, etc. Gas central heating, double garage. Gardens and heated swimming pool. Offers about £90,000.
Sole Agents
Churchman Burt & Son, Chartered Surveyors, 53 High Street, Steyning.
Tel. (0903) 812781

BLYTHBURGH, SUFFOLK
Beautiful Views
Detached house, set well back off the A12, near Aldeburgh and Minsmere. 4½ miles from South Wold Beach. Very private.
2 large bedrooms, 1 study/bedroom. Large lounge, smaller sitting-room and pretty dining room. Fully fitted kitchen and bathroom. Solid fuel central heating.
£45,000 includes brand new cooker and fridge. Other furnishings negotiable.
Ring Blythburgh (050 270) 459 for details, mornings or evenings.

WEST END,
Southampton 4 miles.
Beautiful secluded cottage-style house, 3 bedrooms + annexe. Lrg lounge & dining area. Fully fitted kitchen. utility room. Gas c.h. Lrg lovely garden, lux heated swimming pool. Dble garage. Ample parking space. Offers around £79,950 includes carpets & curtains.
Tel: Southampton (0703) 22251 day, 464824 eves.

AT FRINTON-ON-SEA ESPLANADE
A dream suntrap, ultra modern, yet pre-War five bedroom, double garage. Tennis court with outline planning permission.
£97,500
Tomkins Homer and Ley Frinton 02556 2228

WHY PAY DEATH DUTIES? BUY THIS PROPERTY IN THE ISLE OF MAN
Swedish-style stone block built bungalow, approximately 10 acres of interesting land, beautiful views all round. £100,000. Further details Ring Peel 2220 anytime.

PROPERTY WANTED

WILL THE OWNER OF THE MOST LUXURIOUS PROPERTIES IN THE WEST END OF LONDON
Contact us if you wish to sell quickly for cash.
THE BAKER STREET BUREAU
01-486 4792/3/4

PROPERTIES UNDER £35,000

RUSSELL ROAD, W.14. Just off Kensington High Street. Converted maisonette requiring full modernisation. 3 large rooms, 1 small + bathroom. High ornate ceilings. 99 year lease. £34,000.
GLEDSTANES ROAD, W.14. Overlooks Queens Club tennis court. Purpose built 2 bedroom flat. 90 year lease. £35,950.
PERHAM ROAD, W.14. Newly converted flat. South facing reception room, 1 bedroom. £27,500. 2 bedroom and balcony £31,500.
COOKES & BURRELL MAYNE & CO.
139 North End Road, West Kensington, W.14.
01-603 6673.

ALLENDALE Northumberland
A small and select development of attractive 2/3 bed. det. and s./d. cottage-style bungalows in a beautiful part of the county. Constructed by a reputable local firm and in a rural location.
Prices from £26,500 to £29,950
Apply: Scott & Muirhead 0685 603049

CAMBERWELL BEAUTY
Much loved 3 bedroom house in quiet street nr. Ruskin Park, S.E.5. Large fitted kitchen 2 receptions, gas c.h. Sunny gardens, apple trees, strawberries etc. 3 mins. B.R. station whence 10 mins. Blackfriars, Holborn.
£34,950
Tel. 733 7686 or 405 1222 (work).

CARDIFF-PENARTH (CENTRE)
Compact 2nd floor flat (converted house). Comprising bedroom, living room, kitchen, bathroom. Recent redecoration. Ready to live-in.
98 years lease
OFFERS AROUND £6,000
Tel: 01-638 5097 eves.

King & Chasemore

Chartered Surveyors

SURREY—SUSSEX BORDER
near DORKING
STANDON HOMESTEAD, OCKLEY
A RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE set in wooded countryside in a rural position on the outskirts of the village.

FINE TIMBERED MANOR HOUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL BEAUTY
Delightful gardens, stream and parkland.
Three detached cottages, extensive farm buildings. Arable, pasture and wood in all about 170½ acres.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION AS A WHOLE OR IN 6 LOTS
(unless previously sold)
on THURSDAY, 9th JULY, 1981
at the Town Hall, Horsham
Auctioneers: Messrs King & Chasemore, Farms Department, Station Road, Pulborough. Tel: (07982) 2081 and 13 Carfax, Horsham, West Sussex. Tel: (0403) 64441.

WEST SUSSEX, SOUTH OF PETWORTH
Near the lovely Downland village of Sutton
7 miles Pulborough Station (70 minutes Victoria), 5 miles Petworth.
A fine country house of character, protected by its own mature grounds, in a peaceful position. 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, domestic offices. Double garage stables and flat. Beautiful gardens with stream and pond, paddock and woodland. About 13 acres in all. For sale by private treaty. Details phone sole agents Petworth office Tel: (0798) 42011.

ON WENTWORTH GOLF COURSE
FIRST TIME ON THE MARKET



For the most part a single storey residence with panoramic view over garden, pond and golf course. Woodlands and stream 2 acres. 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 receptions, kitchen, utility, playrooms, garage 2 cars, gas central heating.
SUBSTANTIAL OFFERS INVITED FOR FREEHOLD
APPLY JOINT SOLE AGENTS:
Knight Frank & Rutley Tel. Ascot (0990) 24732
Chancellors & Co. Wentworth (09904) 3555

PROPERTIES UNDER £35,000

CHALETS FOR SALE
On mountain slopes overlooking the sea a limited number of luxury holiday Chalets offered for sale. This is a rare opportunity to acquire a holiday home on a Parkland of distinction and beauty. Exclusive but friendly atmosphere. Located in natural gardens of now extinct castle. All services provided, finance available. Near to well known beaches, good sailing, water skiing, fishing, and excellent golfing facilities.
Madryn Castle, Madryn, Nr Pwllheli, Gwynedd
Tel: 0758 720593
Robin W. Hunt

CHELSEA, S.W.3.
Attractive 1st floor sunny flat. French windows with balconies back and front. Reception. Double bedroom with bathroom en suite. Good sized kitchen. £16,500. 10 year lease renewable.
01-352 9048

WILTSHIRE
Weekend cottage 1½ hours drive London. Superbly modernised, retaining charm and character. Living room, dining/study, kitchen, bathroom, 2 bedrooms. Pleasant easy garden. £27,950. Pearsons, 44 Castle St., Salisbury. Tel.: (0722) 28562.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY

OF INTEREST TO TRUSTEES requiring secure income. First floor suite of offices let to old established firm solicitors. Current income £3,845 p.a. rising to £8,500 p.a. E.R.V. in 1985. Price £65,000. John Bray & Sons, 11 Warrior Square, St Leonards-on-Sea. Tel: Hastings 0424 420312.

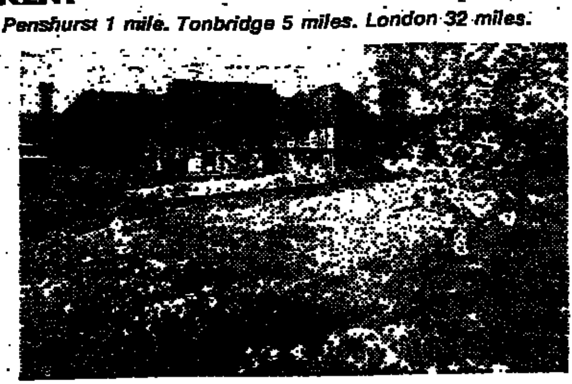
HOUSEBOAT RICHMOND, SURREY
65ft boat with freehold mooring, large garden, planning permission for boat house. Spacious accommodation. 4 rooms, fitted k. & b. Mains services. Telephone, etc.
£25,000
Tel: 01-891 4788 (eves)



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Bernard Thorpe and Partners

KENT
Penshurst 1 mile. Tonbridge 5 miles. London 32 miles.

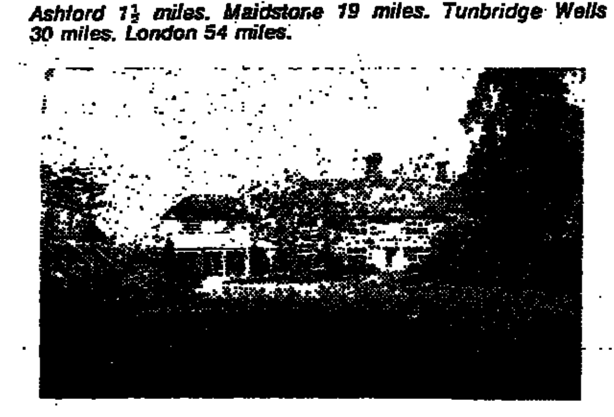


A MOST INTERESTING FOURTEENTH CENTURY HALL HOUSE set in undulating farmland with views over, and with frontage to, the River Medway.
Hall, 2 cloakrooms, galleried reception hall, dining room, study sitting room, kitchen, utility room, play room, garden room, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and dressing room. Oil central heating.
OAST HOUSE FLAT: Sitting room, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchenette.
BARN COTTAGE: Hall, 2 reception rooms, sitting room, kitchen/dining room, bathroom.
EXTENSIVE OUTBUILDINGS including covered cattle yards, barn, loose box, garaging.
Delightful well maintained gardens, grounds and paddocks —ABOUT 22 ACRES.
PASTURELAND IN BLOCKS OF 4, 5 and 18 ACRES.
IN ALL ABOUT 74 ACRES.
AUCTION AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS, ON 15 JULY 1981 (Unless sold).
LONDON OFFICE, as below, or TUNBRIDGE WELLS OFFICE, 1 Mount Ephraim Road, Tel. 0892 30176.
TC4304

WILTSHIRE—near Melksham
Devizes 4 miles, Trowbridge 6 miles, London 93 miles.

AN EXCEPTIONAL MID GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE recently refurbished and modernised and with superb views over unspoilt countryside.
Entrance hall, cloakroom, 4 reception rooms, kitchen, breakfast room, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Oil-fired central heating. Delightful gardens and grounds. Heated swimming pool. Valuable paddock.
Period cottage for improvement and modernisation. Walled garden providing potential building plot.
ABOUT 7½ ACRES
Auction 17 July as a whole or in 3 lots (unless sold).
Joint Auctioneers:
Craig & Davies. Tel. 01-730 7731, and
Bernard Thorpe & Partners, LONDON OFFICE, as below, or STOW-ON-THE-WOLD OFFICE, Parklands House, Park Street. Tel. 0451 30731.
Ref. S.1000

KENT
Ashford 1½ miles. Maidstone 19 miles. Tunbridge Wells 30 miles. London 54 miles.



A FINE GRADE 2 LISTED COUNTRY HOUSE forming the principal part of a tastefully modernised Manor House set in attractive rural surroundings.
Reception Hall, cloakroom, sitting room, sun lounge, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (1 en suite). Oil-fired central heating.
Paddock. Formal garden. Garaging for 3.
IN ALL ABOUT 1 ACRE.
LONDON OFFICE, as below, or TUNBRIDGE WELLS OFFICE, 1 Mount Ephraim Road. Tel. 0892 30176.
TC 4368

KENT
Sevenoaks 5 miles, Maidstone 10 miles, London 30 miles.

A CHARMING WELL MAINTAINED PERIOD COUNTRY HOUSE protected by its mature garden and situated in a secluded woodland setting on the North Downs.
Hall, drawing room, dining room, study, cloakroom, kitchen, garden room, master suite with bedroom, dressing room, study, shower room and bathroom. Guest suite with bedroom and bathroom. Further 3 bedrooms and bathroom.
Garaging for 3 cars. Greenhouse and outbuildings.
STAFF FLAT with sitting room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom.
Attractive gardens and paddock—ABOUT 3½ ACRES.
VALUABLE 4-ACRE PADDOCK.
IN ALL ABOUT 7½ ACRES.
Auction as a whole or in two lots at a later date (unless sold). TC4174
LONDON OFFICE, as below or TUNBRIDGE WELLS OFFICE, 1 Mount Ephraim Road. Tel. 0892 30176.

WILTSHIRE
Devizes 6 miles. Marlborough 3 miles. London 85 miles.
A SUBSTANTIAL FARMHOUSE situated in an isolated position in the centre of a privately owned agricultural estate, and in need of modernisation. 2 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms. Outbuildings. Gardens and grounds—ABOUT 2 ACRES.
Also a selection of country cottages and bungalows all in need of modernisation and improvement.
Auction in lots on 17th July 1981 (unless sold)
London Office, as below TC4347

1, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON SW1. TEL. 01-834 6890
Abergavenny Bournemouth Brighton Cheltenham Edinburgh Glasgow Hereford Hexham Monmouth Newcastle Oxted Stow-on-the-Wold Tunbridge Wells Wetherby Worcester York

Strutt & Parker

01-629 7282 13 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, London W1X 8DL
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IPSWICH • LEWES
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and as Strutt & Parker, Watts & Co at Harrogate, Northallerton, and Barnard Castle

KENT
Sittingbourne 12 miles. London 51 miles
SAYES COURT AND MOCKETTS FARMS. Isle of Harty. An extensive Commercial Arable and Pasture Farm in a productive and unspoilt area overlooking the Swale Estuary. About 696 acres of arable and leys. About 588 acres of pasture and about 165 acres of saltings. Mocketts Farm with Farmhouse. 2 Cottages. Farmbuildings and planning permission for new house. About 1,036 acres. Sayes Court with Farmhouse, 4 Cottages, Farmbuildings. About 420 acres.
In all about 1,456 acres.
For sale by private treaty as a whole or in 2 lots with vacant possession (subject to cottage occupancies).
Canterbury Office: 2 St. Margaret's Street, CT1 2TP. Tel: (0227) 51123 or London Office: Tel: 01-629 7282.
(Ref: 8AB 1445)

KENT—FAVERSHAM ABOUT 1,039 ACRES
PRIME AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT
THE FAVERSHAM ESTATE
GRADE I About 800 acres
GRADE II About 185 acres
3 Farms Let and Producing £46,605 p.a.
Lewes Office, 201 High Street (07916) 5411 (Ref. JHA)
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(Ref. WNCB)

SUSSEX
Battle 1 mile
A comfortable Georgian Country House beautifully situated in delightful grounds. 5 Reception Rooms, 7 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms. Domestic Offices. Self-Contained Flat. Central Heating. Delightful Garden. 7 acre Lake. Woodland. Paddocks.
About 43 acres.
Lewes Office, 201 High Street (07916) 5411. London Office, 01-629 7282 (Ref. 6BC1657)

SUSSEX
Haywards Heath 6½ miles. Victoria/London Bridge 45 mins.
An outstanding Country House set in magnificent gardens with fine views to the Downs. 3 Reception Rooms. Superb kitchen/Breakfast Room, 6 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, Dressing Room. Self-contained Cottage Annexe. Central Heating. Heated Swimming Pool. Garaging for 3. Paddock.
About 3½ acres.
Lewes Office, 201 High Street (07916) 5411
(Ref. 6BD1658)

KENT/SUSSEX
Tunbridge Wells 3 miles. London 38 miles
THE ASHURST PARK ESTATE
An excellent Residential and Agricultural Estate conveniently situated in unspoilt countryside. A Fine Mansion House in parkland setting. Period Farmhouse. Stable/Garage Block incorporating 2 cottages. 3 further cottages. 3 ranges of farm buildings. Good Arable, Pasture and Woodland.
About 399 acres.
For Sale As A Whole or in Lots.
Lewes Office, 201 High Street, (07916) 5411
(Ref. 6BC1620)

NORTHANTS
Northampton 4 miles. Kettering 12 miles St. Pancras 1 hour
A Fine well proportioned House of Georgian character, set in superb landscaped grounds. Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, 5 Bedrooms, 4 Bathrooms, 4 Secondary Bedrooms. 4 Bathrooms. Full Central Heating. Garaging. Mature grounds with paddock.
About 7 acres.
Additional land available.
Joint Agents: Berry Bros Northampton (0604) 21571
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NOTICE

Residential Property by Baron Phillips

Strength of market recovery surprises agents

The strength and pace of the renewed property market is catching some of our most established and experienced estate agents slow footed. A few weeks ago we reported a forthcoming sale of cottages on The Guy's Estate in Hereford which were to be auctioned for the owners, The Prudential Assurance company, by Knight Frank & Rutley.

Estimates of what those cottages were expected to be knocked down for were unusually way off the mark. Of the four cottages several needed extensive modernisation and at least one required complete refurbishment to make it inhabitable. It was one of these run-down cottages which went for more than double the guideline price and a pair of cottages, which were expected to realise no more than £12,000, finally went under the hammer for £21,750.

The agents say the auction results underline the acute shortage of rural cottages suitable for extensive modernisation. Interestingly, Knight Frank & Rutley say that although it was a crowded auction most of the buyers were locals and the potential holiday home buyer appears not to have been in evidence.

At the other end of the scale, and from the same agents, is what has been described as one of Europe's finest modern houses. Certainly "The Tukal" on the banks of the Beaulieu in Hampshire is very different from most country houses which come on to the market. It appears to be virtually a round house with an overall spiralling effect. All the huge rooms are curved and the exterior walls are faced with honey-coloured marble from Spain which is highlighted on the flat surfaces with cream-coloured Italian marble.

Constructed about 15 years ago "The Tukal", which is Ethiopian for "hut on a marsh", was the home and inspiration of the architect, Mr J Seymour-Harris, who built his dream house in conjunction with Mr K E Carey. A feature of the property is the skilfully designed lighting and the roof terraces which allow magnificent views of the river and surrounding countryside.


This converted coach house once formed part of the Lord Lonsdale's estate at Barleythorpe in Leicestershire. It is now on the market through Strutt & Parker for about £125,000.

Accommodation consists of a splendid 120 ft long entrance hall and corridor with a copper abstract designed by the sculptor Mr Peter Lyon. This leads on to a substantial drawing room on two levels and a dining-room. There are also five bedrooms, four with bathroom en suite, a tropical house and two-bedroom staff flat and two double garages.

If this is not enough, the property is set in almost 11 acres of gardens and grounds which include a sunken heather garden and a 1½ acre lake. There are facilities for keeping a boat as it has a pier and slipway with a cradle and electric winch. The agents are seeking offers in the region of £500,000.

Locating that country or town property, even when you have £500,000 to spend can be a difficult, daunting and time consuming task. To make life a little easier, Savills, the Mount Street estate agents, has produced its third property supplement for the summer. The magazine is a selection of Savills' properties which are on the market. The total value of property in the supplement, is £22.5m, with houses and flats ranging from £18,500 to £2m. But it is a little difficult to find the cheapest of those properties hidden between sweeping country estates and elegant town flats and houses.

Unlike previous supplements this latest one contains some editiorial content on housebuilding costs, house insurance and property market forecasts. How much notice should be taken of a market forecast which talks about spring in a summer publication which is pubished in June, is open to question. But at least it does give an easily manageable guide to a selection of properties currently on Savills' books.

Apart from Savills' supplement there are some country houses which have just come on the market through several agents. One of the more interesting is a converted coach house which once belonged to Lord Lonsdale at Barleythorpe, near Oakham, Leicestershire. Originally built in about 1872 it formed part of his hunting box at Barleythorpe Hall.

It is constructed of local stone under a slate roof and has been converted under the watchful eye of Hipkin Sims, the local architects, to provide an attractive, well proportioned easily run country house. The fittings are of a high quality and include a number of period features such as the staircase and fire surrounds. The accommodation consists of six bedrooms, three bathrooms and two reception rooms for which Strutt & Parker, the agents, are asking £125,000.

In Somerset, Humberts are selling a delightful Queen Anne listed Hale House at Cucklington, a charming village in the heart of the countryside which has an eleventh-century church as its centrepiece. The agents are asking around £92,500 for this compact modernized period house set in about an acre of grounds. It has five bedrooms and two main reception rooms.

The same agents are offering the Quarry Garden, a nineteenth-century four-bedroom house at Wardour, near Tisbury in Wiltshire. The house takes its name because much of the stone used to build the nearby Wardour Castle came from its grounds. Quarry Garden faces south overlooking the Nadder Valley, and stands in grounds of about 1¾ acres. Humberts are looking for offers in the region of £75,000.

While the prices of country cottages are beginning to take off, in spite of the extensive modernization necessary, excellent value can be found in an interesting refurbishment being undertaken by the Church Commissioners in Sussex Gardens in London. Acting for the Commissioners, Chestertons are supervising the redevelopment of a terrace of properties which form the north-west boundary to the Hyde Park Estate.

The refurbished houses are being turned into modernized flats of which the first tranche consist of 10 apartments ranging from two room basement properties to three bedroom, two bathroom units. Already one or two of the cheaper flats are under offer with prices in the £37,500 to £89,500 range.

Every flat is being completely overhauled and their location should ensure a quick sale. It is unusual to find a selection of apartments so close to Marble Arch and Hyde Park so reasonably priced. When the modernization scheme has been completed there will be about 30 flats available on long leases.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

"ALL the while my breath is in me, and the spirit of God is in my nostrils: my lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter deceit."—Job 27: 3.4.

BIRTHS

CHILCOTT.—On June 5th, 1981, at St. Teresa's Hospital, to Lucia (nee Nunneley) and Andrew—a daughter (Chiara Luisa Victoria), a sister for James and Andrew.

CRICHTON.—On June 8th, at St Mary's, Paddington, Lindo Wing, to Jane and Adrian—a daughter.

CURRAN.—On 5th June, to Anne and Patrick—a son (Edmund).

FRANSELLA.—On 2nd June in Kuala Lumpur to Laura (nee Propper) and Cortland—a son (Adam Lucas James), a brother for Leo.

GREGG.—On 8th June, at St. Teresa's, Wimbledon, to Catherine (nee Coulson) and Alan—a daughter (Charlotte Elizabeth Victoria Chessum).

HALLPIKE.—On Thursday, June 4th, to Christopher and Carole—a daughter (Julia), a sister for Hannah, Kell and Paul, at McMaster Hospital, Canada.

HODSON.—On June 8th, at B.M.H. Hongkong, to Celia (nee East) and Peter—a daughter (Katherine Jane).

KINGSWOOD.—On 7th June to Angela and Laurence—a daughter (Lucinda Suzanne).

LABOUCHERE.—On June 6th, at The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, to Henry and Jill—a daughter.

McMICHEN.—On 7th June at Pembury Hospital, to Sue and Andrew—a daughter (Gemma).

NATHAN.—On 6th June, at Welbeck Nursing Home, W.1, to Sherine (nee Galliers) and Martin—a son, a brother for Adam, Joshua and Zöe.

RADICE.—On 21st May in Oxford, to Elizabeth and William—a daughter (Katharine Elizabeth), a sister for Helen.

REYNOLDS.—On June 4th at the Middlesex Hospital to Jane and David—a daughter, Emma, a sister for Paul.

ROBINSON.—On 9th June to Elizabeth (nee Richards) and ...

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

LEIGH.—On June 6, peacefully at home, Wing Commander Humphrey de Verd Leigh, OBE, DFC, AFC, darling husband of Johanna and greatly loved father of Rosemary, Christopher and Ursula. Funeral Service Friday, June 12, at 11.45 am at Richmond Parish Church followed by private cremation. Flowers to T H Sanders & Sons Ltd, 28/30 Kew Rd, Richmond, Surrey. One of our pilots is safe.

MARRIOTT.—On 8th June, 1981, peacefully at his home in Ottery St Mary, Devon, George C. C., aged 97 years, the beloved husband of the late Mary Marriott, M.B.E. Funeral service at the Exeter and Devon Crematorium on Monday, 15th June at 11.30 a.m. No flowers by request.

MORGAN.—On June 7, 1981, peacefully at his family home, in County Durham, Dr Glynn, aged 54 years, late Senior Registrar at the Brompton Hospital and St James Hospital, London. Cortege leaving the residence on Thursday, June 11, for Requiem Mass at St Thomas's R.C. Church, Wolsingham, County Durham, at 2 pm, followed by interment in Frosterley cemetery. Family flowers only, donations in lieu to Cancer Research. RIP.

MULVEY.—On June 6th, suddenly at his home, Dominic, dear husband of Dora, loving father of Patrick, Christopher, Michael, Roderick and Jeremy, beloved grandpa of five and very special friend. Requiem mass at St. Winefride's R.C. Church, Kew, on Friday, 12th June, at 12.00 noon.

OAKES.—On Saturday, June 6th, 1981, peacefully at her home, Dale House, Nassau, Bahama Islands, in her 88th year, Eunice Lady Oakes, widow of Sir Harry Oakes, First Bt., mother of Nancy, Baroness von Hoyningen-Huene, Mrs Shirley Oakes-Butler and Mr Harry Oakes, grandmother of Sir Christopher Oakes, Bt., Miss Felicity Oakes and Miss Virginia Oakes, Alexander Freiherr von Hoyningen-Huene and Mrs Franklin Delano Roosevelt Jnr., Mr Harry N. Oakes, Mr Philip Oakes, Miss Bianca Oakes, and ...

IN MEMORIAM

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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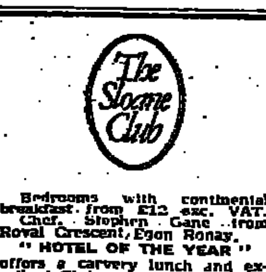
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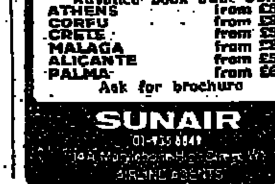
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22 JUNE-27 JUNE

TOP LINE EVENTS LTD

(Continued on page 23)

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE



Night prowler: an urban fox, photographed in the dark with a special camera (Wildlife on One, BBC 1. 8.15 pm)

● Nigel Evans's documentary SILENT MINORITY (ITV, 9.00), about what goes on in two British hospitals for the mentally handicapped, is the kind of film you watch knowing that what you are seeing is true but not wanting to believe any of it. It leaves you feeling angry or baffled or sad or sickened. Sometimes, you feel all these emotions at the same moment. Inside you, a voice shouts: Why is all this neglect and brutalizing allowed to go on? There is no official answer in the film. Was any sought? Was it refused? The film does not tell us, and it ought to have done. It offers its own theories, such as the drastic understaffing that leads to the hardened, distanced attitude of some nurses. But is that enough to explain the nightmarish sight of the young lad tied to a post for five hours because he craved attention and got precious little of it?

● To be fair, Silent Minority is not all despair. After all the horrors, which reach their apogee in the scenes in which patients aimlessly lurch about in a wire compound like a new species of tamed wild animal, come the sequences filmed at a hospital where spastic patients are not objects of ridicule and fear and where a measure of communication between patient and staff has been established. But even here, there is the Pavlovian response — the boy who smiles only because he knows it will win him a Sugar Puff. Is this all it takes, the film pertinently asks, to gain acceptance as a Social Being?

● Thanks largely to cameras that can see in the dark, a notorious scavenger is accorded a degree of respectability on BBC 1 tonight. The Wildlife on One film 20th Century Fox (8.15) is not, then, about the film company which announces itself with restless searchlights, but about the urban variety of fox which knocks our dustbins over, digs holes in the lawn, leaves nasty smells under the garden shed and curdles the blood of awakened sleepers with its strangulated screeching. On the credit side, if this film is to be believed, foxes don't terrorize cats. It's the other way round. They're not the gardener's foe but his friend: they gobble up pests like leatherjackets. And whatever it is that rifles dust-bins, it's not inevitably the fox. This is a marvellous film, packed with surprises from bright eyes to bushy tail.

● Musical disillusionment on an epic scale is attempted on Radio 3 tonight (10.15) when Peter Williams sets out to prove that, in all probability, Bach did not compose the Toccata and Fugue in D Minor — the organ work everybody knows. What is more he says, it wasn't in D minor and wasn't even intended for the organ. For the presentation of his evidence, he relies largely on a baroque violin.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; ★ BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Race and Housing (1); 7.05 Geology; 7.30 BART 3: Systems Engineering. 10.00 For Schools, Colleges: Merry-go-Round; 10.12 The Mouse and the Winds; 10.30 Brazil; 10.50 Bridges; 11.02 Science: water.

11.25 You and me: for the very young.

11.40 For Schools, Colleges: Religious and Moral Education. School play about Joan of Arc; 12.05 Kontakte: German lesson. Closedown at 12.30.

1.15 News; 1.30 Bagpuss. Closedown at 1.45.

2.01 For Schools, Colleges: The story of the Thunderbird, the killer whale's main enemy; 2.18 Tundra; 2.45 Descubra España. Closedown at 3.00.

3.55 Play School: The Kiwi's Wish; 4.20 Hong Kong Phooey; 4.30 The Enchanted Castle: Final part of the E Nesbit serial. The children, formerly statues, are left stranded on the island. Can the ring help?; 5.00 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Wild track: The seabird that prefers very dark nights. And David Attenborough lands on an iceberg in the Antarctic; 5.35 Paddington.

5.40 News; with Kenneth Kendall; 5.55 Regional news magazines; 6.20 Nationwide.

7.00 The Wonderful World of Disney: Part two of Child of Glass. Story of a boy who tries to help a murdered girl's ghost to find rest.

7.45 Back to the Egg: Paul McCartney and Wings in a visual interpretation of their album which carries the same title as the film.

8.15 Wildlife on One: 20th Century Fox. A film, shot over a period of three years, which confirms some of the tales we hear about this animal's habits, while contradicting others. (See Personal Choice).

9.00 News: with Kenneth Kendall.

9.35 Moviola: The Silent Lovers. Reconstruction of the Hollywood romance between Greta Garbo and John Gilbert. Replaces the Harold Robbins story The Pirate, dropped because it might have offended the Saudis. It is a repeat.

11.00 Paperbacks: The programme presenter, Terry Jones undergoes hypnotic regression at the hands of Joe Keeton, part-author of Encounters with the Past. His other guests include Michael Moorcock who wrote The Great Rock 'n' Roll Swindle.

11.35 News headlines. And weather forecast.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC CYMRU/WALES: 5.55-6.20 pm Wales Today. 7.00-7.30 Heddiw. 7.30-7.45 Gwers Cymraeg. 11.30 News, Close. SCOTLAND: 5.55-6.20 pm Reporting Scotland. 11.35 News, Close. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.53-3.55 pm Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene around Six. 11.35 News, Close. ENGLAND: 5.55-6.20 pm Regional News Magazines. 11.35 Close.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University. Polymer Production; 7.05 Schools Council Curriculum Project; 7.30 Vinyl Chloride Production.

10.20 Gharbar: For Asian women viewers. Closedown at 10.45.

11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 3.55 (The Kiwi's Wish). Closedown at 11.25.

4.50 Open University: History of Mathematics; 5.15 Companies, Computers and Unions; 5.40 The Case of William Tyndale; 6.05 Computers: Art and Artefact; 6.30 The Ghent Altar-piece.

6.55 Take the Mike: One hundred Brighton ratepayers express their fears that the council's commitment to encouraging tourism — including a Brighton — Centre costing £15 million — is seriously affecting important local facilities and changing the town's character.

7.25 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

7.35 Did You See...? The week's TV programmes analysed by a team chaired by Ludovic Kennedy. To be discussed: the play Going Gently; the documentary Westminster Man; and the hospital psychiatry drama series Maybury.

8.10 Lost Kings of the Desert: Chronicle film about Hatra, the ruined city 200 miles north of Baghdad. It reconstructs the dynasty which twice defeated Rome's most formidable military emperors.

9.00 Rhoda: American comedy series. Searching for Martin, Rhoda, Brenda and Benny find him in Florida, having the time of his life.

9.25 Private Schulz: Final instalment of Jack Pulman's comedy series. A chance for Schulz (Michael Elphick) to get his hands on some of the forged fivers he buried in England after he was parachuted there during the war.

10.15 Personal Pleasures with Sir Hugh Casson. Final programme. The president of the Royal Academy explores parts of the RA building few people have the chance to see.

10.45 Newsnight. Bulletins and analysis.

11.30 The Pursuit of Power: Repeat screening of Robert McKenzie's interview with Norman St. John-Stevas, former Minister for the Arts and ex-Leader of the House of Commons. Ends at 12.15.

Thames

9.30 am For Schools. A visit to Greenwich; 9.50 Symmetry; 10.10 Safety first; 10.35 Writers' Workshop; 11.05 Farm museum; 11.17 Living in the future: health; 11.34 Immigration in Britain.

12.00 The Munch Bunch: talking, walking vegetables; 12.10 pm Rainbow: with Jacqueline Hussey.

12.30 About Britain: Against the Grain. The conflict in the arable lands of eastern England — to save the countryside, or to increase farming land by removing hedges, trees and ponds?

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames area news. 1.30 Crown Court: The verdict in the case of the three "vigilantes" who made a citizen's arrest (r).

2.00 Live from Two: New series begins. The peerage in Britain. Interviews with the Marquis of Bath, the Vicomtesse d'Orthez (Moira Lister) and Baroness Ewart-Biggs. 2.45 Big Shamus, Little Shamus: Series about a hotel detective and his young son.

3.45 Play It Again: Richard Baker and favourite film clips, including The Cruel Sea and The Third Man. 4.15 Watch It! Cartoon. 4.20 How: facts and fun. 4.45 Into the Labyrinth: Episode 5 of this fantasy serial. Time travellers are involved in the Roundheads v Cavaliers conflict.

5.15 Here's Boomer: Shaggy dog saves a former vaudeville star.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames area news. 6.25 Help! Natural tally for disabled drivers at Silverstone.

6.45 Crossroads: Arthur Brownlow has some news about a job.

7.00 Where There's Life: Medical questions answered by Miriam Stoppard and Bob Buckman.

7.30 Coronation Street: Len and Rita have an appointment with an adoption society, and Stan and Eddie plan a night-out together.

8.00 The Video Entertainers: Known, and unknown, performers put on a variety show: With Gilbert O'Sullivan among the familiar faces.

8.30 Have I Got You... Where You Want Me? Comedy series with Ian Lavender and Kim Braden as the young lovers. Tonight, an impending visit by the girl's parents.

9.00 Silent Minority: Very disturbing documentary about conditions in two mental handicap hospitals in Surrey and near Reading, but there's a brighter picture from Beech Tree House, in Herts. (See Personal Choice.)

10.00 News from ITN. Also Thames news headlines.

10.30 The 1981 Tony Awards: Star-packed coverage of the big Broadway ceremony in which stage folk collect their awards. Hosted by Richard Chamberlain and Ellen Burstyn. Famous faces will include those of Elizabeth Taylor, Shirley MacLaine, Christopher Reeve and Patricia Neal.

12.15 am Close: Paul Johnson reads something about power.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News. 6.30 Today. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00 News. 9.05 Mid-Week. 10.00 News. 10.02 Gardeners' Question Time. 10.30 Daily Service. 10.45 Morning Story. 11.00 News. 11.05 Baker's Dozen. 12.00 News. 12.02 pm You and Yours. 12.27 It Makes Me Laugh. 1.00 The World at One. 1.40 The Archers. 2.00 News. 2.02 Woman's Hour. 3.00 News. 3.02 Afternoon Theatre.† 3.50 Bean on the Borders. 4.00 Choral Evensong.† 4.45 Story Time. 5.00 PM. 6.00 News. 6.30 My Music.† 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Checkpoint. 7.45 Choosing a Degree Course. 8.45 Analysis. 9.30 Kaleidoscope. 9.59 Weather. 10.00 The World Tonight. 10.30 The Lord of the Rings.† 11.00 A Book at Bedtime. 11.15 The Financial World Tonight. 11.30 Today in Parliament. 12.00 am News.

VHF 9.50 am-10.20 For Schools: Poetry Corner; Music Makers; Something to Think About. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 10.45 For Schools: the Music Box; Dance Workshop. 2.00 pm-2.45 For Schools: Movement and Drama; Books, Plays, Poems; Nature. 5.50 PM. 11.00 Study on 4: Ochen' Priyatno. 11.30 Open University: Cities in the Roman Empire; Victorian Novels. 12.10 am Close.

Radio 3

7.00 am News. 7.05 Your Midweek Choice: Dittersdorf, Porpora, Hummel, Liszt.† 8.00 News. 8.05 Your Midweek Choice (continued). Holst, Parry, Vaughan Williams, Delius.† 9.00 News. 9.05 This Week's Composers.† 9.35 Stephen Savage.† 10.15 Chilingirian String Quartet recital.† 11.20 Tippett song recital.† 12.00 Northern Sinfonia Orchestra concert: Haydn, Mendelssohn, Dvorak, Mozart.† 1.00 pm News. 1.05 Concert Hall Song recital: Brahms, Duparc, Barber, Bridge.† 2.00 Music Weekly.† 2.50 Halle Orchestra Concert: Berlioz, John McCabe, Holst.† 4.55 News. 5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.† 7.00 Elgar.† 7.15 Real Lives: Bernard Crick and Paul Bailey. 8.00 BBC Symphony Orchestra in the Far East Concert.† 8.50 Six Continents. 9.10 Concert part 2.† 10.15 The Toccata and Fugue in D minor: Peter Williams.† 11.00 News. 11.05-11.15 Piano Nocturne by Wilhelm Kilmayer; record.†

VHF 5.55-6.55am and 11.15 pm-12.35 am Open University: Cognitive Psychology; Proscenium Stage: Erik Eriksen. 11.15 pm-12.35 am Applying Psychology to Work; Geometry of Space; 'Purgatory'; Jerome Bruner.

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm The Ed Stewart Show. 4.00 Steve Jones.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Listen to the Band.† 8.45 Alan Dell. 9.15 Among Your Souvenirs.†

10.00 Stop the World. 10.30 Hubert Gregg. 11.15 Brian Matthew.† from 12.00. 1.00 am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag: Phone 01-580 4411. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):

6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peebles' Choice. 8.30 Brain of Britain 1981. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 America, Europe and the World. 10.15 Keynotes. 10.30 The Poetry of Europe. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Listening Post. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Radio Theatre. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 The New Swingle Singers. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sarah and Company. 7.45 Theme and variations. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Assignment. 9.00 Network U.K. 9.15 Moment Musical. 9.30 Jazz for the Asking. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Paperback Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 One in Ten. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45 A Touch of Thurber. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Borderlands. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network U.K. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 My Music. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service; med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Ante Room. 5.15-5.45 Square One. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 ATV Today. 12.15 am-12.20 News.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 Story Hour. 3.15-3.45 Life Begins at Forty. 5.15 Captain Nemo. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.35-7.00 Scene Mid-Week. 12.10 am Weather followed by Human Being First.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.45-3.45 Doctor's Private Lives. 5.15-5.45 Square One. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30-7.00 Crossroads.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm News. 1.25-1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 2.45 Young Ramsay. 3.15-3.45 Life Begins at Forty. 5.15-5.45 New Fred and Barney Show. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30 News. 10.32 Tony Awards. 12.10 am-12.15 Mysterious Power.

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Ante Room. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 10.31 News. 10.34 Tony Awards. 12.15 am-12.20 Faith for Life.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Chopper Squad. 4.45 Bailey's Bird. 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 Into the Labyrinth. 10.28-10.30 News.

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.45-5.15 Tân Yn Y Môr. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Ante Room. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 10.28 News. 10.34 Tony Awards 1981. 12.15 am Closedown.

Grampian

As Thames except: 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Ante Room. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 10.30 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. 11.30 News. 11.35-12.05 am Seachd Laithean.

Scottish

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Ante Room. 5.15 Tales of Crime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Toye's Talkback. 6.30-7.00 Down to Earth. 10.30 Late Call. 10.35 Paris by Night. 11.05 Tennent's Golden Arrow Darts. 11.45-12.15 am Seachd Laithean.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Ante Room. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00-6.35 Calendar

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.45-3.45 Ante Room. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Family Matters. 12.20 am Bedtime followed by Closedown

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Fantasy Island 5.15-5.45 University Challenge 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 12.20 am-12.23 News.

Anglia

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News 2.45-3.45 Ante Room 6.00-6.35 About Anglia 12.10 am Big Question

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

ABBEY OPERA BRITISH PREMIERE OF **PALESTRINA** By Hans Pfitzner. Collegiate Theatre, Gordon St. W.C.1 (01-387 9629). June 10, 11, 12, 15 at 7 p.m. (Sat 6.30 p.m.) Tickets £4.50, £3.50, £3.00, £2.50.

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258 **STUTTGART BALLET** Until Sat: Evgs 7.30. Mat Today & Sat 2.30. Today & Tomor: Swan Lake. Fri. & Sat: Presence, Return to the Strange Land, Rite of Spring. 'One of the most exciting and beautiful classical ballet companies' D. Mail. 'For me no dance company is more welcome to London . . . because it is a splendid group of artists with an interesting repertory.' N. Stand.

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258 June 15 to July 11 **NUREYEV FESTIVAL** From Mon next to June 20 **GISELLE** with London Festival Ballet. Nureyev dances every performance

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 S (Gardencharge cc 836 6903). 65 amphiseats avail for all perfs from 10 am on the day of perf. SADLER'S WELLS ROYAL BALLET. Ton't at 7.30 Brouillards, The Two Pigeons. Fri at 7.30 Sinfonietta, Checkmate, Paquita. Sat at 2.00 Sinfonietta, The Two Pigeons. THE ROYAL OPERA Tomor, Sat and Tues at 7.30 Luisa Miller, Mon at 7.30 Madama Butterfly.

GLYNDEBOURNE Festival Opera with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Until August 11. Few tkts still available some August perfs only. Tonight & Sat 4.55 Le nozze di Figaro. Fri & Tues 5.55. Sun 4.55. Il barbiere di Siviglia. SOLD OUT Tel for possible returns. BOX OFFICE 0273 812411/813424.

SADLER'S WELLS ROYAL BALLET Ton't at 7.30 Paquita, Checkmate, Elite Syncopations. Tues at 7.30 Sinfonietta, The Two Pigeons. Wed at 7.30 Brouillards, The Two Pigeons. Fri at 7.30 Sinfonietta, Checkmate, Paquita. THE ROYAL OPERA Mon & Thurs at 7.30 Luisa Miller.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, EC1 Tel 01-837 1672/1673/3856. Credit cards 10 am to 6 pm. 01-278 0871. Group Sales Box Office. 01-379 6061. Until June 20 eves 7.30. Sat Mats 2.30 MERCE CUNNINGHAM DANCE COMPANY. Tonight and Tomor. Torse 1-Exchange (London Prem) Gallopade (World Prem) Fri Fielding Sixes/Tango/Locale/10's with Shoes (London Prem). Sat Mat. Duets/Inlets Locale. Sat Eve. Fractions/Tango/10's with Shoes/Gallopade. Tkts £1.50 to £7.

CONCERTS

ALMEIDA FESTIVAL, Islington. June 10-21. 10/6 NASH ENSEMBLE 7.30 p.m: 11/6 MIKE WESTBROOK BRASS BAND 7.30 p.m: 13/6 NEW LONDON CONSORT 7.30 p.m: Details/other events under "Theatres."

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191). Tonight 8. Smetana: Overture & Dance of the Clowns (The Bartered Bride); Sibelius: Finlandia; Rachmaninov: Piano Concerto No 2; Dvorak: Symphony No 9. Arpad Joo. Ilan Rogoff. LSO.

THEATRES

ADELPHI S cc 01-836 7611. Evgs. at 7.30. Sats. 4.0 & 7.45. Mats. Thursday at 3.0. TONY BRITTON JILL MARTIN, PETER BAYLISS and ANNA NEAGLE in **MY FAIR LADY** "A MARVELLOUS SHOW"—Now! "SPECTACULAR"—D. Express. "STUNNING"—Time Out. Now Booking through to Oct. For Group Bookings Telephone 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061.

ALBERY—OMEGA SHOW GUIDE **ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST, EDUCATING RITA, HANK WILLIAMS—THE SHOW HE NEVER GAVE, DUET FOR ONE, PAL JOEY** CREDIT CARD SALES 379 6565 from 9 a.m. all major cards. No bkg. fees GROUP bkgs. 836 3962. STUDENT—STANDBY £2.90.

ALBERY S 836-3878 cc bkgs 379 6565. Grp. bkgs. 836 3962. 379 6061. Eves. 8. Thurs. mat. 3.0. Sat. 5 & 8.15 "SIAN PHILLIPS 'A KNOCKOUT'", S. Times. DENIS LAWSON Most promising New Actor DRAMA AWARD '80 **MARVELLOUS MUSICAL** Sunday Times. **PAL JOEY** "TO BE SEEN AT ALL COSTS" (F.T.). RODGERS & HART'S GREATEST HIT (D. Mail). SHEER THEATRICAL RAZZLE DAZZLE. Std.

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (10-6. Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY **NICHOLAS NICKLEBY** Part 1, 2.0 pm, Part 2, 7.00 pm. Few day seats and returns avail. But seats avail. for Beaumont's **THE KNIGHT OF THE BURNING PESTLE** "Riotously funny" Times. "Fabulous & imaginative" F. Times. Postal booking now open for new London season, Troilus & Cressida, Merchant of Venice, As You Like It. Prestel 220225. Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at The Warehouse/Piccadilly.

ALMEIDA THEATRE, 1a/1b Almeida St., Islington N1; 01-359 4404. Festival June 10-21 1981: Music (see 'Concerts'), Dance, Theatre. 11/6 Omlette Broadcasting Co. 10.30 pm; 13/6 Anna Scher Children's Theatre, 4.00 pm; Tanztheater Bremen; Yoshi Oida, Compagnie Jerome Deschamps, Steven Berkoff, etc. to follow.

AMBASSADORS S cc 836 1171. Evgs 8, Tue 3, Sat 5.30 & 8.30. RECORD-BREAKING RUN of **J. B. PRIESTLEY'S** Mystery Play **DANGEROUS CORNER** "One of the cleverest plays ever written" Daily Telegraph. Seat prices from £3.00.

APOLLO cc Shafts. Ave. 437 2663. Opens Tonight at 7.0. Sub. Evgs 8.0. Sats. 6.0 & 8.45. **CLIVE JAMES PAMELA STEPHENSON RUSSEL DAVIES** in **CHARLES CHARMING'S CHALLENGES** An epic with 1,000 voices

CAMBRIDGE, Earlham St., WC2. 01-836 6056/836 7040. Credit Card bkgs 930 0731 (4 lines) / 836 7040. (9.30-6.0. Sats. 9.30-4.30). Group booking only 839 3092. WELCOME BACK FOR A LIMITED SEASON. THE EVER POPULAR AFRICAN MUSICAL **IPI-TOMBI** Evgs. 8.0 Fri & Sat 6.0 & 8.45. Prices from £2.50-£6.50. LAST PERFS. MUST END SAT.

COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium—low price tkts). Tomor, Fri & Sat ONE WOMAN PLAYS perfs cancelled.

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 836 3962. Evgs 8. Sat 6 & 8.45. 3 WEEKS ONLY CARL CHASE in **HANK WILLIAMS** THE SHOW HE NEVER GAVE. Liverpool Everyman prod. Dir by Ken Campbell & Terry Canning. "A DYNAMIC MIX OF MUSIC, TRUTH & MYTH", Times. "Superb performance" Std. "ENTHRALLING TO WATCH & HEAR". Gdn.

DRURY LANE. Theatre Royal. Tel. 01-836 8108. **THE BEST LITTLE WHOREHOUSE IN TEXAS** "A SUCCESS? I SHOULD SAY SO". S. Times. "BAWDY . . . LOTS OF FUN . . . A BRIGHT, BRASH AMERICAN MUSICAL". Sun. "EXHILARATING" Times. "VERY FUNNY INDEED . . . WILL RUN 150 YEARS". BBC Radio 4. "A MARVELLOUS MUSICAL". Now mug. Evgs. Mon. to Thur., 8.0. Fri./Sat. 5.30/8.30. Group Sales Box Office 379 6061.

DUKE OF YORK'S S 836 5122. Credit Cards 379 6565: 930 0731 (4 lines) (9.30-6.0. Sats. 9.30-4.30). Group bookings 836 3962: 379 6061. Evgs 8.0. Saturdays 3.0 & 8.30. Stalls & Circle from £2.90. FRANCES DE LA TOUR ACTRESS OF THE YEAR Swet awards '80. BEST ACTRESS New Standard Drama Awards '80. BEST PERFORMANCE BY AN ACTRESS 1980 Drama Awards and DAVID DE KEYSER BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR Drama Awards of the Year 1980 in TOM KEMPINSKI'S **DUET FOR ONE** BEST NEW PLAY Drama Awards '80 "THE AMAZING NEW PLAY." D. Tel. "VERY STRONGLY RECOMMENDED." S. Times LAST 7 WEEKS

DUCHESS cc 01-836 8243. Evgs 8.0, Wed 3.0 Sat 5.30 & 8.30 FRANCIS MATTHEWS GEORGE SEWELL and LYNETTE DAVIES in "Best Thriller for Years." S. Mir. **THE BUSINESS OF MURDER** BY RICHARD HARRIS "Welcome to a thriller that achieves it all . . . Sensational" Times. "An unabashed winner" S. Exp. "The most ingenious murder mystery for a decade" D. Mail.

GARRICK S&CC Box off. Tel. 836 4601. MIKE LEIGH'S SMASH HIT **GOOSE-PIMPLES** "THIS IS A TERRIBLY FUNNY PLAY STRONGLY RECOMMENDED" (S. Times). "1ST-CLASS THEATRE — IT'S BLISTERING ENTERTAINMENT" (Time Out). "ANTONY SHER GIVES ONE OF THE FUNNIEST PERFORMANCES CURRENTLY TO BE SEEN IN LONDON" (D. Mail). MON TO SAT 8 P.M., SAT MAT 3 p.m. Group Sales 379 6061.

GREENWICH THEATRE S cc 858 7755. Evgs. 7.45. Mats Sats 2.30 **THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA** by Bernard Shaw "This wonderful play . . . this production gives the most faithful account I have yet seen" Times.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE 722 9301. Evgs 8, Mat Sat 4.30. **TRANSLATIONS** by Brian Friel "THE PREMIERE OF A NATIONAL CLASSIC. A RESPLENDENT CAST" I. Wardle, The Times

HAYMARKET, THEATRE ROYAL 930 9832 **DEBORAH KERR IAN CARMICHAEL** in **OVERHEARD** a new play by **PETER USTINOV**. Evgs. Mon-Sat. 8.0 p.m. Mats. Wed. at 2.30, Sat. at 4.30.

HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606/7 cc 930 4025/6. Now booking. Reduced price prevs from 27 June. FRANK FINLAY IN THE NATIONAL THEATRE'S MULTI-AWARD WINNING PRODUCTION OF **AMADEUS** by PETER SHAFFER Directed by PETER HALL "TREMENDOUS PLAY . . . GIGANTIC BOX OFFICE SUCCESS." BERNARD LEVIN, TMS.

KINGS HEAD 226 1916. From Ton't Dnr 7, Show 8. OUR MARIE.

LONDON PALLADIUM 01-437 7373 OPENS TOMORROW. Last Reduced Price Reviews tonight at 7.30 **MICHAEL CRAWFORD** in the Broadway Musical **BARNUM** Use the Barnum hot lines 01-437 2055, 01-734 8961 for instant Credit card reservations. A few opening night upper circle seats now available at Box Office.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH cc 01-741 2311. Eves 7.30, Sat 4.30 & 8.15. HAVING A BALL! (Private Practices) by Alan Bleasdale. Dir: Alan Dossor. With Julie Walters. LYRIC STUDIO: Eves. 8.0 BRITANNICUS by Racine. "A triumphant stirring success" N. Std.

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage). Today 3.00 (low price mat) & 7.45 MEASURE FOR MEASURE by Shakespeare. Tomor 7.45 THE CARETAKER.

MAYFAIR 629 3036 (Green Pk. Tube). Last Week. Must End Sat. Evgs. 8. **QUENTIN CRISP** "Continual laughter" S. Tel. "Not to be missed" D. Mail.

NATIONAL THEATRE S cc 928 2252 FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER/LYTTELTON / COTTESLOE. Excellent cheap seats from 10 am day of perf all 3 theatres. All standby 45 mins. before start. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 5933. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage) £1.50. Info 633 0880.

NEW LONDON THEATRE C.C. Drury Lane, WC2. 405 0072 or 01-405 1567. Booking now until Feb 1982. (nearest Underground Covt Gdn) Evgs 8.0, Tues, Sat 3.0 & 8.0. Credit card and telephone bookings from 9 a.m. **CATS** THE ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER/T. S. ELIOT MUSICAL. ADDITIONAL BOX OFFICE (at normal theatre prices) The Ticket Centre (next to Wyndham's Theatre) St. Martin's Court, Charing Cross Road, London WC2. 01-240 2150. Group Sales 01-405 0075 or 01-379 6061. LATECOMERS WILL NOT BE ADMITTED WHILST AUDITORIUM IS IN MOTION. PROMPT ARRIVAL IS THEREFORE REQUESTED & BARS OPEN 1 HOUR PRIOR TO PERFORMANCE.

OLIVIER (NT's open stage). Sat (low price preview) 7.15 THE SHOEMAKERS' HOLIDAY by Thomas Dekker.

OPEN AIR REGENT'S PARK. CCS 486 2431. THE COMEDY OF ERRORS. "Very funny production", D. Exp. Evgs 8.00, Mats today, Thur & Sat 2.30. Shakespeare Comedy Workshop today 12 noon. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING opens next Tuesday 7.45.

PALACE. S cc 01-437 6834 "OH WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EVENING!" Daily Mail. Roger's & Hammerstein's **OKLAHOMA!** "A MAGICAL MUSICAL EXPERIENCE" S. Times. Evenings 7.30. Wed, Sat 3.00. For group bookings 01-379 6061. Better selection of seats available Mon.-Thur.

PHOENIX, cc S. 01-836 2294 **SATYRICON** Mon-Thurs. 8.00. Fri. Sat. 6.00 & 8.30. Decadent prices. "Striking ebullience"—T.L.S.

PICCADILLY S 437 4506. cc 379 6565. Grp. Bkgs. 01-373 6061/836 3962. Mon.-Fri. 8. Mat. Wed. 3. Sat. 6 & 8.40. Stalls from £2.90. **ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO.** in Willy Russell's hit comedy **EDUCATING RITA** COMEDY OF THE YEAR SWET AWARD 1980 "SPLENDID THEATRE EVENING QUITE ASTOUNDING"—Time Out. "A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS . . . IT SENT ME OUT MOVED, EXCITED AND EXHILARATED" S. Tms. RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse.

PRINCE EDWARD. S cc Box Off. 437 6877. cc Hotline 439 8499. Grp sales 379 6061. Evgs 8.0 Mats. Thurs. (Economy price) & Sats. 3.0. **EVITA** by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber. Dir. by Harold Prince.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE 930 8681. Credit Card bookings 930 0846. **PAUL DANIELS** in **IT'S MAGIC** "TRIUMPH" Fin. Times. "A WINNER" Variety. "PURE MAGIC" Sun. Mirror. Mon-Thurs. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. Group Sales box office 379 6061.

QUEENS S cc 01-734 1166. 01-439 3849 01-439 4031. **PENELOPE KEITH PETER JEFFREY BARBARA FERRIS** **MOVING** A new play by Stanley Price Directed by Robert Chetwyn. Evenings 8.0. Mat. Wed. 3.0 Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. Grp sales 379 6061. "STRAIGHT FROM THE HEART . . . A FUNNY AND MOVING STORY OF SELLING A HOUSE" Daily Mail. LAST 6 WEEKS.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7, 9, 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts! New Girls! New Thrills! 23rd sensational year! Fully air conditioned.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS: 01-741 2311. Til Sun. Eves 7.30. DAVID GORDON/PICK UP CO. with Valda Setterfield. "A brilliant theatricality . . . he puns in two languages—English & Dance" Dance Magazine.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564 ROYAL EXCHANGE THEATRE CO. Max Wall Trevor Peacock in **WAITING FOR GODOT** Until June 27. Evgs 8. Mat Thurs 2.30. Sat 4.30. TOM COURTENAY & Christopher Gable in **THE MISANTHROPE** Opens July 1 at 7. Sub Evgs 8. Mat Fri & Sat 4.30. Until August 1.

ROYAL COURT S CC 730 1745 **NO END OF BLAME** by Howard Barker. Opens Ton't 7. Sub Evgs 8. Mat June 27 at 4.15. Mon ALL SEATS £2. "Fascinating" Gdn.

SAVOY. S. 01-836 8888. For credit card bookings, ring 930 0731 (4 lines). (9.30-6.0, Sats. 9.30-4.30). Evgs. 8.0 Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 6.0 & 8.45. SUSAN HAMPSHIRE GERALD HARPER in FRANCIS DURBRIDGE'S **HOUSE GUEST** with PHILIP STONE "A REALLY EXCITING THRILLER. IT NEVER RELAXES ITS GRIP." D. Tel. "Supremely successful, there are shocks and twists galore" Sun. Mirror.

SHAFTESBURY. cc Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2. Box Office 836 6596 or 836 4255. Credit card bkgs. 930 0731 (4 lines). (9.30-6.0. Sats: 9.30-4.30). Group Bookings Only 01-839 3092. TOM CONTI & GEMMA CRAVEN **THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG** "This show is a real stunner. Two of the most engaging performances" D. Mail. Prices: Stalls, Royal Circle £8.00, £6.50, £5.00. Circle £3.50, £2.50. O.A.P's £4.00 (Wed. Mats. only, best seats). Student standby £4.00. Evgs: 8.0. Mats. Wed. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30.

ST. GEORGE'S Tufnell Pk 607 1128 Tonight & Thurs. 7.30 **MACBETH** Thurs, Fri & Sat 7.30 SHAKESPEARE'S LOVE ROYAL & THE LOVES OF HENRY VIII "Love in many moods—shines, touches & amuses" Stage.

ST. MARTIN'S. cc 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tue. 2.45. Sats 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S **THE MOUSETRAP** 29th YEAR. SORRY we never do reduced prices.

STRAND cc 01-836 2660. 01-836 4143. Evs. 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0 & Saturdays 5.30 & 8.30. **NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH** Directed by Allan Davis. Group sales box office 379 6061.

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WAREHOUSE Donmar Theatre, Earlham Street, Covent Garden. Box Office 836 6808. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. Seats avail ton't 7.30 p.m. OUTSKIRTS by Hanif Kureishi—joint winner of the George Devine Award 1980. "A fine play". Times. All seats £3.50. Students £2.00 in advance from Aldwych Box Office.

WHITEHALL. Box Office Tel: 01-930 6692/8012/7765 New Credit Card Lines 01-930 6693/6694. Whitehall's Latest Farce: "ANYONE FOR DENIS?" by JOHN WELLS, directed by DICK CLEMENT. Mon.-Sat. evenings 8.15 p.m., Sat. Mat. 5.00.

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WYNDHAM'S. S 836 3028. cc 379 6565. Red. price. Gps 836 3962. Mon.-Fri. 8.00. Sat 6 & 8.45. Belt & Braces in Dario Fo's, **ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST** The West End's longest running farce! "A brutally funny political satire", S. Times. "A BIG HIT". Newsweek.

YOUNG VIC 928 6363. Eves. 7.30 From June 12 Fri & Sat 8.00 **GODSPELL** New Production. All seats £2.30

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. 9th month Joseph Losey's film of Mozart's DON GIOVANNI (A) perfs. 1.00 (not Sun). 4.10, 7.40.

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Andrei Tarkovsky's haunting new film STALKER (A). Progs. 1.50 (not Sun), 4.50, 8.00. Last weeks.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Cocteau's LES ENFANTS TERRIBLES (X) Progs. 4.40 (Sat/Sun only), 6.40, 8.45.

CAMDEN PLAZA, Camden Town. 485 2443 (opp. Tube) ANDRZEJ WAJDA'S ROUGH TREATMENT (AA) Progs. 1.15 (Sat & Sun only) 3.35, 6.10, 8.45. Last perf. bookable, same day only.

COLUMBIA Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414) THE COMPETITION (A) Cont. progs. dly. 1.10 (not Sun), 3.30, 5.50, 8.15 p.m.

CURZON, Curzon St. W1. 499 3737. BURT LANCASTER, SUSAN SARANDON in LOUIS MALLE'S ATLANTIC CITY (AA). Film at 2.0 (not Sunday), 4.00, 6.20, 8.40. Opening June 18. Truffaut's THE LAST METRO (A).

DOMINION, Tott. Court Rd. (580 9562) ASSAULT ON PRECINCT 13 (X). Cont. Progs. 2.10, 5.35, 9.00. HALLOWEEN (X) 3.45, 7.10.

EMPIRE Leicester Square 437 1234. A Roman Polanski Film TESS (A). Seats bookable for the last evening performance only (not late shows). Advance box office opens from 11 am to 7 pm (not Suns). Credit card bookings ring Teledata 200 0200. Sep progs daily 12.30, 4.00, 7.30. RITZ, Leicester Square. THE FIRST DEADLY SIN (AA). Sep progs daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 8402/1177. Russ. Sq. Tube. A CHANGE OF SEASONS (AA) 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Last day. Starts tomorrow THE EUROPEANS.

GATE CINEMA. Nott. Hill. 221 0220/727 5750. MELVIN AND HOWARD (AA) 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Last day. Starts tomorrow AND QUIET ROLLS THE DAWN. MONTY PYTHON AND THE HOLY GRAIL (A) & BAD (X) 11.15 p.m.

GATE THREE CINEMA. 267 1301/485 2446. Camden Twn. Tb. PORTRAIT OF TERESA (A) 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00.

GATE MAYFAIR. 493 2031. MAYFAIR HOTEL, Stratton St., Green Pk. Tb. KAGEMUSHA (A) 5.30, 8.30.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252) GREEN ICE (AA) Sep. Progs Dly. 3.05, 6.10, 8.15. Seats Bookable W/Ends & Last Eve. Prog.

MINEMA, 45 Knightsbridge. 235 4225/6. Franco Brusati's FORGET VENICE (X) (Italian dialogue—English subtitles). Daily: 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Extra perf Fri. & Sat. 11.00 p.m. "It is all stunningly beautiful" S. Times.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). CHARIOTS OF FIRE (A) Sep progs daily 2.35, 5.50, 8.55.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). THE POSTMAN ALWAYS RINGS TWICE (X). Sep. progs. Drs. Open Sun-Sat 1.00, 4.15, 7.30. All Seats Bookable in Advance At Theatre Box Office or By Post.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH W.2 (723 3011/2) IT'S MY TURN (AA). Sep Progs. Drs open dly 3.30, 7.30.

ODEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. THE POSTMAN ALWAYS RINGS TWICE (X). For info. 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. Progs. 1.00, 4.15, 7.45.

PRINCE CHARLES. Leic. Sq. 437 8181. British Premier Presentation CALIGULA (X) Sep Perfs Dly (inc Sun) 3.15, 5.30, 8.45. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.55. Seats bkble. Lic'd bar.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Circus, 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as Empire Leicester Square.
*1. NIGHTHAWKS (X). Sep. progs. daily 1.00, 3.00, 6.00, 8.40.
*2. THE FAN (X). 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
*3. THE LONG GOOD FRIDAY (X). Sep. progs daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
*4. ORDINARY PEOPLE (AA). Sep. progs daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.40.
* No smoking area
** No smoking

SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366. Helma Sanders-Brahms's GERMANY, PALE MOTHER, (AA). 2.45, 4.50, 7.00, 9.10. Tel. 435 9787 after 5 p.m. for advance bookings

SCREEN ON ISLINGTON GREEN. 226 3520. Winner of 3 Oscars. MELVIN AND HOWARD (AA). 3.50, 5.40, 7.30, 9.30. (Eve. Perfs. bookable on 226 3791 after 4 p.m.)

STUDIO 4. Oxford Circus 437 3300 Lic'd Bar. SUPERMAN II (A). Progs 12.25, 2.45, 5.30, 8.18. Lte show Fri & Sat. 11.00.

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St. W1. 629 6176. LIFE AND LANDSCAPE IN BRITAIN 1670-1870. Until 31 July. Also special exhibition of ALESSANDRO ALGARDI'S marble portrait bust of Monsignor Antonio Cerri. Until 17 July. 9.30-5.30. Thurs. until 7 pm.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 & 23 Dering St. W.1. British Art 1900-80 Richard Long. 629 1578.

BANKSIDE GALLERY, 48 Hopton Street, Blackfriars, SE1. Contemporary prints until June 28. Daily 10-5, Suns. 2-6.

BERNARD DE CRAVIERE: Equestrian paintings. June 3-19. Mon-Fri. 10 a.m.-6 p.m. PARTRIDGE Fine Arts Ltd. 144-146 New Bond St., London W.1.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in British Museum), TREASURES FOR THE NATION, until 4 Oct. TUDOR MAP-MAKING, until 31 Dec. Wkdys. 10-5, Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 7984 LESLIE HURRY Artist of Dream and Theatre.

COLNAGHI, 14 Old Bond St. W1. 01-491 7408. Exhibition: Objects for a "Wunderkammer". Mon-Fri 10-5.30.

GALLERY 10, 10 Grosvenor Street, London W1, 491 8103, presents PAINTINGS OF CRETE BY JOHN WILKINSON. Until 4 July.

COVENT GARDEN GALLERY, 20 Russell St., WC2. 836 1139. KNELLER TO EPSTEIN Portrait & figure watercolours & drawings. From 17th to 20th century. Daily 10-6. Thurs. 7 pm. Sat. 12.30. Opening tomorrow.

GOYA TO CHAGALL Fine Prints for Collectors. Mon.-Fri. 10—6. Sats. 10.30—1. WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY, 7 Royal Arcade, Albemarle St. W.1

HAZLITT, GOODEN & FOX, 38 Bury Street, St. James's, SW1. 01-930 6422. NINETEENTH CENTURY FRENCH DRAWINGS: Monday to Friday, 10-5.30, until July 10.

KENWOOD G.L.C. The Iveagh Bequest, Hampstead Lane, NW3. ANTHONY CARO. Recent Bronzes, 1976-81. Every day incl. Sunday 10-7 until 31st August.

LEFEVRE GALLERY, 30 Bruton St. W1. 01-493 1572/3. AN EXHIBITION OF IMPORTANT XIX & XX CENTURY WORKS OF ART. Mon-Fri 10-5. Sats. 10-1.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St W1. IRVING PENN, 60 photographs in platinum metals: Images 1947-1975. Until 19 June.

NEW ART CENTRE, Gallery I: MARY POTTER. Gallery II: Epstein, Hitchens, Matisse, Moore, Pasmore, Picasso, Piper, Sutherland until June 25th, weekdays 10-6, Saturdays 10-1. 41 Sloane Street, SW1. 235 5844.

PARKIN GALLERY, 11 Motcomb St. SW1. 01-235 8144. A SALUTE TO MARCEL BOULESTIN & JEAN-EMILE LABOUREUR. To 3 July.

ROYAL ACADEMY Piccadilly, W1. Summer Exhibition until 16th August. Adm. £1.80, concessionary rate £1.30. Exhibs open daily 10-6. Concessionary rate students, OAPs, students, children and until 1.45 pm Sundays. students, children and until 1.45 p.m. Suns.

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ROY MILES Summer Show of Post Impressionist & Victorian Paintings. 6 Duke Street, St. James's, SW1. Gallery hours: Mon.-Fri. 9.30 am-5.30 pm. Sat. 11.00 am-1.00 pm

THACKERAY GALLERY, 18 Thackeray St., Kensington Sq., W8. 937 5883. LINDSAY BARTHOLOMEW and JAMES GUNNELL. Until 26 June.

12 DUKE STREET GALLERY, St James's SW1. 930 5247. Paintings by Helen Lessore, Monday-Friday 10-5, until 19th June.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. SPOTLIGHT: Four Centuries of Ballet Costume. A Tribute to The Royal Ballet. Until 9 August. Adm. £1.60. Wkdys. 10-5.30, Suns. 2.30-5.30. Closed Fridays.

WADDINGTON GALLERIES, 34 Cork St., W1. 01-439 1866. ELIZABETH FRINK recent sculpture. Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1. Until June 27th.

EXHIBITIONS

An exhibition of oil paintings "FLOWERS & PORTRAITS" by impressionist painter Mrs IRENA BUDZISZEWSKA. Graduate the Academy of Fine Art, Cracovia, Poland (1936), Studied under Prof. Weiss, Awarded Honours & Final Year Prize. Open June 6-14, 6 pm-9 pm at Polish Air Force Association Club, 14 Collingham Gdns, Earls Court, SW5.

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St. St James's SW1. 839 3942 (HENRY MOORE)—Aquatints and etchings 1978-80. A selection of recent bronzes also on view. Until 26 June, Mon-Fri 10-5.30; Sats 10-12.30.

23rd ANTIQUARIAN BOOK FAIR, Europa Hotel, Grosvenor Sq., London W1. Until 11 June. Admission £1. Open 11 am-8 pm.

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Pym warns that recession is not yet over

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Cabinet's new-found caution about predictions of an end to the recession, recently adopted by the Prime Minister, was reinforced yesterday by Mr Francis Pym, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the Commons.

In a speech to the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr Pym commented: "I believe we are approaching the bottom of the trough. But the recovery, when it comes, may well be slow and unspectacular." Mr Pym reiterated ministers' hopes, however, that inflation will be down to single figures before the end of this year.

Mr Pym's predictions contrasted with the heady optimism of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in late March. Sir Geoffrey Howe predicted then that the recession would bottom out some time during the first half of the year. Mrs Thatcher's own readjustment in the Commons last week was to suggest that the recession "has just about reached bottom."

Mr Pym was reemphasizing the message of a speech he made to the Guild of British Newspaper Editors at the end of April in which he advised restraint and self-control when the upturn came.

One of the themes in Mr Pym's speech, which took the form of a two-year report on the Government's performance in office, was that unforeseen events and world circumstances had led to slippage in the Government's programme.

The conditions in which the Government had embarked on its strategy had proved infinitely more unfavourable than it had imagined, he said. He blamed the large oil rise which had caused a further steep rise in unemployment and raised the value of sterling, and admitted that the Government had underestimated the extent to which the public sector would make demands on the taxpayer.

All this, Mr Pym said, had forced a slower pace on the Government. But he denied that this reduced pace implied any change in the Government's strategic objectives, which he enumerated as abating inflation, reforming trade union law, encouraging responsible pay bargaining, tackling Government spending, restoring incentives, strengthening the country's defences and maintaining law and order.

However, Mr Pym's tone was not all contrition. On the credit side he cited the trend of inflation, which had fallen by 0.6 per cent in April and which he hoped would reach single figures by the end of the year.

The balance of payments was another cause for rejoicing. From being one of the country's greatest problems last year it had reached a surplus of more than £2,000m.

PM to see top monetarists

By Frances Williams

The Prime Minister, alarmed by signs of a fresh surge in prices, has asked for a top-level meeting for later this month with leading advocates of big changes in Government money policy.

Mrs Thatcher wants to know whether last year's sharp increase in the money supply has helped precipitate the present upsurge in inflation and how the authorities can ensure that monetary growth does not slip out of control again this year.

The meeting, on June 25, will be attended by Professor Brian Griffiths and Mr Roy Batchelor of the City University's Centre for Banking and International Finance. They have consistently warned that the lax monetary policy of last year will inevitably produce higher inflation over the next couple of years.

Also at the meeting will be the Prime Minister's personal economic adviser, Professor Alan Walters, and possibly Professor Alan Melzer, the well-known American monetarist.

All are enthusiastic supporters of monetary base control — a new method of trying to control the money supply by regulating notes and coin in circulation

Air traffic control staff offered 7% rise

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The Civil Aviation Authority yesterday offered air traffic control staff and the rest of its 7,500 employees a 7 per cent increase provided they promised not to strike.

The unexpected move, which if successful could deprive the Civil Service unions of some front-line troops, came as another union executive declared its support for an all-out stoppage.

The 45,000-member Civil Service Union will advise a meeting of sectional committees next week to back an all-out strike of at least two weeks, starting later this month.

That means that the council of Civil Service Unions will have a majority in favour of an all-out stoppage if members abide by the recommendations of their executives.

The CAA move was disclosed in a letter to trade unions by Mr John Lockwood, the authority's group director (personnel), which made it clear that the offer was "conditional on the withdrawal of participation from any further action" related to the Civil Service pay campaign.

The authority is a government body independent of the Civil Service but its pay and conditions are traditionally linked to Whitehall. This is its first pay offer in the dispute.

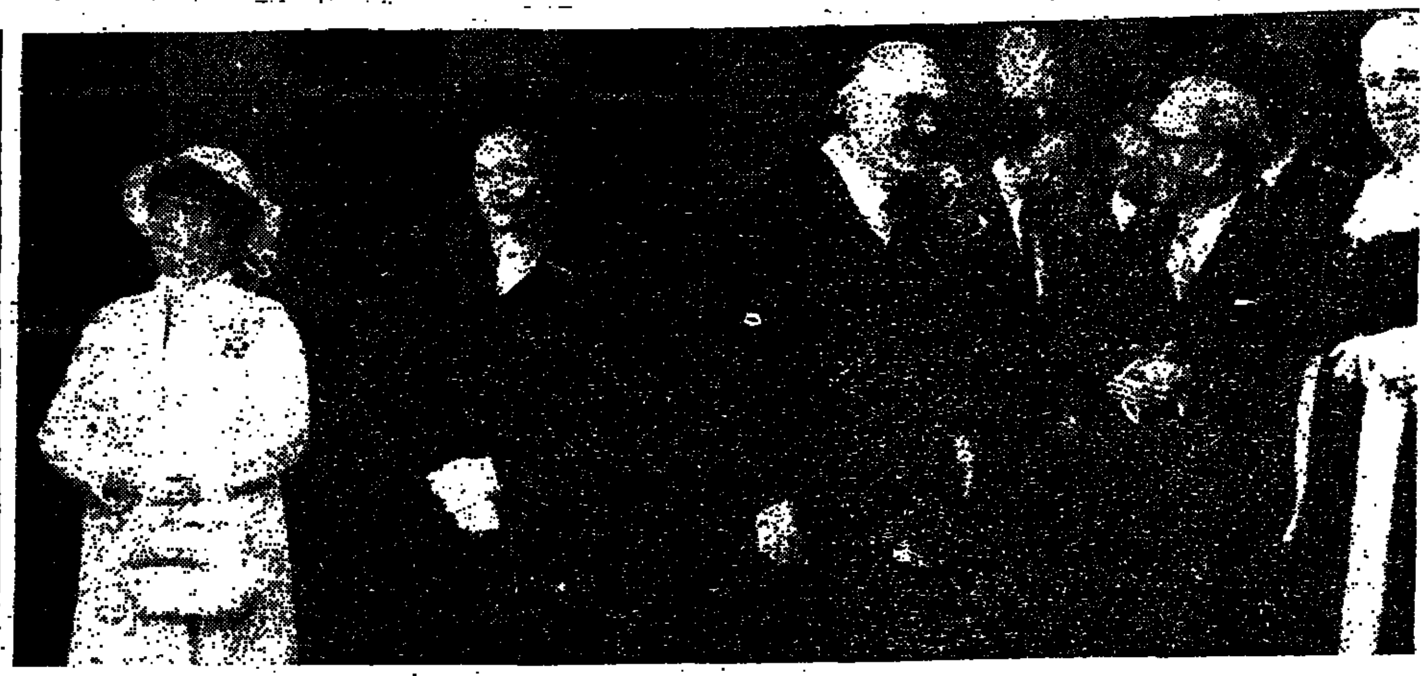
The offer was immediately rejected by union officials who will recommend members to refuse any pay offer while the dispute continues.

For the first time in six weeks air traffic control staff are not involved in industrial action, but union leaders have privately made it clear that they will be brought back into the dispute, possibly this week.

Mr Lockwood's letter said that as an earnest of the authority's good intent the offer, if accepted, would be implemented immediately and backdated to April 1

Members of the Civil and Public Services' Association have been advised to throw the letter into the waste paper basket.

Forty Department of Employment offices in Scotland and six in Yorkshire were closed yesterday as civil servants refused, in defiance of official union advice, to make out benefit payments manually.



Awaiting the King at Victoria: (From left) Lady Phillips, Lord Lieutenant of Greater London, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Mr William Whitelaw, Lord Carrington and the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe.

More ambulancemen join militants

By Paul Routledge and Donald Macintyre

The Government last night started to put into operation its secret plans for military emergency cover amid growing signs of militacy among ambulancemen in some regions.

Senior shop stewards representing London's 2,300 ambulancemen last night rejected an appeal by regional union officials to call off their planned all-out one-day strike on Monday in protest at the Government's six per cent pay offer.

And, as Scottish ambulancemen's leaders said that their members would refuse to provide emergency cover when they join the unions' official one-day strike next Wednesday, the Department of Health and Social Security confirmed that military ambulances were being "de-mothballed" to stand by in the event of all-out strikes.

Mr Charles Donnett national officer of the General and Municipal Workers' Union appealed to ambulancemen not to ban emergency calls "in their own interests and in the interests of the deserving public".

He added: "If we are going to fight the Government don't hit the patient. Do it in a way which will not sacrifice the ambulance service. This Government is just waiting for the opportunity to teach the ambulance service a lesson."

Mr Ronald Keating, national officer of the National Union of Public Employees, said: "Our members have waited six months for a settlement and that is a long time to be patient.

"We would have preferred that the members in London join the one-day national strike next Wednesday and that is what we asked them to do. But we accept that feeling is running very strongly."

Department of Health and Social Security officials are still hoping that some ambulancemen in London will ignore the all-out strike call and Scotland will accept union advice to handle emergency cases.

NUPE officials in both South Yorkshire and Wales told their union headquarters that some individual members had threatened to refuse to handle emergency cases too.

Mr Donnet was warmly applauded by delegates at the GMWU conference, in Brighton, after appealing to delegates to handle emergencies. The union's official advice is that on Wednesday and in any subsequent one-day strikes ambulancemen should handle casualties, maternities, renal dialysis patients, and other vital treatment patients.

Mr Donnet told the conference that the Government's contingency plans for dealing with disputes in the National Health Service were so secret that Whitehall officials had to sign for copies of the details.

The arrangements are outlined in a private letter to regional administrators from Mr J. F. Shaw, a senior civil servant in the Department of Health sent out on December 19, 1980. This document, a covering note for more detailed plans, discloses the existence of plans that are now expected to be activated by the Cabinet's civil contingency units.

The letter says two plans have been drawn up. The first, plan Concord, provides for service personnel to drive NHS ambulances. The second, plan Bittern, provides for the use of service ambulances and drivers.

The letter also revealed the existence of plan Lionel, which would have introduced servicemen into the hospitals if ancillary workers had gone on strike.

It continues: "You are in possession of military plans which are highly sensitive. Any disclosure of information would be extremely damaging to the Government's industrial relations policy."

Parliamentary report, page 4

Albion may sue over Atkinson

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Legal action may be taken by West Bromwich Albion Football Club after yesterday's announcement that their manager, Ron Atkinson, had signed a three-year contract with Manchester United. Mr Atkinson's contract with Albion had only a few weeks to run but the club claimed he had agreed verbally to stay for another four years.

Mr Atkinson took matters into his own hands yesterday by going to see Martin Edwards, the United chairman, after the clubs failed to agree on compensation. Albion are believed to be demanding £150,000, but Mr Edwards said this was out of the question.

United had approached three other managers, Lawrie McMenemy, Bobby Robson and Ron Saunders, who all turned them down. Bert Millichip, the Albion chairman, refused them permission to talk to Mr Atkinson unless compensation could be agreed. He said if amicable terms were not reached he would take United to court. Mr Edwards said he hoped for a settlement in the nex tfew days.

Report, page 11

Murdoch threatens to close 'The Times'

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Rupert Murdoch, owner of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*, said yesterday that he would close the newspapers unless the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat) worked normally this weekend.

Speaking at a board meeting of Times Newspapers Ltd, of which he is chairman, Mr Murdoch is understood to have said that the way in which more than 300 members of Sogat walked out at 1.45 am on Sunday was unacceptable. It was a breach of the disputes procedure agreed with the unions.

As a result of the action by the publishing section of Sogat, about 400,000 copies of *The Sunday Times* were not distributed, which meant that many readers in London and the Home Counties did not receive the newspaper.

Mr Gerald Long, managing director of Times Newspapers, said he had talked to the father of the Sogat chapel (chairman of the office branch) last night and told him that the company wanted assurances of continuous production while the dispute was discussed.

"We would expect to have a *Sunday Times* on Sunday and if we do not there will very likely be no *Times* on Monday", Mr Long said.

Sogat's grievance concerns new differential rates offered to members of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsopa) in the machine room whose rates are tied to the National Graphical Association's.

When Natsopa was offered a pay increase the Sogat publishing men, all of whom work as casuals, also put in for one. Negotiations began and an offer was made, but Sogat said it was derisory and that the management was in breach of an agreement. Mr Long said he had not yet found out what that agreement was.

He did not conduct any negotiations with Sogat last night, but made known that the management was prepared to continue to discuss the merits of the claim if the men would agree to work normally. The disputes procedure, agreed by manegement and unions during Mr Murdoch's acquisition, lays down stages through which unions and management should progress in case of dispute.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Duke of Edinburgh, as President of Royal Agricultural Society of the Commonwealth, attends society's 1981 conference, Bath, 9.05 am.

The Prince of Wales visits Bradford, opens Royal Mail House, 10.15 am; visits British Wool Textile Industry, 11.20 am; presents certificates to winners of first stage of his Royal Highness award for industrial innovation and production during a recording of "Tomorrow's World", BBC television centre, Wood Lane, 5.30 pm.

Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother attends festival service of Friends of St Paul's, St Paul's Cathedral, 5.25 pm.

Princess Margaret attends Westminster Ball, London Hilton Hotel, 8.30 pm.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester attend reception and banquet given in honour of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia by the Lord Mayor of London, Guildhall 7.20 pm.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, as patron, opens new headquarters of Embroiderers' Guild, Hampton Court Palace, Surrey, 5 pm.

The Duke of Kent visits new headquarters of Alfa Laval Co Ltd, Brentford, Middlesex, 11.40 am; as colonel-in-chief of Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, takes salute at *beating retreat by bands and drums* of the Queen's Division on Horse Guards Parade, 6.30 pm.

Talks, lectures

Sovereignty (5)—the papal visit by Monsignore Ralph Brown, organizer of the papal visit, St Lawrence Jewry, 1:15 pm.

Islamic masterpieces of the Chester Beatty Library, Leighton House, 12 Holland Park Road, 7 pm.

Architecture in Baroque Paintings by Maria Shirley, National Gallery, 1 pm.

Bloomsbury International Festival 1981—*Celebration of Accord*: The Triumph of Racial Harmony, with Virginia McKenna, Dame Anna Neagle, Shirley Williams, Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien and others. Reconcilliation and concert in words and music—arranged and presented by Ian Hall, St James's Church, Piccadilly, 1 pm.

Exhibitions

Manspace '81—exhibition of contemporary architectural drawings, 7 Dials Gallery, 52 Earlham Street, 10 am-6 pm.

Being disabled: an exhibition of work and activities of disabled people, E.M. Flint Gallery, above Central Library, Lichfield Street, Walsall, 10 am-4.45 pm.

Reynolds Stone Exhibition, Dorset County Museum, High West Street, Dorchester, Dorset, 10 am-5 pm.

Lunchtime music

Christine Barker, soprano, and Paul Barker, piano, St Olave, 1.05 pm.

Carter Larsen, piano, Holy Sepulchre, 1.15 pm.

Noelle Sasportas, clarinet and Janet Walton, piano, St Martin-within-Ludgate, 1.15 pm.

Parliament

Commons (2.30): Education Bill, remaining stages. Lords (2.30): Debate on race and sex discrimination.

Tourist Britain

Information about holidays in Britain is available from the British Tourist Authority, 64 St James's Street, London SW1 (01-629 9191). Other tourist board addresses and telephone numbers are as follows:

England, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1 (01 730 0791); East Anglia, 14 Museum Street, Ipswich, Suffolk (0473 214211); East Midlands, Bailgate, Lincoln (0522 31521); Cumbria, Ellerthwaite, Windermere (096 62 4444); Heart of England, PO Box 15, Worcester (0905 29511); London 26 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1 (01 730 3450); Northumbria, 9 Osborne Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (0632 817744); North West, The Last Drop Village, Bromley Cross, Bolton, Lancs (0204 591511); South East Cheviot House, 4-6 Monson Road Tunbridge Wells, Kent (0892 40766); Southern, The Old Town Hall, Leigh Road, Eastleigh, Hants (0703 616027); Thames and Chilterns, PO Box 10, Abingdon, Oxon (0235 22711); West Country, Trinity Court, 37 Southernhay East, Exeter (0392 76351); Yorkshire and Humberside, 312 Tadcaster Road, York (0904 707961); Scotland, 23 Ravelston Terrace, Edinburgh (031 332 2433); Wales, Brunel House, 2 Fitzalan Road, Cardiff (0222 499909); Northern Ireland, River House, 48 High Street, Belfast (0232 31221); Isle of Man, 13 Victoria Street, Douglas (0624 4323); States of Jersey Tourism Committee, Weighbridge, St Helier, Jersey, CI (0534 21281); States of Guernsey Tourist Committee PO Box 23, States Office St Peter Port, Guernsey, CI (0481 24411).

The pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.78	1.71
Austria Sch	34.70	32.65
Belgium Fr	80.50	76.50
Canada $	2.39	2.30
Denmark Kr	15.28	14.58
Finland Mkk	9.00	8.60
France Fr	11.40	10.90
Germany DM	4.86	4.62
Greece Dr	116.00	110.00
Hongkong $	*11.08*	*10.48*
Ireland Pt	1.33	1.27
Italy Lir	2375.00	2275.00
Japan Yen	466.00	440.00
Netherlands Gld	5.40	5.14
Norway Kr	12.05	11.45
Portugal Esc	125.00	119.00
South Africa Rd	2.15	2.00
Spain Pta	187.50	178.50
Sweden Kr	10.35	9.80
Switzerland Fr	4.29	4.07
USA $	1.99	1.92
Yugoslavia Dnr	77.00	72.00

Rates for small denomination banknotes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Stock markets

London: Weakened oil issues led prices lower in active trading. Paris: Prices closed broadly higher in calm trading, helped by a statement that the franc will not be devalued this autumn. Frankfurt: Prices ended mixed in their trading. Tension in Poland hindered West German issues. Zurich: Stocks slipped slightly lower. Amsterdam: Prices eased in moderate trading. Tokio: Prices rose, but volume was thin. Sydney: Prices eased in post-holiday trading.

London afternoon gold fixing 460.50 dollars per ounce, down from 463.00 at the morning's fixing and down from 473.50 at Monday afternoon's fixing.

London late afternoon silver: spot 518.00 pence (1007.0 cents); 3 mo. 534.20 (1051.1); 6 mo. 552.20 (1091.3); 1 yr. 592.35 (1178.4) all down 7.65 pence from the fixing.

The *FT* Index closed down 2.3 at 545.6.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 1.20 points down to 994.44.

Auctions today

Sotheby's Bond St: British Impressionist and Post-Impressionist paintings and drawings and modern British drawings, paintings and sculpture 10.30; Fine wine, spirits and vintage port 10.30; Sotheby's Belgravia: Costumes and textiles from 1600 to 1980 11 and 2; Christie's, King St: Eighteenth Century Venetian books from the collection of John A. Saks 10.30; English and foreign silver 11; Christie's, South Kensington: Old and modern jewellery 10.30; English and Continental pictures 10.30 and 2 Furniture 1; Carpets and objects of art 10.30; sculpture and bronzes 2; Phillips, Blenheim St: English and Continental ceramics and glass 11; Collectors' items and Beatles memorabilia 12.

The papers

The Israeli attack on Iraq's nuclear power plant exercises newspapers throughout the world. Today's *Daily Mirror* described it as an act of international terrorism. The *Daily Express*, though rather more sympathetic to Israel says the only long term security for her lies in a settlement with her neighbours. The chances of that have been set back. The *Sun* turns its attention to violence here at home and asks if the double murder in a Sussex village calls for a fresh examination of capital punishment.

At least two regional papers attack the Israelis, too. *The Northern Echo* delivers a rapier thrust today by saying Hitler could not have shown more contempt for world opinion and international law. The *Western Mail* castigates the air strike as "a thoroughly wrong move".

Worldwide the sentiment is much the same. "Inexcusable and short-sighted aggression," says the *New York Post*. A grave mistake is the view expressed by the *Washington Post*. The German paper *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* says with heavy irony that for Mr Begin, Israel's Prime Minister, the election campaign seems to be an elixir of life.

Sporting fixtures

Cricket: Holt Products Trophy (11.0 to 6.30) Derbyshire v Australians at Derby. County championship (all 11.0 to 6.30). Gloucestershire v Northamptonshire at Bristol; Hampshire v Glamorgan at Bournemouth; Kent v Leicestershire at Tunbridge Wells; Lancashire v Warwickshire at Manchester; Surrey v Worcestershire at the Oval. Other matches: Cambridge University v Sussex at Cambridge (12.30 to 7.0); Oxford University v Middlesex at Oxford. Second XI championship: Essex v Surrey at Chelmsford; Glamorgan v Gloucestershire at Cardiff; Northamptonshire v Nottinghamshire at Finedon; Somerset v Hampshire at Taunton; Warwickshire v Lancashire at Birmingham; Yorkshire v Derbyshire at Marske-by-Sea.

Minor Counties championship: Hertfordshire v Norfolk at Watford. Athletics: Army championship at Aldershot. Tennis: Grass court championships at Queen's Club; Surrey championships at Surbiton.

Race Walking: 5,000m at Crystal Palace.

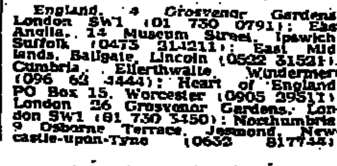
The Times Crossword No. 15,548



ACROSS
1 Billy and the Lollipop Bird (10).
9 Eden losing half its growth of course (6).
10 Performer on the London-Brighton excursion? (8).
11 Wordsworth's "inward eye Which is the bliss of ——" (8).
12 What to do to one's weird 19 (4).
13 Jehu driving to a civil disturbance amid acclaim (10).
15 Using rum I can make a cocktail that's heady (7).
17 Retire from contest—not up to it? (7).
20 Moment mentioned twice in Wilde's plays (10)
21 Painter is used to open ground (4).
23 Beacon shows what's wanted—the gift of Prometheus (8).
25 Like words read (and sounding so) in prayerbooks (8).
26 Fruit is seen in the fall (6).
27 On which are noted performances of various players (5-5).

DOWN
2 Out-of-the-way role perhaps for a horseman? (6).
3 Prime loaves baker supplied . . . (8).
4 . . . each with this to the aristocracy (5, 5).
5 Room in German spa gives Al a rusk to chew (7).
6 No counterfeit coin of old Spain (4).
7 Heard by young Omar from Doctor and Saint (8).
8 Scientist enquiring about Kentish bowman (10).
12 Word defining itself among many others (10).
14 Like Wilde's fox swallowing King Charles—like a Münchausen story! (10).
16 This order does not refer to this bed (5-3).
18 Reprove Scottish publicity man over his misbehaving (8).
19 How we must suffer the insuperable (7).
22 Drug one Roundhead consumed (6).
24 Where various barmen work (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,547



Weather

Pressure will remain low to NW of the British Isles, a weak ridge crossing most areas from W.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, E, central N England, East Anglia, Midlands: Mostly dry, sunny intervals; wind SW, light; max temp 18C (64F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Sunny intervals, isolated light showers, more general rain later; wind SW to S, light or moderate; max temp 16C (61F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Scattered showers at first, becoming mainly dry with sunny intervals; wind mainly W, light; max temp 15C (59F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NW Scotland: Rather cloudy with scattered showers, brighter later and mainly dry; wind W to NW, moderate; max temp 14C (57F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain, mainly dry later; wind mainly NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11C (52F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Rain spreading NE to all parts followed by brighter, showery weather. Temp near normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind W, strong; sea rough. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, fresh locally strong at first; sea moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, moderate; sea slight.

Pollen count: 5—very low. Forecast—similar. Issued by the Asthma Research Council.

Sun rises: 4.44 am
Sun sets: 9.16 pm
Moon sets: 2.5 am
Moon rises: 1.41 pm
Full moon: June 17.

Lighting up time

London 9.46 pm to 4.14 am
Bristol 9.56 pm to 4.24 am
Edinburgh 10.27 pm to 3.58 am
Manchester 10.6 pm to 4.10 am
Penzance 10.1 pm to 4.42 am

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 151R (June 11) 1.25-1.32; WNW; 80 ENE; ESE. Cosmos 956R 23.28-23.31; SSW*; 80 WSW; NNE. Dod 23.40-23.42; WSW, 15 W; WNW. Seasat (June 11) 0.7-0.16; NNE; 50 NW; WSW.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 151R (June 11) 1.25-1.32; WNW; 75 WSW; ESE. Cosmos 956R 23.28-23.32; S*; 50 SSE; NNE. Dod 23.40-23.42; WSW; 15 W; WNW. Seasat (June 11) 0 7-0.16; NNE; 60 WNW; SW.

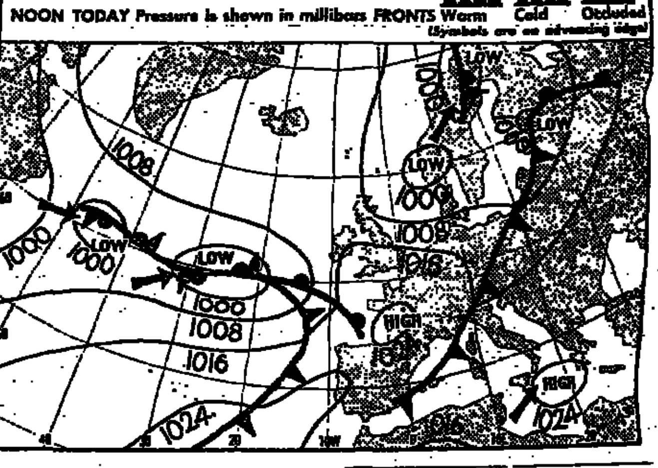
Yesterday's weather

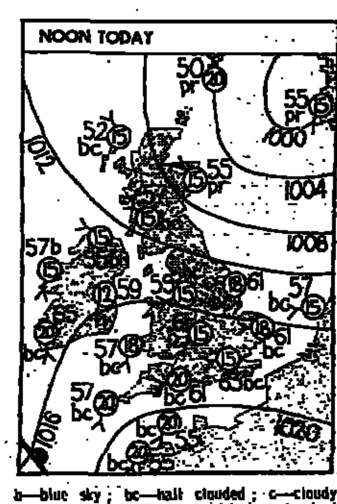
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	14	57	Guernsey	c	13	55
Birmingham	c	15	59	Jersey	c	12	54
Blackpool	r	13	55	London	c	16	61
Cardiff	c	14	57	Manchester	c	13	55
Edinburgh	c	15	59	Newcastle	c	17	63
Glasgow	c	13	55	Ronaldsway	c	13	55

London weather

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 17C (63F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 12C (54F). Humidity: 7 pm, 56 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.02in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 3.2hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,008.3 millibars, rising.

1,000 millibars = 29.53in.





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
Aberdeen	8.27	3.4	9.23	3.3
Avonmouth	1.48	10.7	2.25	10.4
Belfast	5.58	3.3	6.56	2.9
Cardiff	1.32	10.0	2.10	9.7
Devonport	12.5	4.6	12.47	4.3
Dover	5.59	5.4	6.23	5.6
Glasgow	7.13	4.3	8.53	4.0
Harwich	6.54	3.6	7.18	3.4
Holyhead	5.24	4.6	6.11	4.3
Hull	1.8	5.9	1.14	6.2
Leith	9.53	4.6	10.28	4.6
Liverpool	6.14	7.7	6.56	7.5
London Bridge	8.38	6.3	8.57	6.0
Lowestoft	4.55	2.1	4.25	2.2
Margate	6.57	4.1	7.10	4.0
Milford Haven	12.47	5.6	1.27	5.3
Oban	12.43	3.0	1.37	2.9
Portland	12.59	1.5	2.2	1.3
Portsmouth	6.17	3.9	7.11	4.1
Shoreham	6.1	4.9	6.44	5.2
Southampton	6.7	3.7	6.57	3.9
Swansea	12.56	7.7	1.32	7.3
Tees	10.53	4.5	11.45	4.3
Walton-on-Naze	6.34	3.6	6.50	3.5

Tide measurements in metres: 1m=3.2808ft. 1ft=0.3048m.

Weather at home and abroad

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	7.2	—	17	63	Sun ints
Bridlington	6.1	—	18	64	Sun ints
Gorleston	4.7	—	18	64	Sun ints
Clacton	3.7	—	19	66	Cloudy
Margate	8.6	—	18	64	Sun pds
S COAST					
Hastings	9.9	—	16	61	Sun pds
Eastbourne	10.3	—	16	61	Sunny
Bognor	6.8	—	15	59	Sun ints
Southsea	6.0	.03	16	61	Sun ints
Sandown	8.8	—	16	61	Sun pds
Bournemouth	—	.03	17	63	Cloudy
Exmouth	5.4	—	17	63	Sun ints
Torquay	4.0	.01	—	—	Sun ints
Falmouth	9.0	.02	15	59	Sun pds
W COAST					
Morecambe	0.7	.25	15	59	Shwr pm
Blackpool	4.2	.20	15	59	Cloudy

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	24	75	Cologne	c	21	70	Madrid	s	30	86	Rome	s	27	81
Akrotiri	s	28	82	Copenhagen	c	16	61	Majorca	s	33	91	Salzburg	s	30	86
Alexandria	s	31	88	Corfu	s	29	84	Malaga	s	25	77	Sao Paulo	s	18	64
Algiers	s	25	77	Dallas	s	33	91	Malta	s	28	82	San F'cisco	f	31	88
Amsterdam	f	18	64	Dublin	c	15	59	Melbourne	c	13	55	Santiago			
Athens	s	25	77	Dubrovnik				Mexico City	f	22	72	Seoul	f	25	73
[illegible]				Faro	s	28	82	Miami	f	31	88	Singapore			
Barbados	f	29	84	Florence	s	30	86	Milan	s	27	81	Stockholm	r	17	63
[illegible]				Frankfurt	c	20	68	Montreal	th	21	70	Strasbourg	r	18	64
Beirut	s	30	86	Funchal	c	23	73	Moscow	f	23	73	Sydney	s	16	61
Belgrade	f	26	79	Geneva	f	26	79	Munich	f	27	81	Tangier	f	23	73
Berlin	f	25	77	Gibraltar	s	26	79	Nairobi				Tel Aviv	s	26	79
Bermuda	th	21	70	Helsinki	f	21	70	Naples	s	25	77	Tenerife	c	20	68
Biarritz	c	16	61	Hongkong	f	28	82	New York	s	29	84	Tokyo	c	24	75
Boulogne	c	15	59	Innsbruck	s	29	84	Nice	s	22	72	Toronto	f	21	70
Bordeaux	c	15	59	Istanbul	s	27	81	Oslo	f	17	63	Tunis	s	32	90
Boston	f	27	81	Jeddah	s	34	93	Ottawa				Valencia	s	29	84
Brussels	c	16	61	Johannesburg	s	11	52	Paris	c	18	64	Vancouver	f	14	57
Budapest	c	25	77	Las Palmas	f	23	73	Prague	f	26	79	Venice	f	25	77
Cairo	s	37	99	Lisbon	s	22	72	Reykjavik	c	7	45	Vienna	s	26	79
Cape Town	f	18	64	Locarno	f	25	77	Rhodes	s	27	81	Warsaw	f	27	81
Casablanca	c	20	68	Los Angeles				Riyadh	s	43	109	Washington	f	31	88
Chicago	r	19	66	Luxembourg	c	17	63	Rio de Jan	s	22	72	Zurich	c	21	70